



TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL
REPORT
— ON —
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
— OF —
ONTARIO.
—
1889.

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LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS & PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



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1890.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1889

To the Honourable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—


I have the honour to submit herewith, the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.



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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally admitted.

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Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

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Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employes* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1888.....	349	348	697	456	457	913
Admitted during year ending 30th September 1889	70	54	124	47	34	81
Total number under treatment during year	419	402	821	503	491	994
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year.....	420	402	822	503	491	994
Discharged cured.....	24	29	53	13	13	32
“ improved.....	5	9	14	1	5	6
“ unimproved	4	4	8	4	2	6
“ as not insane .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total number discharged during year	33	42	75	25	20	45
Escaped	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Died	21	15	36	24	15	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year.....	56	57	113	51	35	86
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1889.....	363	345	708	452	456	908

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
324	344	668	425	407	832	1554	1556	3110	143	141	284	1697	1697	3394
52	55	107	100	102	202	269	245	514	25	20	45	294	265	559
376	399	775	525	509	1034	1823	1801	3624	168	161	329	1991	1962	3953
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
376	399	775	525	509	1034	1824	1801	3625	169	161	330	1993	1962	3955
16	22	38	26	33	59	85	97	182	.....	.....	.....	85	97	182
9	5	14	13	15	28	28	34	62	.....	.....	.....	28	34	62
3	2	5	3	5	8	14	13	27	1	3	4	15	16	31
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
28	29	57	43	54	97	129	145	274	1	3	4	130	148	278
1	.....	1	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
21	13	34	27	22	49	93	65	158	9	7	16	102	72	174
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
51	42	93	75	76	151	233	210	443	10	10	20	243	220	463
325	357	682	450	433	883	1590	1591	3181	158	151	309	1748	1742	3490

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1311.8	1330	2641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	168.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1225	1235	2460	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the thirteen years from the 30th September, 1889.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	7.59	5.25	6.43	1590	1591	3181

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma	4	1	5	1			4	
Brant	5	8	13				13	
Bruce	5	3	8		5		2	1
Carleton	8	17	25	1		19		5
Dufferin	1		1				1	
Elgin	3	5	8	1	7			
Essex	1	4	5		4			1
Frontenac	1	20	21	1		19		1
Grey	4	4	8	1			6	1
Haldimand	3	3	6				6	
Haliburton								
Halton	1	6	7				7	
Hastings	7	4	11	1		8		2
Huron	3	18	21	5	11			5
Kent	1	3	4		4			
Lambton	6	8	14		11			3
Lanark	5	6	11			11		
Leeds and Grenville	4	6	10			10		
Lennox and Addington	3	4	7			7		
Lincoln	6	5	11	1			10	
Middlesex	9	22	31		28			3
Muskoka	1	1	2					2
Norfolk	4	5	9				9	
Nipissing		1	1	1				
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8	3		1	1	3
Ontario	12	5	17	13			2	2
Oxford	7	5	12	1	6		4	1
Parry Sound	2		2				2	
Peel	2	5	7	3			4	
Perth	1	6	7	1	5			1
Peterborough	4	1	5	2		1	1	1
Prescott and Russell	4	1	5			4		1
Prince Edward		6	6			6		
Rainy River	1		1				1	
Renfrew	1	1	2			2		
Simcoe	14	19	33	3			27	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	12	19	1		18		
Thunder Bay	2		2				2	
Victoria	4	3	7	4			3	
Waterloo	6	7	13	1			12	
Welland	3	9	12				10	2
Wellington	6	14	20				20	
Wentworth	7	39	46	5		1	38	2
York	45	49	94	72			17	5
Not classed		2	2	2				
Total	216	343	559	124	81	107	202	45

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1889, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	5	31	5	3	1	5	1	15
Brant	13	275	3	14	41	2	60	
Bruce	8	233	2	65	2	9	4	82
Carleton	25	430	14	4	94	1	12	125
Dufferin	1	15	2			6	1	9
Elgin	8	259	4	59		4	6	73
Essex	5	185	2	57	1		9	69
Frontenac	21	562	6	5	89	12	4	116
Grey	8	286	31	11	2	38	17	99
Haldimand	6	182	1	6		38	7	52
Haliburton		1						
Halton	7	238	4	3		31	7	45
Hastings	11	269	13	10	41		10	74
Huron	21	416	9	76		7	16	108
Kent	4	262	2	58		4	7	71
Lambton	14	345		93	1	2	11	107
Lanark	11	282	4	5	63	1	5	78
Leeds and Grenville	10	302	9	4	62	2	4	81
Lennox and Addington	7	192	7	2	42		12	63
Lincoln	11	323	7	1		54	2	64
Middlesex	31	833	3	188	1	4	11	207
Muskoka	2	27	1		1		5	7
Nipissing	1	2	1					1
Norfolk	9	184	2	8	2	37	6	55
Northumberland and Durham	8	634	56	10	21	16	11	114
Ontario	17	389	46	7	12	21	11	97
Oxford	12	349	11	64	2	11	8	96
Parry Sound	2	5				4		4
Peel	7	263	27	6	1	8	5	47
Perth	7	313	8	60	2	4	6	80
Peterborough	5	184	23	3	10	7	3	46
Prescott and Russell	5	98	1	1	25		1	28
Prince Edward	6	121	3		23	1	3	30
Rainy River	1	2		1		1		2
Renfrew	2	96	3		31	1	5	40
Simcoe	33	556	19	6	4	121	14	164
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	19	353	6	6	81	2	7	102
Thunder Bay	2	8				5		5
Victoria	7	168	17	5	7	12	4	45
Waterloo	13	236	1	14		29	5	49
Welland	12	199	7	1		43	4	55
Wellington	20	487	18	2	1	73	6	100
Wentworth	46	857	15	5	3	115	10	148
York	94	2571	304	31	26	113	47	521
Not classed	2	392	11	14	31			56
Total	559	14415	708	908	682	883	309	3490

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	30	9	22	57	118
From 1 to 2 months.....	18	6	12	25	61
" 2 " 3 "	18	8	10	11	47
" 3 " 4 "	9	2	7	13	31
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	2	7	13
" 5 " 6 "	3	4	3	.....	10
" 6 " 7 "	7	6	4	8	25
" 7 " 8 "	6	2	4	4	16
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	1	3	10
" 9 " 10 "	3	3	3	1	10
" 10 " 11 "	2	2	2	1	7
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	2	.....	7
" 12 " 18 "	10	2	2	16	30
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	3	5	5	15
" 2 to 3 years	3	6	9	10	28
" 3 " 4 "	1	4	2	6	13
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	3	5	4	12
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	3	.....	5
" 6 " 7 "	1	4	1	1	7
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	1	1	.....	2
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	1	2	2	5
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	1	2	2	5
" 10 " 15 "	2	3	3	3	11
" 15 " 20 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 20 years and upwards.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	2	.....	.....	22	24
Totals.....	124	81	107	202	514

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the
30th September, 1889.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	15	9	7	8	2	41
From 1 to 2 months.....	10	7	3	19	1	40
" 2 " 3 "	7	5	10	11	7	40
" 3 " 4 "	4	3	7	12	3	29
" 4 " 5 "	10	10	9	15	3	47
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	15	14	5	42
" 6 " 7 "	1	3	4	14	3	25
" 7 " 8 "	5	5	1	9	3	23
" 8 " 9 "	5	1	7	25	1	39
" 9 " 10 "	6	8	5	13	4	36
" 10 " 11 "	1	6	3	9	8	27
" 11 " 12 "	7	50	10	12	4	83
" 12 " 18 "	53	22	28	16	32	151
" 18 months to 2 years.....	23	40	22	93	43	221
" 2 to 3 years	39	49	44	41	34	207
" 3 " 4 "	49	37	142	65	6	299
" 4 " 5 "	21	40	33	58	9	161
" 5 " 6 "	38	44	56	38	8	184
" 6 " 7 "	36	60	32	46	47	221
" 7 " 8 "	29	44	29	42	6	150
" 8 " 9 "	16	45	18	47	11	137
" 9 " 10 "	23	39	16	45	7	130
" 10 " 15 "	153	130	79	88	62	512
" 15 " 20 "	60	248	66	70	.....	444
" 20 years and upwards.....	92	.....	36	69	.....	197
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total	708	908	682	883	309	3490

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	3			1	4
From 1 to 2 months.....	6	1		2	9
" 2 " 3 "	9	2	2	4	17
" 3 " 4 "	4	1	5	3	13
" 4 " 5 "	2	6	4	8	20
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	2	8	17
" 6 " 7 "	7	3	5	4	19
" 7 " 8 "	3	2	4	4	13
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	3	3	10
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	2	6	11
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	1	3	7
" 11 " 12 "	2	3	3	2	10
" 12 " 18 "	2	2	2	3	9
" 18 months to 2 years	2		3	1	6
" 2 to 3 years		1	1	4	6
" 3 " 4 "	1		1	2	4
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	2				2
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	1	3			4
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	53	32	38	59	182

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total
Under 1 month.....	1		1		2
From 1 to 2 months.....	1			2	3
" 2 " 3 "			1		1
" 3 " 4 "	3				3
" 4 " 5 "				4	4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1	3
" 6 " 7 "	2		2	1	5
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "		1	1	1	3
" 9 " 10 "			1	1	2
" 10 " 11 "	1	1			2
" 11 " 12 "	4			1	5
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	3	6
" 18 months to 2 years.....		1	2	5	8
" 2 to 3 years			1	4	5
" 3 " 4 "				1	1
" 4 " 5 "			4	1	5
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "		1			1
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....	14	6	14	28	62

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that the patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month.....	2	1	1		4
From 1 to 2 months.....		1	1	2	4
" 2 " 3 "		2		3	5
" 3 " 4 "	1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	1		1		2
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "	1				1
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "					
" 12 " 18 "				2	2
" 18 months to 2 years					
" 2 to 3 years.....	1		1		2
" 3 " 4 "	1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "			1		1
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "		1			1
" 8 " 9 "				1	1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	1				1
" 15 " 20 "					
" 10 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	8	7	5	8	28

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	1	2	2	4	.....	9
From 1 to 2 months	1	2	1	1	.....	5
" 2 " 3 "	3	.....	1	6	.....	10
" 3 " 4 "	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	4	1	.....	4	1	8
" 5 " 6 " . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 " . . . . .	.....	1	1	2	2	6
" 7 " 8 " . . . . .	.....	1	1	1	1	4
" 8 " 9 "	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
" 10 " 11 "	1	1	.....	4	1	7
" 11 " 12 " . . . . .	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
" 12 " 18 "	3	2	5	5	.....	15
" 18 months to 2 years . . . . .	.....	1	.....	2	2	5
" 2 to 3 years	2	3	1	3	1	10
" 3 " 4 "	1	2	4	1	1	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2	.....	1	6
" 5 " 6 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4
" 6 " 7 "	2	2	.....	2	1	7
" 7 " 8 " . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
" 8 " 9 " . . . . .	.....	4	2	1	.....	7
" 9 " 10 " . . . . .	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
" 10 " 15 "	10	4	3	7	2	26
" 15 " 20 "	1	10	5	.....	.....	16
" 20 years and upwards . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	36	39	34	49	16	174

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Aneurism			1			1
Apoplexy		2		3		5
“ Cerebral	2					2
Bilious fever					1	1
Bright's disease			1			1
Cancer of ovary		1				1
“ omentum		1				1
“ breast		1				1
Chronic cystitis			1			1
Cerebral effusion			2			2
Cerebritis				2		2
Chronic diarrhoea				1		1
Congestion of brain				1		1
Consumption					1	1
Cerebral paralysis	1					1
Cardiac disease	4					4
Diarrhoea			2	1		3
Disease of liver					1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1		4
Enteritis	1			2		3
Epilepsy		5	1		5	11
Exhaustion of mania	1	2	2	4		9
Euophthalmic goitre			1			1
Erysipelas				2		2
Gastric ulcer			1			1
Gangrene			2			2
General parisis			5	4		9
General debility					4	4
Heart clot		2				2
Heart disease		1	4	2	1	8
Killed	1					1
Marasmus	8	5	3	3		19
Paresis	5	1				6
Peritonitis		1	1		1	3
Phthisis	9	6	2	7	2	26
Pneumonia		1		1		2
Purpura-hemoroguita				1		1
Paralysis		2	1	4		7
Rhumatoid arthritis		1				1
Senile decay	3	6	3	10		22
Totals	36	39	34	49	16	174

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors	1	1
Artists	1	2
Agents	8	20
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Basketmakers		1
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	3	32
Bakers	2	27
Bricklayers	3	16
Butchers	1	34
Blacksmiths	3	105
Brassfinishers		3
Brewers		13
Builders		4
Barbers		10
Broom-makers	1	4
Barristers		3
Bookbinders		2
Brickmakers		3
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Baggage master	1	1
Commercial travellers		16
Cabinetmakers	2	21
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	3	34
Carpenters	6	288
Clerks	10	238
Clergymen	2	47
Carriagemakers		10
Cooks		11
Corders		5
Captains of steamboats		6
Cigarmakers	1	8
Customhouse officers		6
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		2
Civil Servants		7
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Clothdressers		14
Chiselmakers		1
Coachmen		1
Dyers		3
Domestic servants, all kinds	38	1780
Dressmakers	7	60
Detectives		1
Druggists	3	24
Engineers	2	37
Editors	1	2
Farmers	66	2345
Fishermen		10
Founders		2

TABLE No. 12—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums.
during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferryman		2
Furriers	1	2
Gardeners		23
Grocers	2	17
Glassblowers		3
Gentlemen	1	31
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Governess		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers	1	7
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers	1	25
Housekeepers	98	2426
Hackdrivers	3	7
Innkeepers		1
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers	1	15
Janitors		3
Journalist		1
Lock-keeper		1
Labourers	65	1868
Laundresses		6
Ladies	15	93
Lawyers	2	24
Lumbermen	1	6
Lathers		1
Loomfixer		1
Milliners	3	40
Masons	1	60
Machinists	1	52
Matchmakers		2
Millers	1	41
Moulders		32
Merchants	8	159
Mechanics	2	45
Music teachers		10
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen		1
Millwrights		2
Messenger		
No occupation	41	601
Nightwatchman		2
Nurses		9
Organ-builders		2
Piano casemaker		1
Professors of music		10
Plasterers		4
Pensioners		5
Photographers		11

TABLE No. 12—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Prostitutes	5	8
Painters	3	77
Printers	3	44
Peddlers	1	31
Physicians	1	35
Pumpmakers		3
Plumbers		3
Patternmakers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Railway employés	1	21
Spinsters	3	146
Sailors	2	55
Students	2	75
Spinnners	1	12
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	1	9
Shownien		2
Saddlers		7
Shoemakers	2	158
Seamstresses	4	160
Slaters		1
Soldiers		20
Salesmen	2	6
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers		7
Shipbuilders		5
Stenographers	3	3
Teachers	7	207
Tinsmiths	2	32
Tavernkeepers	1	18
Tailors	4	124
Tanners		7
Teamsters		9
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers	1	7
Woodworkers		5
Weavers	2	30
Wheelwrights		2
Wagonmakers		11
Waiters		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	89	2234

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1889.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	411 37	760 22	607 67	518 67	48 99
Medical comforts and appliances	90 80	.....	70 00	2 26	.....
Butcher's meat	12708 16	13040 87	10706 20	11873 08	3592 74
Poultry, fish, etc	1320 14	1401 41	895 56	1802 38	277 75
Flour, bread, etc	7509 76	7846 42	6811 74	6763 31	3388 05
Butter	4679 57	7025 86	3813 48	5729 11	1909 67
Barley, rice, peas and meal	965 52	1017 41	1039 15	1963 62	455 30
Tea	2046 23	1230 46	1423 91	1986 98	250 18
Coffee	382 50	792 62	1190 17	1067 40	449 48
Cheese	454 17	700 14	222 50	972 97	23 27
Eggs	461 95	446 71	319 13	255 37	123 15
Fruit (dried)	790 54	968 17	359 15	1632 93	231 24
Tobacco and pipes .....	.....	1124 14	671 67	820 93	90 65
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles.	358 14	513 51	305 12	397 52	98 70
Sugar and syrup	3742 62	4422 97	2625 97	3558 91	1144 77
Unenumerated groceries	788 64	73 56	73 79	.....	109 07
Fruit and vegetables	589 82	218 61	1940 43	1447 15	947 51
Bedding	1299 98	4542 73	1816 81	1405 44	451 32
Straw for bedding .....	.....	1178 04	124 53	745 04	162 19
Clothing	3207 25	7146 63	3994 10	5840 27	1743 67
Shoes	381 60	1428 03	631 79	548 02	601 28
Coal	12516 54	15916 82	11338 58	17381 83	4856 23
Wood	952 38	.....	62 00	690 81	2745 41
Gas	2191 43	2618 30	665 14	2608 85	455 29
Oil and candles	165 46	72 27	102 55	120 50	115 85
Matches	6 15	72 00	.....	48 93	8 73
Brushes, brooms and mops	173 70	546 56	215 87	413 96	110 51
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	14 50	19 95	10 15	16 05	9 99
Soap and other laundry expenses	1199 59	1403 36	907 35	984 70	838 06
Water	5391 11	.....	396 13	1574 89	.....
Ice	180 00	47 00	.....	354 75	50 00
Advertising and printing	273 43	292 84	317 42	326 02	170 42
Postage, telegraph and express charges.	162 25	405 91	306 77	353 76	152 20
Stationery and library	421 14	236 80	440 63	500 64	78 35
Furniture, renewals and repairs	742 47	2423 63	1721 31	1211 51	528 05
Iron and tinware	571 90	362 87	98 82	736 38	159 22
Crockery and glassware	426 30	1313 15	509 82	496 71	97 96
Feed and fodder	1986 10	1897 77	3863 80	3752 58	1729 59
Farm stock & implements, repairs thereto	987 27	1524 66	690 18	1989 56	213 26
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	4101 40	3206 26	1867 48	1616 69	987 06
Hardware, etc	373 54	1684 34	703 69	641 39	95 10
Paints and oil	381 10	2139 05	601 06	1355 75	156 26
Officer's travelling expenses	157 75	33 35	206 28	20 35	121 96
Elopers, cost of recovering	16 60	84 81	32 30	46 64	5 00
Freight and duties	6 50	201 46	50 08	98 14	16 09
Amusements	206 40	544 99	305 85	617 49	43 45
Religious services	214 50	169 00	25 00	3 00	.....
Rent .....	.....	700 04	.....	1116 08	667 92
Incidentals	166 27	374 80	765 35	526 65	249 40
Transfer and removal of patients .....	.....	3 50	10 00	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	31287 76	34224 66	24596 14	30347 43	14147 79
Totals	107462 30	128398 66	90552 62	119283 40	44908 13

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings:—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.		
	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	502 17	71		760 22	83		677 67	99		520 93	60.		48 99	17	
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry.....	14028 30	19 84		14442 28	15 75		11601 76	17 05		13675 46	15 84		3870 49	12 94	
Flour, bread, etc.....	7509 76	10 62		7846 42	8 56		6811 74	10 00		6763 31	7 84		3388 05	11 33	
Butter.....	4679 57	6 62		7025 86	7 66		3813 48	5 60		5729 11	6 64		1909 67	6 39	
Groceries.....	9990 31	14 13		11289 69	12 31		8330 56	12 23		12656 63	14 65		2975 81	9 95	
Fruit and vegetables.....	589 82	8 81		218 61	24		1940 43	2 85		1447 15	1 68		947 51	3 16	
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4888 83	6 91		14295 43	15 59		6567 23	9 64		8838 77	9 89		2958 46	9 90	
Fuel.....	13468 92	19 05		15916 82	17 36		11400 58	16 74		18072 64	20 94		7601 64	25 43	
Gas, oil, etc.....	2363 04	3 34		2762 57	3 01		767 69	1 13		2778 28	3 22		579 87	1 94	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1387 79	1 96		1969 87	2 15		1133 37	1 66		1414 71	1 64		958 56	3 20	
Furniture and furnishings.....	1740 67	2 46		4099 65	4 47		2329 95	3 42		2444 60	2 83		785 23	2 63	
Farm. garden, feed and fodder.....	2973 27	4 21		3422 43	3 73		4553 98	6 69		5742 14	6 66		1942 85	6 50	
Repairs and alterations.....	4856 04	6 87		7029 65	7 66		3172 23	4 66		3613 83	4 18		1238 42	4 14	
Printing, postage and stationery.....	856 82	1 21		935 55	1 02		1064 82	1 56		1180 42	1 37		400 97	1 34	
Water supply.....	5391 11	7 63		.....	.....		*396 13	.....		1574 89	1 83		.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	31287 76	44 25		34224 66	37 33		24596 14	36 12		30347 43	35 17		14147 79	47 32	
Miscellaneous.....	948 02	1 34		2158 95	2 35		1394 86	2 05		2783 10	3 24		1153 82	3 86	
Totals.....	107462 30	151 99		128398 66	140 02		90552 62	132 97		119283 40	138 22		44908 13	150 20	

*This is for water supplied to the Regiopolis Branch only by the City Water Works.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were asked, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt					5 50
Flour, per bbl	5 70	5 45	5 74	5 45	5 50
Bread, per 4lb loaf					10½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 75	4 14	4 75	4 60	5 10
Split peas, per bbl	4 00		4 00	4 25	5 00
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	19	19½	18	18½	18½
Potatoes, per bushel				42	
FUEL.					
Hard coal, large egg	5 15	4 65	4 89	5 45	5 20
“ stove	5 50		5 00	5 75	5 45
“ chestnut	5 40	4 85	5 00	5 70	
“ Small egg			4 89		
Soft coal, for steam	5 00		5 09		
“ for grates		4 15		4 50	
Hard wood, green, per cord				5 50	3 25
“ dry “	4 75			5 50	2 90
Pine				3 70	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	1	4
Assistant Medical Officers.....	1	2	1	2	1	6
Bursars and Clerks.....	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants.....	2	2	1	2	1	8
Stewards.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Teachers and Assistants.....	1	1	1	1	2	6
Engineers Assistants and Stokers.....	5	7	3	8	5	28
Masons and Bricklayers.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Carpenters.....	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Bakers and Assistants.....	2	2	1	1	1	6
Gardeners and Assistants.....	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers.....	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses.....	2	2	2	3	2	11
Sho-makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Stable and Stock-keepers.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Messengers, Porters and Portresses.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids.....	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants.....	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids.....	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors.....	7	9	10	10	1	37
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors.....	6	8	7	10	1	32
Trained Infirmary Nurse.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	17	29	13	19	6	83
Ordinary Female Attendants.....	20	24	14	16	8	82
Male Night Watchers.....	3	3	3	3	3	15
Female Night Watchers.....	3	3	3	3	3	15
Totals.....	100	126	81	107	54	468

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOY- MENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1201	300	8	2599	324	24	5021	295	6	1645	274	1	300	300	43	10766	250
Tailor's shop.....	3	855	285	1	329	329	11	2334	212	2	603	301	...	...	...	6	1787	298
Shoemaker's shop.....	2	150	75	2	599	299	6	1819	303	3	1065	355	3	991	330	19	4084	215
Engineer's shop.....	7	1266	181	3	845	282	6	1819	303	3	1065	355	...	...	...	22	5986	272
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	280	280	...	...	...	1	106	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	386	193
Mason work.....	3	700	233	3	989	329	1	1230	205	4	526	131	...	...	...	16	3445	215
Repairing roads.....	5	500	100	...	...	...	5	860	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1360	136
Wood yard and coal shed.....	14	3130	223	5	1484	296	3	640	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6154	246
Bakery.....	2	730	365	3	949	316	4	1718	179	2	581	290	3	900	300	11	2978	270
Laundry.....	15	5852	390	19	5825	306	21	4242	202	20	5748	287	...	...	...	85	25297	297
Dairy.....	6	2190	365	2	730	365	10	2729	272	5	1520	304	...	...	...	23	7172	312
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	3	930	310	4	1260	315	7	1393	199	1	338	338	...	...	...	15	3921	261
Piggery.....	3	1095	365	...	...	...	3	696	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1791	298
Painting.....	3	685	228	5	1542	308	6	1094	182	5	1256	251	...	...	...	19	4577	241
Farm.....	14	6382	365	27	8010	297	22	4166	189	44	10423	237	...	...	...	110	20611	187
Garden and grounds.....	32	9284	290	28	9156	291	24	5288	220	43	9789	227	25	4000	160	152	36517	240
Stable.....	6	2190	365	7	2100	300	6	1393	233	3	1088	362	4	1460	365	26	8236	316
Kitchen.....	6	2190	365	28	8493	301	12	2613	217	18	6642	365	5	1825	365	69	21763	315
Dining room.....	40	14600	365	34	10188	299	50	11572	231	41	15048	365	10	3645	364	175	55053	312
Officers' quarters.....	5	1825	365	...	...	...	5	1267	253	...	...	...	2	790	365	12	3812	318
Sewing.....	34	10660	312	96	28742	299	57	17838	313	43	12282	285	3	930	300	233	70462	302
Knitting.....	16	4800	300	111	33351	300	53	16324	308	44	13810	314	10	3130	313	224	71445	319
Spinning.....	...	...	...	1	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	200
Mending.....	30	14600	365	11	3226	293	19	5062	266	17	2162	127	...	...	...	77	25050	325
Wards and Halls.....	160	36520	222	274	89676	323	217	62706	289	258	80735	313	38	13830	364	947	283467	299
Store room.....	4	1460	365	3	834	278	1	310	310	1	328	328	...	...	...	9	2932	325
Not otherwise specified.....	36	8800	244	162	45588	281	82	23853	291	41	14029	351	9	2765	307	330	95035	288
Totals.....	454	132814	292	836	256585	309	656	175479	267	605	180619	298	126	38706	306	2629	764287	297

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years							1	.....	1	1	1	2	12	8	20	14	9	23
From 15 to 20 years	8	2	10	.....	3	3	2	3	5	2	.....	2	2	3	5	14	11	25
" 20 " 25 "	8	6	14	5	5	10	4	8	12	6	16	22	2	2	4	25	37	62
" 25 " 30 "	11	12	23	9	6	15	7	11	18	19	15	34	4	3	7	50	47	97
" 30 " 35 "	8	3	11	4	6	10	3	12	15	12	18	30	1	.....	1	28	39	67
" 35 " 40 "	10	14	24	6	4	10	12	4	16	13	14	27	3	1	4	44	37	81
" 40 " 45 "	11	6	17	7	4	11	4	4	8	9	8	17	.....	2	2	31	24	55
" 45 " 50 "	4	4	8	2	2	4	.....	6	12	14	12	26	1	.....	1	27	24	51
" 50 " 55 "	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21
" 55 " 60 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	11	13	24
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	2	5	.....	1	1	8	3	11
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	3	.....	3	3	1	4	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
" 70 " 75 "	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
" 75 " 80 " .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
" 80 " 85 " .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 85 " 90 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Totals.....	70	54	124	47	34	81	52	55	107	100	102	202	25	20	45	294	265	559

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years							1		1				1		1
From 15 to 20 years	2	1	3		1	1	1	3	4				3	5	8
" 20 " 25 "	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	2	5	7	7	14	14	14	28
" 25 " 30 "	6	5	11	5	3	8	3	8	11	3	8	11	17	24	41
" 30 " 35 "	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	3	9	12	7	19
" 35 " 40 "	1	7	8	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	7	15	22
" 40 " 45 "	6	3	9	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	3	5	14	9	23
" 45 " 50 "	3	4	7		2	2	1		1	2	4	6	6	10	16
" 50 " 55 "	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	10	15
" 55 " 60 "										2		2	2		2
" 60 " 65 "					1	1		1	1		1	1		3	3
" 65 " 70 "										1		1		1	1
" 70 " 75 "	1		1	2		2							3		3
" 75 " 80 "															
" 80 " 85 "															
" 85 " 90 "															
Unknown															
Totals.	24	29	53	19	13	32	16	22	38	26	33	59	84	98	182

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
" 20 " 25 " .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	6	16
" 30 " 35 "	3	.....	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	10	5	15
" 35 " 40 "	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	8	4	12
" 40 " 45 "	1	4	5	.....	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
" 45 " 50 "	5	1	6	.....	1	1	5	.....	5	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	16	5	21
" 50 " 55 "	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	11	6	17
" 55 " 60 " .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 "	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	3	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2	4	.....	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
" 75 " 80 " .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
" 80 " 85 " .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
" 85 " 90 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	21	15	36	24	15	39	21	13	34	27	22	49	9	7	16	103	72	174

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

The returns from the different Asylums in the Province shew an increase in the insane and idiotic population on the 30th September, 1889, as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year of 187, viz.: 86 males and 111 females. The total numbers being as follows, 30th September, 1888, 3,856, same date, 1889, 4,053.

Of this total there were in residence in the Provincial Asylums 3,490 persons. In the Homewood Retreat, at Guelph, 18; in the insane convict wards at the Kingston Penitentiary, 39, and in the common gaols of the Province awaiting removal to asylums, 60. Total in confinement. 3,607.

In addition to this there were 99 certified applications for admission to lunatic asylums and 347 applicants for admission to the idiot asylum on file.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table which affords also a means of comparison with the previous year :

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1888.			30th September, 1889.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for insane, Toronto	349	348	697	363	345	708
" " London	456	457	913	452	456	908
" " Kingston	324	344	668	325	357	682
" " Hamilton	425	407	832	450	433	883
Total insane in Asylums	1554	1556	3110	1590	1591	3181
Asylum for idiots, Orillia	143	141	284	158	151	309
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1697	1697	3394	1748	1742	3490
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	6	9	15	9	9	18
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	28	1	29	38	1	39
Insane and idiotic persons in the Common Gaols.	40	18	58	27	33	60
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1771	1725	3496	1822	1785	3607
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	1	1	2	2	3	5
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	2	26	28	13	58	71
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	5	5	10	7	3	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	9	4	13	7	6	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	172	135	307	195	152	347
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1888 and 1889	1960	1896	3856	2046	2007	4053

I am able to report an increase in asylum accommodation of only 13 beds as compared with the previous year. The number in the Hamilton Asylum having been added to that extent. The table hereunder shews the distribution of the beds among the different asylums and how they were occupied on the 30th September, 1889.

In Toronto Asylum there were five more patients than beds.

At London Asylum the number of patients exceeded the number of beds by four.

Kingston Asylum had three vacancies.

Hamilton Asylum had twenty vacancies.

Orillia had nine inmates more than beds.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1889.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	363	345	708	.....	.....	.....
London	452	452	904	452	456	908	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	327	358	685	325	357	682	2	1	3
Hamilton	464	439	903	450	433	883	14	6	20
Orillia	145	155	300	158	151	309	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1742	1753	3495	1748	1742	3490	16	7	23

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

Admissions.

A reference to Table No. 1 on pages 2 and 3 of this Report will shew the movements of the entire asylum population of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

The total number of admissions to the lunatic asylums during the year was 514, and the entire number of lunatics under treatment during the year was 3,624.

The nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted during the year, together with the total admissions since 1841, are set forth in the following table :

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	251	7041
Unmarried	308	7374
	559	14415

Nationalities.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Canadian	360	6513
English	67	1993
Irish	57	3259
Scotch	23	1431
United States ..	21	440
Other countries and unknown	31	779
	<hr/> 559	<hr/> 14415

Religious Denominations.

Church of England.....	104	3475
Roman Catholic	105	3124
Presbyterian	104	2995
Methodist.....	153	2792
Other denominations and unknown.....	93	2029
	<hr/> 559	<hr/> 14415

DISCHARGES.

Full details in respect of those discharged from the asylums during the year may be found in Table No. 1 on pages 2 and 3. These are summarized, in the following tabular statement. By this it will be seen that 35.40 per cent. were discharged as cured, as compared with the previous year this percentage is very large, the rate having been only 24.02 in 1888.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admis- sions.
Toronto	53	124	42.74
London	32	81	39.50
Kingston	38	107	35.51
Hamilton	59	202	29.20
Totals.....	182	514	35.40

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of persons to whom probational discharges were granted during the past year is, I am happy to say, largely in excess of the previous year. Only 49 of the 228 so discharged were returned to the asylums, 3 died before the expiration of the leave, 2 remained at home unimproved, 24 in an improved condition, and 118 were finally written off the books as recovered. The following statement shews the figures in tabular form :

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	98	130	228			
Discharged, cured				51	67	118
" improved				9	15	24
" unimproved				2		2
Died before expiration of leave				2	1	3
Transferred to another Asylum						
Returned to Asylum				17	32	49
Out on probation 30th September, 1889				17	15	32
Totals				98	130	228

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths in the asylums during the 12 months ending 30th September, 1889, was 174. The percentage of deaths to the whole asylum population being 4.32, a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year. The assigned causes of death in each case will be found detailed in Table 11, page 14.

ASYLUM.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Population.
Toronto	36	822	4.37
London	39	994	3.92
Kingston	34	775	4.38
Hamilton	49	1034	4.74
Orillia (Idiot)	16	330	4.85
Totals	174	3955	4.32

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

With 380 out of 514 cases classed as "unknown," a table of assigned causes of insanity cannot be considered as of much value, in a statistical sense, except as shewing how little interest is taken in the subject by those who are charged with the duty of acquiring the information. I give the table for what it is worth, its chief use, however, consists in shewing how much there is that we don't know.

NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....		1	1	12	27	39
Religious excitement.....				6	13	19
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1		1	18	4	22
Love affairs, including seduction.....				4	5	9
Mental anxiety, "worry".....				16	11	27
Fright and nervous shocks.....				4	4	8
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	4		4	13	1	14
Intemperance, sexual.....				1	1	2
Venereal disease.....				1	1	2
Self-abuse, sexual.....				23	4	27
Over-work.....	2	1	3	7	8	15
Sunstroke.....					3	3
Accident or injury.....	1		1	6	3	9
Pregnancy.....					5	5
Puerperal.....					6	6
Lactation.....					2	2
Puberty and change of life.....		1	1		10	10
Uterine disorders.....					8	8
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....				6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				13	5	18
Other forms of brain disease.....				4	2	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	2	3	5	14	10	24
Fevers.....		1	1	5	2	7
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	21	29	50			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	26	41	67	1	1	2
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....						
Unknown.....	212	168	380	117	187	224
Total.....	269	245	514	269	245	514

INCREASE OF LUNATIC ASYLUM POPULATION.

The number of admissions during the year 1889, has been only limited by the amount of accommodation afforded by the Province. There were at the close of the official year, September 30th, 159 applications on file in excess of the accommodation afforded by the lunatic asylums. The number of admissions would have been quite as great, no doubt, in 1889 as in 1888, if there had been beds in existence for them.

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive :

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878..	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	566	386	180	31.80
1889.....	514	441	73	14.20

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The statistics relating to this very important branch of asylum treatment shew very little change as compared with the preceding year except in the case of the Hamilton Asylum, where a very remarkable falling off has taken place as will be seen by the table below.

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	822	454	258406	132814	51.39
London	994	836	334497	258585	77.30
Kingston	775	656	218696	175497	70.56
Hamilton.....	1034	605	315123	180619	57.32
Totals	3625	2551	1156722	747515	64.62

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882 :—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30
Kingston.....	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32

In view of this great reduction in the percentage of work done at the Hamilton Asylum, and believing as I do in the importance of employment and amusement for patients as remedial measures, it will be interesting to see how this question of employment works out in this connection, taking the last year of the history of the Hamilton Asylum, and comparing with the other asylums where this feature is a specialty, we have this result:

1889.	Hamilton Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.
Actual population.....	1,034	994	775
Number of patients who worked.....	605	836	656
Collective stay in days of patients....	315,123	334,497	248,696
Number of days worked	180,619	258,585	175,497
Percentage of days worked	57.32	77.30	70.56
Percentage of cures to admissions	29.20	39.50	35.51
Death rate.....	4.74	3.92	4.38

So far, therefore, as one year's statistics afford a basis of comparison, the result maintains the theory of the importance of labor for the patients. With the low rate of work done in the Hamilton Asylum follows the lowest percentage of cures and the highest death rate.

There is a large proportion of the population of the Toronto Asylum not of the working class, and who do not work, and the statistics of the institution are based upon the whole number of inmates. This asylum, therefore, cannot fairly be brought into the comparison.

ASYLUM EXTENSION.

The new Asylum buildings at Mimico have been, so far, completed, as that two of the cottages with a capacity for one hundred patients, fifty each, are at the present writing (January, 1890), occupied by that number of patients, is anticipated that in early spring two or more additional cottages will be ready for an equal or greater number of patients.

One hundred patients have been transferred from the Asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston to Mimico, the greatest number, however, from the Toronto Asylum. The vacancies created in these Asylums have been utilized for the emptying of the gaols of lunatics awaiting transfer, and at this time there is not a lunatic in any gaol in the Province a fit subject for Asylum treatment whose transfer is over due.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Toronto Asylum.—The details of the operations of this Asylum will be found in the general tables in the early pages of this Report and in the Report of the Medical Superintendent in the appendix.

Owing to the sale of a considerable portion of the land attached to this Asylum on Queen St. and elsewhere, the farming and gardening operations of the institution have for the past year been very much curtailed, compensation will be found for this, however, next year in the larger quantity of land which is attached to the Mimico Asylum, when there will be abundance of labour available from the one hundred patients now resident there.

The medical superintendent in his report calls attention to certain structural changes which are required in the Asylum at Toronto, the want of which a recent unfortunate event has emphasized.

That part of the Asylum to which the superintendent refers was built many years ago, when methods of treatment were very different to those which prevail now, and when as we of to-day think structural requirements were not so well understood.

In this connection it is a matter of congratulation that the cages (so called), which for so many years disfigured the exterior of this Asylum have been in part removed, and that the rest of them will go shortly. They, like many other things, had their uses, but they have had their day, they are no longer considered necessary parts of our Asylum structure.

The transfer recently of a number of male patients to Mimico from the Asylum consignment upon the completion of two of the cottages relieved the congested condition of the institution for the present, and rendered it possible to transfer all the patients in the gaols of the Toronto district for whom warrants had been issued.

The rather gloomy view taken by the superintendent of the progress of the works at Mimico does not appear to have been justified, as the patients which he did not expect to remove until spring were removed shortly after New Years.

London Asylum.—In the reconstruction of the rear part of the London Asylum buildings after the late fire advantage was taken of the opportunity to secure at a comparatively small additional cost a fine large amusement hall and two large workrooms, the old amusement hall was in the fourth story of the main building, with only one exit and one stairway for escape should an accident occur. The new hall while being very much larger is clear of the main building, has five distinct exits and is on the first floor, in case of fire, here we need no longer fear a holocaust. The hall has ample stage and dressing-room accommodation with all requisites in the way of scenery, etc. This Asylum is now, probably one of the best equipped institutions in these respects on the continent.

The old amusement hall has been converted into an infirmary of two wards of twenty beds each, with an additional stairway for safety, and convenience of access to the kitchen. By these changes the capacity of the London Asylum has been increased by forty beds.

The infirmary has been thoroughly equipped for use. A staff of nurses has been organized under an efficient head, and it is hoped that the sad spectacle will no longer be seen in this Asylum of the sick and the dying lying on their beds with all the sights and sounds of the common wards about them, and only receiving that share of attention which an ordinary attendant can give them in

the discharge of his or her multifarious duties. The infirm and the sick can now be collected together and receive that skilled care and attention which their cases demand, and which it was impossible to provide for them heretofore.

Another most important advance made at this Asylum during the past year has been the completion of the new drainage system. For some years the sewage from this Asylum, owing to the unfavorable site of the building in this respect, has been imperfectly drained away, had become a nuisance to a very considerable portion of the neighborhood, and the source of many complaints, and threatened actions at law. An appropriation was made by the Government in 1888, and a plan which I had observed in successful operation at the Asylums at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Worcester, Massachusetts, adopted, and Col. George E. Waring, the eminent sanitary engineer of Newport, Rhode Island, was employed to construct the works, a part of two seasons was occupied by the work which was finally completed in July last and formally opened. Mr. Farguar, Col. Waring's partner, superintended the work and was on the spot during the whole time of construction. There is every reason to believe that we have now a thoroughly efficient sewage system, and one which will be extensively copied in the future, and for the introduction of which with this Province the people will have every reason to thank the Government.

By this system all the solid matter of the sewage remains on the land, the only portion of the sewage which escapes into the stream is a comparatively small quantity of clear water.

The introduction of this system of sewage cannot be regarded as an experiment. It has been in use for many years in the United States, under varying climatic conditions, and neither the severe cold of Massachusetts nor the heat of Southern California seems to impair its efficiency.

A brief description of this system may be of interest here.

A large brick underground tank 70 feet wide with the top 15 feet below the surface of the ground, is constructed outside the Asylum buildings, into which all the drainage of the various buildings is conveyed have vitrified pipes, and the pipes, by an automatic flushing arrangement, are thoroughly flushed every day, and the tank is of sufficient depth to secure an ample fall from any building on the premises.

All the sewage is conducted into this tank through a small chamber at one end into which the sewage falls, and then passes into the main tank through an iron screen. In its course from the buildings to the tank, and the fall which occurs as it enters the tank, the solid matter is sufficiently broken up to admit of its passing through this screen into the main tank along with the fluid matter.

From the main tank it passes through a pipe to the pump, and so to the distributing field about a quarter of a mile distant.

The pump is a rotary one, and runs at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute. This great velocity so churns up the sewage that when it reaches the field no solid matter of any kind is visible, the whole appears like so much dirty water, and by this pump the tank is completely emptied every day.

At the field, the sewage is received from the pump into a shallow well from which it overflows into a tile-bottomed open drain, which runs along the end of the piece of land which has been devoted to the reception of the sewage. From this drain, and at right angles to it are open channels a few inches deep, and perfectly level from end to end, into which the sewage gently flows, and gradually sinks into the ground.

This piece of land is thoroughly under-drained with tiles. The fluid matter of the sewage finds its way into the tiles, and is carried off in the form of bright, clear water. The solid matter remains in the soil, is deodorized, and becomes quite innocuous. This plot of land is so arranged that by a series of "cut-offs" only a portion of it is used for each day, so that each portion of the land only receives the sewage every fourth day.

The pumping of the sewage is rendered necessary by the peculiar situation of the Asylum buildings. If the Asylum were placed upon ground sufficiently high so that advantage could be taken of gravitation, no pumping would be necessary, and that expense would be saved. But, even as it is, it may be a question, whether the thorough churning up which the sewage receives in passing through the pump, is not an advantage worth the cost of the pumping.

The officers of the Provincia? Board of Health have been kept thoroughly informed of the progress of this work, and were present at the opening of the works in July. In the report of that Board for this year will be found a very emphatic approval of their utility.

Kingston Asylum.—Last year I asked for an appropriation for a new cow stable for this institution but did not get it, I am sorry to say, This is a crying want at this Asylum. The present stables are of the worst possible description, erected many years ago for a temporary purpose, far away from the Asylum, and much too small, it is impossible to supply the patients with anything like the necessary quantity of milk until proper stables are provided. I hope another year will not be allowed to pass without this great want being met.

Every succeeding visit to this Asylum affords me evidence of the onward and upward tendency in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of its unfortunate inmates. Here occupation and recreation are most important factors in the treatment of patients, to these ends every officer and employé, who has anything to contribute in these directions (and there are only a few who cannot do something) have there resources drawn upon, there are not many drones in the hive, consequently, brightness and cheeriness prevail throughout the institution in a very marked degree.

A band which was started about a year ago, and which is composed chiefly of patients has now achieved a degree of proficiency which entitles it to rank fairly well with ordinary non-professional bands composed of sane people. It is the intention that ere long this band will be entirely a patients band. A minstrel and dramatic troupe composed of employés exists which need not be ashamed of comparison with any similar body outside the professional ranks, socials, at homes, dances, etc., at all of which large numbers of patients crowd the hall several nights in each week, and in these latter the patients are participants, not spectators and hearers only. In fact, this institution is practically independent of outside assistance in providing amusements for its patients, and it follows, of course, that kind of entertainment which patients can best understand and enjoy are provided.

In every ward of an Asylum there are some patients who from various causes are unable or unwilling to go out with the working parties, or employ themselves in any of the many ways in which patients are induced to fill in the weary days of their confinement, and whose only change during the day is a dreary march around the grounds in fine weather, and nothing at all when the weather is too cold or inclement. These patients gradually fall into a condition of extreme inertia from which, hereto, it has been almost impossible to arouse them.

The medical superintendent has now adopted a plan which promises to be attended with excellent results. Those remaining in the wards during the day are organized into regular drill classes, one in each ward, and systematically instructed in military drill by competent persons. The result even in the short time the plan has been on trial is a very marked improvement in the physique of the patients so treated, and the superintendent is very sanguine as to the results in the future. Dr. Clarke was good enough to say that he had adopted this plan upon a suggestion of my own, if so, I feel sure that I shall not have reason to regret the experiment.

Hamilton Asylum.—When this Asylum was erected it was intended for an Inebriate Asylum, and its capacity was for only 200 patients, and all the outbuildings were erected with a view to an Asylum of this extent only. It has now become a Lunatic Asylum with a capacity for 900 patients, and the quantity of farming land attached to it has been more than doubled, and yet, the outbuildings remain the same; consequently, the accommodation for horses, cattle, crops, etc., is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Institution, moreover, from the extension of the Asylum proper, and the erection of new Asylum buildings, the outbuildings are brought so close to the Asylum that in the summer the sanitary conditions are such as to be a menace to the health of the Institution. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that new buildings should be erected farther away from the Asylum, and the old ones completely obliterated. A barn for the crops, a horse stable, a cow stable, and a root-house are very much needed, which will cost not less than \$6,000. The same remarks apply to the coal-sheds. The quantity of coal now required for the annual supply of the Institution is so large that only a fraction of it can be housed. The larger quantity of coal required for the Institution has to be piled in the open air, exposed to rain and snow, and taken into the sheds from time to time, as fuel is required during the winter.

The estimated cost of the coal-shed is \$3,000. There is no change of importance to notice in the workings of this Institution during the past year. The work has been going on quietly and smoothly.

Orillia Asylum.—The work of constructing the main part of the new Asylum buildings at Orillia, was begun last summer, and very satisfactory progress was made by the time the works were closed down for the winter.

The contractor is very busy in getting in his plans of materials for the next season's work, and it is anticipated that by the close of next season the building will be finished, and before the end of 1890, it is hoped that the whole of the Institution will be ready for occupation.

The school for feeble-minded children in connection with this Institution is making very satisfactory progress.

In the Medical Superintendents' Report is incorporated the report of Miss Christie, the head teacher, which details the progress of the work in its present condition.

In the Medical Superintendent's report will be found a detailed account of the doings of this Institution during the year.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

There has been an increase in the Asylum expenditure during the past official year of \$32,231.32, caused in part, by the increase in Asylum population and in part by a difference in the cost of some of the supplies, notably in that of item of flour. The contract price of which averages \$1.35 in excess of the price paid in 1888. Butter and several other articles also ruled higher.

The most notable increase occurred in the Toronto Asylum, where the cost of maintenance per patient rose from \$138.29 in 1888, to \$151.99 in 1889, this is partly explained by the fact that owing to a late delivery of part of the coal supply of 1888, payment was made at so late a date that the amount, \$4,000, appeared in the expenditure of 1889, thus reducing the apparent expenditure of the former year and increasing that of the latter. Also, some rather extensive expenditure's were required on out-buildings, for which there was no appropriation on capital account and it became necessary to charge the amount to maintenance.

In the London and Kingston Asylums the variation was not more than normal, but at the Hamilton Asylum, while the gross expenditure was largely increased in consequence of a large increase in the population, there was a very remarkable decrease in the cost per capita, the reduction appears to be no less than from \$158.37 in 1888, to \$138.22 in 1889.

Full details of the expenditure at the different Asylums under the several heads with total cost, and cost per capita may be found in Table 14, on page 19 of this report.

The following statement shews the total expenditure at each Asylum for 1888 and 1889, with the increase in each case in the latter year :

ASYLUM.	Expended. 1888.		Expended 1889.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Toronto	97221	97	107462	30	10240 33	.....
London	122692	56	128398	66	5706 10	.....
Kingston	90287	55	90552	62	265 07	.....
Hamilton	108483	54	119283	00	10799 46	.....
Orillia	40687	77	44908	13	4220 36	.....
Totals	459373	39	490604	71	31231 32	.....

The cost per week per patient for the two years 1888 and 1889, with the average daily population is shewn in the following table :

ASYLUM.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1889.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	703	138 29	2 66	707	151 99	2 92
London.....	912	134 53	2 59	916	140 02	2 69
Kingston	685	131 89	2 53	681	132 97	2 56
Hamilton.....	685	158 37	3 04	863	138 22	2 66
Orillia	256	158 93	3 05	299	150 20	2 89
Total..	3241	144 38	2 77	3466	142 68	2 74

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The following statement shews the amount of revenue derived from paying patients for the year 1889 :

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	371	\$37337 02
London "	122	17166 58
Kingston "	56	3944 20
Hamilton "	136	6797 23
Orillia "	23	1425 61
Totals	708	\$66670 64

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872.....	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873.....	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874.....	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875.....	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876.....	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877.....	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878.....	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879.....	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880.....	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881.....	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882.....	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883.....	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884.....	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885.....	509	49620 93	1485 75	.....
" " 1886.....	516	53030 05	4309 12	.....
" " 1887.....	514	48742 53	.....	5187 52
" " 1888.....	538	59638 16	10895 63	.....
" " 1889.....	708	66670 64	7032 48	.....

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual statistical report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

INSANE.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1888	8	7	15			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....						
By Medical Certificate.....	8	6	14	16	13	29
Total number under treatment during year.....				16	13	29
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	4	2	6			
As improved	2	2	4			
As unimproved.....						
Total number of discharges during year . . .						
Died	1		1			
Eloped						
Transferred				7	4	11
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1889.....				9	9	18
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				58	44	102
" discharged	41	33	74			
" died	8	2	10			
" eloped						
" transferred.....				49	35	84
" remaining 30th September, 1889 . . .				9	9	18

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1888	6	...	6			
Admitted during year.....	24	1	25			
Total number under treatment during year.....				30	1	31
Discharges during year.....	21	1	22			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
				22	1	23
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1889.....	...	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				112	17	129
“ discharged	101	17	118			
“ died	1	.....	1			
“ eloped	2	.....	2			
				104	17	121
“ remaining 30th September, 1889.....	...	.....	.....	8	.....	8

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS
IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending the 30th day of September, 1889.

One hundred and twenty-four patients were admitted during the year. Of that number, forty-six were received under warrant and seventy-eight under ordinary process.

The total number under treatment and in custody during the year was 821.

The deaths were thirty-six, or a percentage on the whole number of 4.38. This has been about the average death-rate for several years past and somewhat below that of last year.

Our recoveries for the year were fifty-three. This made a percentage of 42.74 of the admissions as against 35.62 per cent. last year. This proportion is above our average taking a number of years together. It is, however, very satisfactory.

At the close of this year 708 were in residence as against 697 at the same time last year. From eight to ten patients reside at the Mimico Branch permanently, so the number domiciled in this Asylum is about the same as last year. We expected to have been able to transfer at least one hundred patients before this time to our new cottages at Mimico, but it is evident no such movement can take place immediately.

The death of Hector McDonald caused by the assault made upon him by another patient of the name of Barker Potter was investigated by a coroner's jury. The verdict was, that no blame could be attached to anyone ; at the same time it is necessary for me to again point out the danger of not being able to provide single bed-rooms for such patients as are afflicted with delusions of homicidal tendency. The crowded state of the Asylum prevents this, as the larger number of the single bed-rooms in the main building are of necessity occupied at night by two patients in each. To show my yearly anxiety on this matter it is only necessary to quote from my reports of several years past. In my report for 1884, is the following extract :—"It is fair to ourselves to say that at this time the Asylum is overcrowded. On this account it is necessary to turn single rooms into associated dormitories. Our refractory wards are badly constructed for this class of patients they contain : they have ten associated dormitories, containing from six to sixteen beds in each, that is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in such numbers and proportion. Each ward contains sixty-two beds and has only nine single rooms in it. To state these facts is all that is needed to show that the wonder is sad events have not been more common, and not that they occur under the strictest supervision. With this supposition constantly among the possibilities, the anxieties of a responsible head are not to be envied."

In the report of 1885, is the following statement, viz. :—"Last year attention was directed to the necessity of re-constructing our refractory wards. It was shown that single rooms contained two beds, and that dangerous patients had of necessity to sleep together. These wards have each five associated dormitories, containing from six to sixteen beds each, that is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in that proportion. These refractory wards contain sixty-two beds each and only eighteen single rooms for the use of the worst of 124 violent and filthy patients. Some day a homicide will take place in spite of the strictest supervision, unless some structural changes are made and more single bed-rooms are provided. My anxiety on this account is great as this is a matter of vital importance to us."

In my report of 1886, is the following warning on this head, viz. :—"In justice to myself the unsatisfactory condition of our overcrowded refractory wards is again stated so as to show the urgency of something being done to put them in such a condition as will not jeopardize the health and lives of this class. It was shown in my report of 1885, that it was found necessary to put dangerous patients together in large dormitories and that even rooms intended for one patient each had two possessing unsafe propensities in each. I fear that at some time trouble will occur at night under existing circumstances, unless some structural changes are made and more single rooms are provided. At any rate my duty has been done in showing the danger of the existing state of things in my annual reports for several years past, and the responsibility for untoward results flowing from this condition cannot any longer lie on my shoulders."

In my report of 1887, is the following remark on this point:—"It is again my duty to emphasize what has been written as to the unsatisfactory state of our worst wards. The necessity of putting into large dormitories, to sleep together, our most dangerous patients, is fraught with danger to life and limb. In the nature of things immunity cannot always continue."

Unfortunately, what was easily foreseen came to pass. So far no remedy has been proposed, and a repetition of the past is in the nature of things very likely to occur. A remedy might be applied in one or more of the following schemes :—

1st. The reduction of our insane population to the former number of 660. This would enable us to occupy all our single rooms with only one patient in each. This would be at least a partial relief from the congestion existing.

2nd. Single rooms might be added in the construction of a wing to each of two of our cottages now existing in our grounds and these could be turned into cottages for the dangerous and disturbed classes, capable of holding about fifty patients each. Plain and substantial brick additions need not cost more than \$12,000 for each. All the sitting-rooms, closets, kitchens, nurses' rooms and treating appliances necessary are now in operation in the existing buildings. This would be money well spent.

3rd. To remove to one or more of the other Provincial Asylums our refractory patients as they accumulate, where special structures for this class have been erected.

4th. The erection of cottages at Mimico for the refractory and noisy patients with single bed-rooms for all the patients, as should always be the case in providing sleeping accommodation for this class.

It is presumed the last proposition is now the most feasible, seeing cottages are being erected in that locality for quiet chronics.

New Cottages.

From present appearances it is not probable that the cottages at Mimico can be occupied to any extent before spring. Good progress has been made, but drainage, heating and water supply are among the essentials not yet supplied.

Admissions.

One of the anomalies of our system for admission is that there is no uniformity in the procedure necessary to admit a patient by warrant or under ordinary process. A patient, however harmless, who may be arrested because of insanity, cannot be legally declared insane until such a person has been examined by the county judge, the gaol surgeon, and one other legally qualified medical practitioner. This step may mean a delay of a week or ten days. The next necessity is that all papers in connection with the case must then be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and from his office to the medical superintendent of the asylum to which the patient is to be sent. It is then required that a warrant of transfer from a gaol to an asylum must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These additional requirements may cause, and usually do cause, at least ten days of further delay. Because of this round-about way an insane person remains in gaol after commitment about three weeks before all the formal steps of removal are

complied with. It is true that occasionally some cases are admitted sooner if all the parties to the transfer can be reached at once, but this is by no means always the case. Often a month or six weeks are spent in procuring legal documents in warrant cases. During all this time an acute and possibly curable case may be compelled to lie in gaol at a most critical time of the disease, even although there may be a vacancy in any one of the asylums to receive such unfortunates. The medical officers are always anxious to put such under medical treatment as soon as possible, but they are helpless to expedite such a cumbrous machinery.

On the other hand, under the ordinary process, all that is required is simply the filling up of two medical certificates by physicians to admit any patient. The whole legal procedure is often gone through within a few hours of application to the great advantage of friends and patients. The method should be equally as simple and expeditious in warrant cases. The certificate of the gaol surgeon and that of another medical practitioner should be sufficient in the other class of cases. None of those are criminals, but they are treated as such in the whole process of examination and committal. In the same way a complicated method is required to discharge. Nothing less can do so than a warrant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and based upon the recommendation of the medical superintendent of an asylum. In contradistinction is this complexity under ordinary process, a patient can be discharged at once by a superintendent without any formality whatever. All committals and discharges of the insane, pure and simple, should be done by uniform processes. This would insure promptitude in investigation as to insanity and in the transfer to asylums of those declared insane. Not only so, but it would also relieve the congestion which takes place so often in the gaols because of the slow movements of the law in respect to warrant cases. Blame is attached by the public and juries to the Government, the inspectors and superintendents because of the time required to remove insane persons from the gaols to the asylums, when, as a matter of fact the fault lies largely at the door of statutory impediments. Surely the law could be very much modified in this respect, and for the better, without imperilling the liberty of the subject.

Erections.

In addition to the connections, the new kitchen, and 1,600 feet of new wall built last year out of the old material from the walls which were torn down, we have during the current year erected new workshops for the engineer, carpenters and painter. The three shops are contained in a two-story substantial brick building, one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in width. We also erected out of this waste material a new coal shed one hundred and forty feet in length and forty feet in width. A good deal of the work was done by our own people, in addition to a few skilled labourers.

The six verandahs on the south side of each of the wings have been rebuilt by our mechanics. The iron bars, so suggestive of cages, have been removed and window-sash protected by screens, have been substituted. This reconstruction is a great improvement both as to comfort and appearance. The verandahs attached to the main building will undergo the same changes during next season, as all the sash and screens are ready to put up.

Hot water boilers were used last year instead of eight antiquated brick furnaces, which had been in use over forty years. The boilers were a success, and added much to the comfort of the wards which they supplied with heat. They are economical with regard to fuel, and do not require the expensive and yearly overhauling the brick furnaces did, which were removed. Two additional boilers are nearly ready for use to heat the central building in the same way. It is to be hoped that next year the wings may be supplied in like manner. It is calculated that the boilers will be paid for in three years by the saving in fuel over the old system.

Sewer.

A city sewer is to be put down on King street from Dufferin street to the Garrison Creek sewer. Seeing how imperfect the main sewer from the asylum is, it would save trouble and expense were we to connect with the city sewer.

Flower Mission.

The Toronto Flower Mission have paid 44 visits to the asylum during the year. 3,024 bouquets were distributed among the patients in the wards. Special thanks are due to Miss M. Buchan in this direction. Several hundreds of the scriptural text cards attached to the flowers have been written by two of the gentlemen patients. Many of the bouquets were fondly watered and kept by patients long after their freshness had disappeared. They seemed to be capable of stirring up memories of "green fields and babbling brooks," with all the pleasant retrospects of happier days.

Mimico Farm.

We have put all the available land on this farm under cultivation. A great deal of it is in a natural state, which was used for pasturage. This portion will need a great deal of labour to make it fit for crops. We broke up about 20 acres of this kind of land and put in them a crop of potatoes, notwithstanding the season was wet and there was no tile-draining. The coming season a good deal of this drainage will require to be done in the flat land. The principal crops were hay, oats, potatoes, and Western corn. A great deal of the old rail fencing was taken down and substantial wire fences were substituted. There was also done a good deal of open ditching, as main drains, to carry off the flows from the surface of the various fields adjacent thereto. Ten patients and two attendants occupied the old farm-house during the summer months, and were under the direction of the farmer engaged in farm work. They are now domiciled in one of the new cottages near the lake. We expect they will remain there during the ensuing winter to look after the stored crops, buildings, implements, and horses.

Amusements.

Few asylums are so highly favoured as we are in respect to the number of amusements. In addition to our dances, picnics, sleigh rides, and such like, we had the follow-tioned concerts, operas, stereopticon views, and literary entertainments. We can never repay our friends for their kindness :—

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED BY FRIENDS, SEASON 1888-89.

1. Concert by band of Governor-General's Body Guard ; Band Master Sergeant Williams.
2. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
3. Entertainment, Musical and Literary, by Miss Fleta M. Holman and Friends.
4. Concert by Choir of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale ; Mr. R. G. Doherty, Choir-master.
5. " " University College Glee Club ; Mr. A. T. Thompson, Secretary.
6. " " Choir of Bond Street Congregational church ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
7. " " Harmony Male Quartette and Friends.
8. Stereopticon views and musical entertainment by Messrs. Whittmore and Hewitt.
9. Concert by Knox College Glee Club ; Mr. A. G. Collins, Conductor.
10. " " The Claxton Orchestra and Friends ; Mr. Thos. Claxton, Conductor.
11. " " Madame Stuttaford and Pupils.
12. " " The Robert Burns Camp, No. 1, Sons of Scotland ; Mr. Donald Carmichael, Conductor.
13. " " Band of the Massey Manufacturing Company ; Mr. Treudel, Conductor.

14. Concert by The Wandering Amateur Minstrels ; Mr. G. Boyd, Manager.
15. " " Choir of Jarvis St. Baptist Church ; Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
16. " " Scottish Select Choir ; Mr. A. T. Cringan, Conductor.
17. " " Mr. R. G. Stapells and Friends.
18. " " Choir of Holy Trinity Church ; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.
19. Stereopticon Views and Musical Entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whitmore and Friends.
20. Opera of " Maritana " by the Lyric Amateur Opera Company.
21. Concert by Choir of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church ; Mr. Fred. Warrington, Conductor.
22. Entertainment by the Melnotte Dramatic Club : " A Rough Diamond."
23. Concert by the Red Robin Amateur Minstrels ; Mr. I. E. Suckling, Manager.
24. " " Choir of Erskine Church , Mr. Arthur Hewitt, Conductor.
25. " " " " Old St. Andrew's Church ; Mr. Geo. W. Grant, Conductor.
26. " " " " Central Presbyterian Church ; Mr. A. T. Cringan, Leader.
27. Entertainment by Melnotte Dramatic Club : " Box and Cox."
28. Concert by the Choir of Berkeley Street Methodist Church ; Mrs. Bradley, Leader.
29. Stereopticon Views and Musical Entertainment by Mr. Whitmore and Friends.
30. Concert by the Choir of the West Presbyterian Church ; Mr. Geo. Macbeth, Secretary.
31. " " " " " Queen Street Methodist Church ; Mr. Jas. B. Baxter, Conductor.
32. " " " " " St. Andrew's Church ; Mr. Edward Fisher, Conductor.
33. Lawn Concert by Band of Governor-General's Body Guard ; Mr. T. Williams, Bandmaster.

There have been few changes during the year among those employed in asylum work.

On the whole, duties have been cheerfully and faithfully performed. It would be strange if we did not find occasionally among one hundred persons engaged in the service a few unfit to succeed ; but it is matter for congratulation that these are so few. It has been my aim to select out from among applicants those whose appearance and credentials indicate persons who are healthy, industrious, kind, moral, honest, and intelligent. Mistakes are made often, but that is the standard aimed at by me. It is in vain for a chief officer to expect to succeed unless he is cordially supported by subordinates who enter heartily into and take pleasure in the work. My experience has not been extensive among the inefficient.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				349	348	697
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	14	46			
“ Medical Certificate.....	38	40	78	70	54	124
Total number under treatment during year.....				419	402	821
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	24	29	53			
“ improved	5	9	14			
“ unimproved.	4	4	8			
Total number of discharges during year	33	42	75			
Died	21	15	36			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred				56	57	113
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889.....				363	345	708
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				3400	3089	6489
“ discharged	1794	1675	3469			
“ died	857	711	1568			
“ eloped	57	11	68			
“ transferred.....	329	347	676	3037	2744	5781
“ remaining, 30th September, 1889				363	345	708
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889.....	2	3	5			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 20th of Aug., 1888)	363	354	717
Minimum " " " (on the 10th of Oct., 1889)	347	346	693
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	130304	128102	258406
Daily average population.	357.00	350.96	707.96

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS. SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.	34	29	63	1531	1935	3466
Single.	36	25	61	1869	1154	3023
Total.	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.	22	11	33	767	704	1471
Episcopalians.	17	9	26	983	872	1855
Methodists.	14	22	36	596	569	1165
Baptists.	3	1	4	56	57	113
Congregationalists.	2	2	4	32	46	78
Roman Catholics.	8	6	14	704	618	1322
Mennonites, Quakers, Infidels and other denomina- tions.	2	3	5	202	188	390
Not reported.	2		2	60	35	95
Total.	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489
NATIONALITIES.						
English.	11	11	22	585	500	1085
Irish.	4	2	6	941	898	1839
Scotch.	7	1	8	423	381	804
Canadian.	45	32	77	1212	1095	2307
United States.	2	6	8	118	121	239
Other Countries.	1	2	3	107	84	191
Unknown.				14	10	24
Total.	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1	8	5	13
Brant.....				44	47	91
Bruce.....				19	10	29
Central Prison.....	2		2	17		17
Carleton.....	1		1	67	55	122
Dufferin.....				4		4
Elgin.....	1		1	29	21	50
Essex.....				17	12	29
Frontenac.....	1		1	99	67	166
Grey.....	1		1	81	66	147
Haldimand.....				25	23	48
Haliburton.....				1		1
Halton.....				73	59	132
Hastings.....		1	1	67	59	124
Huron.....	4	1	5	56	49	105
Kent.....				21	20	41
Lambton.....				25	21	46
Lanark.....				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville.....				57	48	105
Lennox and Addington.....				24	16	40
Lincoln.....	1		1	93	80	173
Mercer Reformatory.....					6	6
Middlesex.....				74	69	143
Muskoka District.....				6	6	12
Nipissing District.....	1		1	1	1	2
Norfolk.....				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham.....	2	1	3	237	215	452
Ontario.....	5	8	13	134	126	260
Oxford.....	1		1	32	37	69
Peel.....	1	2	3	112	99	211
Perth.....	1		1	43	40	83
Peterborough.....	1	1	2	72	60	132
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward.....				26	25	51
Renfrew.....				4	7	11
Simcoe.....	2	1	3	115	117	232
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1		1	59	56	115
Victoria.....	4		4	51	39	90
Waterloo.....		1	1	44	45	89
Welland.....				42	43	85
Wellington.....				129	132	261
Wentworth.....	1	4	5	219	197	416
York.....	38	32	70	1023	1003	2026
Not Classed.....	1	1	2	73	37	110
Total admissions.....	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES,	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	1	6
Brant.....				2	2	4
Bruce.....				4		4
Central Prison.....	2		2	17		17
Carleton.....				11	1	12
Dufferin.....				3		3
Elgin.....						
Essex.....				1	2	3
Frontenac.....				22	12	34
Grey.....	1		1	38	9	47
Haldimand.....				5	1	6
Halton.....				4		4
Hastings.....				18	14	32
Huron.....				3		3
Kent.....				5	1	6
Lambton.....				2	1	3
Lanark.....				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville.....				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington.....				11		11
Lincoln.....				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory.....					4	4
Middlesex.....						
Muskoka District.....				2	1	3
Norfolk.....				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham.....	2		2	42	16	58
Ontario.....	4	6	10	44	16	60
Oxford.....				2	4	6
Peel.....				25	5	30
Perth.....				7		7
Peterborough.....	1	1	2	25	7	32
Prescott and Russell.....				5	2	7
Prince Edward.....				3		3
Renfrew.....				4	1	5
Simcoe.....				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				12	3	15
Victoria.....	2		2	33	12	45
Waterloo.....				9	4	13
Welland.....				6	3	9
Wellington.....				12	3	15
Wentworth.....				38	8	46
York.....	20	7	27	241	140	381
Not Classed.....				1	7	8
Total admissions.....	32	14	46	718	313	1031

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. A. K.	F.	February 2nd, 1886.	October 1st, 1888.	Unimproved.
2	N. McK.	F.	July 18th, 1888.	" 1st, "	Recovered.
3	W. S.	M.	September 14th, 1888.	" 5th, "	Improved.
4	A. J. N.	M.	June 11th, 1888.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
5	T. J. S.	M.	October 10th, 1888.	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
6	G. S.	M.	December 5th, 1884.	November 2nd, "	"
7	R. B.	M.	" 14th, 1882.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
8	E. H.	F.	June 23rd, 1885.	" 22nd, "	"
9	E. B.	F.	May 29th, 1888.	" 27th, "	"
10	T. P. D.	M.	May 21st, 1886.	" 29th, "	"
11	M. A. C.	F.	October 13th, 1888.	December 3rd, "	"
12	A. H. M. C.	M.	May 21st, 1888.	" 4th, "	Improved.
13	F. O'H.	F.	May 14th, 1888.	" 6th, "	"
14	W. McK.	M.	May 23rd, 1888.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
15	R. R.	F.	October 12th, 1888.	" 19th, "	"
16	M. D.	F.	August 31st, 1888.	" 21st, "	"
17	M. R. S.	F.	" 26th, 1888.	" 21st, "	Improved.
18	C. McC.	F.	June 22nd, 1888.	" 27th, "	Recovered.
19	A. M. C.	F.	November 1st, 1888.	" 28th, "	"
20	E. C.	F.	April 28th, 1881.	" 28th, "	"
21	M. G.	F.	October 23rd, 1888.	" 28th, "	"
22	A. A. W.	F.	February 3rd, 1888.	" 31st, "	"
23	J. E.	M.	March 2nd, 1887.	January 8th, 1889.	"
24	F. G. B.	M.	October 29th, 1888.	" 8th, "	"
25	P. B. M.	M.	December 15th, 1888.	" 9th, "	"
26	D. McM.	M.	" 15th, 1888.	" 9th, "	"
27	T. C.	M.	January 12th, 1889.	" 18th, "	Unimproved.
28	S. A. M.	F.	March 2nd, 1888.	" 22nd, "	Improved.
29	W. J. S.	M.	November 26th, 1888.	" 25th, "	Recovered.
30	E. H.	F.	December 5th, 1888.	February 13th, "	"
31	E. M. G.	F.	January 9th, 1889.	March 9th, "	"
32	A. B. S.	F.	August 8th, 1888.	" 19th, "	"
33	I. L.	F.	January 10th, 1889.	April 1st, "	"
34	R. J.	F.	December 28th, 1888.	" 4th, "	Improved.
35	M. M.	F.	" 6th, 1888.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
36	D. S. B.	M.	" 18th, 1888.	" 11th, "	Improved.
37	A. F. E.	F.	June 11th, 1888.	" 13th, "	Recovered.
38	S. A. M.	F.	January 24th, 1889.	" 29th, "	"
39	T. C. G.	M.	November 15th, 1888.	May 3rd, "	"
40	E. T.	F.	August 30th, 1888.	" 3rd, "	"
41	J. P.	M.	November 14th, 1888.	" 7th, "	"
42	B. J. S.	M.	September 5th, 1888.	" 7th, "	"
43	M. J. F.	F.	November 24th, 1888.	" 10th, "	"
44	M. E. K.	F.	" 15th, 1888.	" 20th, "	"
45	A. F.	M.	August 6th, 1888.	" 30th, "	"
46	J. S.	M.	January 19th, 1889.	" 30th, "	"
47	M. B.	F.	December 1st, 1888.	June 3rd, "	"
48	J. G.	M.	May 12th, 1884.	" 4th, "	"
49	E. S.	M.	February 16th, 1889.	" 10th, "	"
50	W. P. H.	M.	December 31st, 1888.	" 17th, "	Unimproved.
51	E. S. T.	F.	" 22nd, 1888.	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
52	A. G.	F.	" 22nd, 1888.	" 29th, "	"
53	M. A. C.	F.	" 29th, 1888.	July 4th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
54	F. W. R.	M.....	November 22nd, 1887.....	July 22nd, 1889.....	Recovered.
55	J. C.	M.....	June 13th, 1889.....	" 29th, "	"
56	H. A.	F.....	June 13th, 1889.....	" 31st, "	Improved.
57	R. L.	M.....	May 14th, 1889.....	August 1st, "	Recovered.
58	I. E. B.	F.....	August 22nd, 1888.....	" 3rd, "	"
59	E. Q.	F.....	March 16th, 1889.....	" 20th, "	Improved.
60	M. C.	F.....	June 12th, 1875.....	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
61	L. S. E.	F.....	June 5th, 1888.....	" 27th, "	Improved.
62	P. B. M.	M.....	January 13th, 1889.....	" 29th, "	Recovered.
63	W. C.	M.....	September 28th, 1888.....	September 2nd, "	"
64	J. B. M.	M.....	May 18th, 1888.....	" 5th, "	Improved.
65	K. H. M.	F.....	October 29th, 1887.....	" 13th, "	"
66	A. C. McF.	F.....	August 31st, 1888.....	" 14th, "	Recovered.
67	E. A. S.	F.....	July 11th, 1888.....	" 19th, "	Improved.
68	S. S.	M.....	September 5th, 1888.....	" 20th, "	Recovered.
69	A. H. A.	M.....	August 13th, 1889.....	" 20th, "	"
70	M. J. N.	F.....	June 16th, 1876.....	" 21st, "	"
71	F. O'H.	F.....	December 7th, 1888.....	" 23rd, "	Unimproved.
72	M. J. E.	F.....	June 11th, 1889.....	" 24th, "	"
73	J. B.	F.....	July 30th, 1889.....	" 26th, "	Recovered.
74	W. B. T.	M.....	August 30th, 1889.....	" 26th, "	"
75	J. A. H.	M.....	May 16th, 1888.....	" 29th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. S.	M.	65	October 9th, 1888...	.....	1	14	Cerebral Apoplexy.
2	F. L.	M.	51	" 10th, " .....	.....	2	4	Paresis.
3	W. P.	M.	33	" 19th, "	2	11	6	Phthisis.
4	E. H.	F.	60	November 1st, " .....	.....	3	28	Marasmus.
5	H. T.	M.	28	" 21st, "	2	5	7	Paresis.
6	C. S.	F.	over 70	" 27th, "	11	6	16	Senile Decay.
7	J. D.	M.	54	December 1st, "	6	3	13	Phthisis.
8	A. Z.	F.	21	January 3rd, 1889 .....	.....	4	23	Phthisis.
9	J. T.	M.	51	" 6th, "	1	1	20	Cerebral Paralysis.
10	F. McL.	M.	30	" 18th, "	1	5	28	Cardiac Disease.
11	W. D.	M.	48	February 1st, "	10	4	11	Cardiac Disease.
12	B. D.	M.	71	" 4th, " .....	.....	2	13	Enteritis.
13	L. M.	F.	69	" 17th, " .....	.....	10	10	Senile Decay.
14	G. G.	M.	35	" 21st, " .....	.....	2	24	Exhaustion of Mania.
15	L. G.	M.	45	March 15th, " .....	.....	4	7	Paresis.
16	R. M.	M.	41	" 17th, "	12	8	15	Phthisis.
17	C. R.	M.	28	May 9th, "	4	5	25	Marasmus.
18	C. G.	M.	?	" 25th, "	16	6	17	Marasmus.
19	B. W. W.	M.	52	" 31st, " .....	.....	3	26	Paresis.
20	W. J. W.	M.	30	June 11th, " .....	.....	8	3	Phthisis.
21	M. H.	F.	63	July 7th, "	12	11	25	Marasmus.
22	H. McD.	M.	47	" 18th, "	14	6	3	Killed.
23	L. A. M.	F.	47	" 21st, " .....	.....	3	5	Marasmus.
24	C. M.	F.	55	" 30th, "	5	8	16	Cerebral Apoplexy.
25	J. W.	M.	47	August 1st, "	1	3	11	Marasmus.
26	A. Y.	M.	49	" 2nd, "	4	3	6	Dysentery.
27	M. G.	F.	44	" 18th, "	11	2	28	Cardiac Disease.
28	M. R.	F.	42	" 22nd, "	14	3	11	Phthisis.
29	M. G.	F.	36	" 24th, " .....	.....	3	20	Paresis.
30	E. P. W.	F.	42	" 28th, "	11	3	13	Phthisis.
31	M. T.	F.	29	" 29th, " .....	.....	8	13	Phthisis.
32	M. H.	M.	64	September 7th, " .....	.....	9	.....	Cardiac Disease.
33	R. R.	F.	79	" 10th, "	13	1	28	Senile Decay.
34	A. J. G.	M.	27	" 17th, "	3	10	4	Phthisis.
35	M. A.	F.	53	" 26th, "	13	4	10	Marasmus.
36	M. E. V.	F.	41	" 27th, " .....	.....	.....	10	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....	4		4	3		3	7
Architects.....				1		1	1
Actuaries.....							
Actors.....				1	1	2	2
Artists.....	1		1	1		1	2
Book-keepers.....				25		25	25
Bakers.....	2		2	17		17	19
Bricklayers.....	3		3	1		1	4
Butchers.....	1		1	20		20	21
Blacksmiths.....				42		42	42
Brass-finishers.....							
Brewers.....				10		10	10
Builders.....				3		3	3
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....							
Barristers (See <i>Lawyers</i>).....							
Bookbinders.....					2	2	2
Brickmakers.....				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders.....	1		1	1		1	1
Brakesman.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....	1		1	10		10	11
Cabinet-makers.....	2		2	5		5	7
Consuls.....							
Confectioners.....							
Coopers.....	1		1	16		16	17
Carpenters.....	4		4	134		134	138
Clerks.....	5		5	142	1	143	148
Clergymen.....				30		30	30
Carriage-makers.....				2		2	2
Cooks.....				1	7	8	8
Carders.....							
Captains of steamboats.....				2		2	2
Cigarmakers.....				6		6	6
Custom-house officers.....	1		1	3		3	3
Coppersmiths.....							
Coachmen.....				1		1	1
Civil Servants.....				5		5	5
Clock Cleaners.....				1		1	1
Carters.....							
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		7	7	5	938	943	950
Dressmakers.....		1	1		7	7	8
Detectives.....							
Druggists.....	2		2	14		14	16
Dentists.....							
Doctors (See <i>Physicians</i>).....							
Engineers.....				20		20	20
Editors.....				3		3	3
Engravers.....	1		1				1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	11	1	12	931	27	958	970
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men							
Furriers							
Farmer's Daughters		1	1		11	11	12
Gardeners				8		8	8
Grocers	1		1	8	1	9	10
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				28		28	28
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms				1		1	1
Gunsmiths							
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				10		10	10
Housekeepers		5	5		312	312	317
Hack-drivers	1		1	2		2	3
Inn-keepers				8		8	8
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	6		6	7
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	10		10	757	1	758	768
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		15	15		65	65	80
Lawyers				19		19	19
Lumbermen	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners					23	23	23
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	1		1	15		15	16
Matchmakers							
Millers				28		28	28
Moulders				19		19	19
Merchants	2		2	94		94	96
Mechanics				25		25	25
Music-teachers				7	6	13	13
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	3	4	7	116	294	410	417
Night-watchman							
Nurses					7	7	7
Not stated		4	4	198	307	505	509
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	2		2	58	17	75	77

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music (See <i>Music Teachers</i>)							
Plasterers							
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	1		1	33		33	34
Printers				24		24	24
Peddlers	2		2	17		17	19
Physicians				20		20	20
Pump-makers							
Plumbers				3		3	3
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters		2	2		137	137	139
Sailors	1		1	24		24	25
Students	1		1	20	4	24	25
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters							
Showmen							
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers	1		1	76	2	78	79
Seamstresses		3	3		80	80	83
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers				7		7	7
Salesmen and Saleswomen		1	1	3	1	4	5
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders							
Stenographers	1	1	2				2
Teachers	1	3	4	52	65	117	121
Tinsmiths				13		13	13
Tavern-keepers (See <i>Inn-keepers</i>)							
Tailors	2		2	71	1	72	74
Tanners							
Teamsters				5		5	5
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon makers							
Wives		16	16		701	701	717
Unknown or other employments				4	7	11	11
Total	70	54	124	3330	3035	6365	6489

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889,	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				4	10	14
Religious excitement				1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				3		3
Love affairs, including seduction						
Mental anxiety, "worry"				9	2	11
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	2		2	6	1	7
Intemperance, sexual				1	1	2
Venereal disease						
Self-abuse, sexual				11		11
Over-work				3	4	7
Sunstroke					2	2
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life					3	3
Uterine disorders					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis				3		3
Brain disease, with epilepsy				3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				3	2	5
Fevers		1	1	3	1	4
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	10	18			
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	10	15			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	55	33	88	18	17	35
Total	70	54	124	70	54	124

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5905	F	E. H.	22nd October, 1888	One month.	Discharged.
6295	F	E. B.	27th " "	" "	"
5552	M	R. B.	2nd November, "	Two weeks.	"
6371	F	M. A. C.	3rd " "	One month.	"
6292	M	W. McK.	7th " "	"	"
6374	F	M. G.	28th " "	"	"
5346	F	E. C.	28th " "	"	"
6246	F	A. A. W.	30th " "	"	"
6121	M	J. E.	5th December, "	"	"
6377	M	F. G. B.	7th " "	"	"
6253	F	S. A. M.	22nd " "	"	"
6379	F	A. M. C.	24th " "	"	"
6387	M	W. J. S.	31st " "	"	"
6398	M	D. S. B.	26th January, 1889	"	Brought back.
6409	F	E. M. G.	9th February, "	"	Discharged.
6491	F	M. M.	8th March, "	"	"
6406	F	M. A. C.	16th " "	"	Brought back.
6349	F	E. T.	3rd April " "	"	Discharged.
6354	M	B. J. S.	6th " "	"	"
6386	F	M. J. F.	8th " "	"	"
6384	F	M. E. K.	20th " "	"	"
5493	F	S. S.	3rd May, "	"	Brought back.
6400	F	E. S. T.	23rd " "	"	Discharged.
6210	F	K. H. M.	13th June, "	Three months.	"
6226	M	F. W. R.	21st " "	One month.	"
6342	F	I. E. B.	3rd July, "	"	"
6163	F	R. D.	24th August, "	"	Brought back.
6468	F	A. S.	27th " "	"	"
6461	F	J. B.	3rd September, "	"	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				8	21	29
Discharged, recovered.....	7	15	22			
" improved.....		2	2			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	1	4	5			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889.....				8	21	29

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	8	2	10	2	1	3			
" 20 " 25 "	8	6	14	1	4	5		1	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	12	23	6	5	11	3	1	4
" 30 " 35 "	8	3	11	2	2	4	3		3
" 35 " 40 "	10	14	24	1	7	8	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	11	6	17	6	3	9	1	4	5
" 45 " 50 "	4	4	8	3	4	7	5	1	6
" 50 " 55 "	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	2	2	4						
" 60 " 65 "	1		1				1	2	3
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4				1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	1		1	1		1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....							1		1
Total.....	70	54	124	24	29	53	21	15	36

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.. .. .	30	15	3	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	18	10	6	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	18	7	9	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	9	4	4	3	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	10	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	5	4	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	7	1	7	2	.....
" 7 " 8 "	6	5	3	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	2	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	6	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	7	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	10	53	2	4	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	2	23	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	39	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	49	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 " .. . . .	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	38	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	36	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 " .. . . .	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " .. . . .	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " .. . . .	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	153	1	.....	1
" 15 " 20 " .. . . .	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	124	708	53	14	8

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1200	.....	1200
Tailor's shop	3	855	.....	855
Shoe shop.....	2	150	.....	150
Engineer's shop	7	1266	.....	1266
Blacksmith's shop	1	280	.....	280
Mason work.....	3	700	.....	700
Repairing roads	5	500	.....	500
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3130	.....	3130
Bakery	2	730	.....	730
Laundry	15	1252	4600	5852
Dairy.....	6	2190	.....	2190
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	3	930	.....	930
Piggery.....	3	1095	.....	1095
Painting	3	685	.....	685
Farm	14	6382	.....	6382
Garden	18	5634	.....	5634
Grounds	14	3650	.....	3650
Stable	6	2190	.....	2190
Kitchen.....	6	2190	.....	2190
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officers' quarters	5	730	1095	1825
Sewing rooms	34	.....	10600	10600
Knitting	16	.....	4800	4800
Spinning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending.....	30	7300	7300	14600
Wards	120	10960	10960	21920
Halls ..	40	7300	7300	14600
Storeroom	4	730	730	1460
General.....	36	4900	3900	8800
Total	454	74229	58585	132814

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	2	5
Brant	1	2	3
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	8	6	14
Dufferin	2	.....	2
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	16	12	28
Elgin	3	1	4
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	1	5	6
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	.....	3
Grey	20	11	31
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton .....	.....	4	4
Hastings	7	6	13
Huron	3	6	9
Kent	2	.....	2
Lambton .....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	5	1	6
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	7	7
Lincoln	4	3	7
Middlesex	3	.....	3
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Norfolk .....	.....	2	2
Northumberland	15	13	28
Ontario	24	22	46
Oxford	5	6	11
Parry Sound District .....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	12	15	27
Perth	7	1	8
Peterborough	15	8	23
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward .....	.....	3	3
Rainy River District .....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	1	2	3
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	9	10	19
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District .....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	13	4	17
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Welland	1	6	7
Wellington	5	13	18
Wentworth	6	9	15
York	149	155	304
Not classed, unknown, etc	5	6	11
Total	363	345	708

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop and Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TAILOR'S SHOP.	Made.	Repaired.	IN WARDS.	Remade.	Repaired.
Coats, tweed	34	200	Coats		60
“ denim	8		Trousers		80
“ corduroy	12		Boots		28
“ moleskin	2		Shoes		69
“ braces	48		Mattresses (hair)	230	
“ attendants' uniforms ..	32		Pillows	24	
Trousers, tweed	85	300			
“ denim	15				
“ corduroy	8	12			
“ moleskin	2				
“ attendants' uniforms ..	32				
Vests	11	100			
Caps	37				
Cutting for outside					
Making					
Trousers	60				
Coats	72				

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	335	480	Stockings, pairs	388	4659
Chemise	433	3880	Socks “	549	6543
Dresses	349	2792	Shirts	501	3006
Drawers	29	600	Sheets	785	1570
Jackets	4	12	Sota-covers	1	
Lambrequins	3		Table-cloths	55	112
Mattresses	350		Toilet covers	9	
“ ticks	53		“ napkins	108	
Night gowns	9	440	Towels, roller	133	
Petticoats	122	1998	“ dish	231	
Pillow-ticks	26		Untidy suits	10	45
“ cases	984	220	Window blinds	172	
Quilts	280	1120	Carpets	32	
Rugs	10	32			

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus.....	4850 bunches.	4	194 00
Artichokes.....	65 bushels.	45	29 25
Beet-blood.....	265 "	50	132 50
Beans.....	45 "	60	27 00
Carrots.....	400 "	50	200 00
Cucumbers.....	1500 "	2	30 00
Cauliflowers.....	1500 "	8	120 00
Celery.....	5000 "	6	300 00
Currants.....	250 quarts.	10	25 00
Cabbage.....	13500 heads.	5	675 00
Citrons.....	250 "	10	25 00
Corn.....	795 doz.	10	79 50
Cress.....	600 bunches.	3	18 00
Capsicums.....	1 bushel.	.....	1 50
Grapes.....	550 lbs.	4	22 00
Gooseberries.....	525 quarts.	10	52 50
Lettuce.....	4600 bunches.	3	138 00
Onions, green.....	7900 "	2	158 00
" ripe.....	180 bushels.	1 20	216 00
Marygolds.....	180 tons.	7 00	1260 00
Melons.....	45	15	6 75
Marjorean.....	8 doz. bunch.	25	2 00
Pease in pods.....	30 bushels.	60	18 00
Potatoes.....	500 "	43	215 00
Parsnips.....	700 "	50	350 00
Parsley.....	250 doz. bunch.	24	60 00
Radi-hes.....	850 "	4	34 00
Raspberries.....	285 quarts.	10	28 50
Rhubarb.....	6000 bunches.	4	240 00
Raddish, horse.....	200 "	5	10 00
Strawberries.....	540 quarts.	7	37 80
Salsify.....	50 bushels.	45	22 50
Spinach.....	200 "	40	80 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme.....	100 doz. bunch.	24	24 00
Sprouts, Brussels.....	25 stalks.	25	6 25
Turnips.....	500 bushels.	40	200 00
Tomatoes.....	290 "	60	174 00
Vegetable marrow.....	410	5	20 50
Flower seeds.....	.....	.....	38 00
" plants.....	.....	.....	940 00
Bulbs.....	.....	.....	75 00
Eggs from hennery.....	896 doz.	18	161 28
Milk.....	19989 gals.	24	4797 36
Calves sold.....	9	75	6 75
Hogs sold, on foot.....	147	.....	710 00
" killed for consumption.....	10961 lbs.	7 00	767 27
Western corn and grasses.....	300 loads.	1 00	300 00
Total.....	.....	.....	13028 21
<i>Statement of Produce from the "Mimico" Farm attached to the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.</i>			
"Mimico" apples.....	25 barrels.	2 00	50 00
" cherries.....	56 quarts.	10	5 60
" beans.....	1 barrel.	.....	4 00
" potatoes.....	3750 bushels.	43	1612 50
" oats.....	1200 "	30	360 00
" mangolds.....	20 tons.	7 00	140 00
" hay.....	81 "	11 00	891 00
" straw.....	45 "	10 00	450 00
Western corn, green feed.....	350 loads.....	1 00	350 00
Total.....	.....	3863	16891 31

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1888, 913 patients of whom 456 were men and 457 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 81 patients, of whom 47 were men and 34 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 994—503 men and 491 women.

Of these patients 45 have been discharged—25 men and 20 women; 39 have died—24 men and 15 women; two men have been written off eloped; leaving in residence at present 908 patients—452 men and 456 women.

Of the 45 patients discharged 32—19 men and 13 women—were discharged recovered; 6—one man and 5 women were discharged improved; 6—4 men and 2 women were discharged unimproved; and one man was discharged as not insane.

The number of patients discharged, recovered and improved was 38, or 46.66, p.c. of the admissions.

The average recovery rate since the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 42.09.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 994, and the number of deaths 39; so that the death-rate 3.92. The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no deaths during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average death-rate since the opening of the Asylum has been 4.63.

Another Fire.

At 11.30 p.m., 26th January of this year, a fire broke out in the third story of the centre building of the north cottage, in the north-east corner of the room used in that cottage as a patient's sitting room. I have never been able to find out how the fire originated. The roof and upper story of the centre building of the cottage were almost destroyed, but within a few weeks they were restored at a moderate cost. No one was injured directly or indirectly by the fire.

Reconstruction.

In my last Annual Report I mentioned the fire which on 2nd December, 1887, consumed the laundry and almost destroyed the kitchen of the main asylum.

The building at that time burned down has since been replaced by the Public Works Department, by a larger and better structure in which is a new and more commodious kitchen, two large workrooms and upstairs an exceptionally large and handsome amusement room.

Repairs, Renewals, etc. of the year.

1. In the three cottages we renewed five flights of stairs they being worn out.
2. We made twenty-four tables for the three cottages.
3. For the same cottages made six new cupboards.

4. The old weigh-scales being worn out and a new and larger set bought, we built there in renewing entirely the stone, brick and wood work.
5. We reshingled the houses of the engineer and gardener.
6. Ceiled the east boiler-house.
7. Refloored the driving-shed and furnished it with new doors.
8. Converted temporarily a coal-shed into an engineer's shop while the new building was being put up.
9. Made two writing desks for physicians' office.
10. Made three long ladders.
11. Reshelfed two storerooms in main Asylum.
12. Made a book case for Bursar's house.
13. Ventilated the drying room and attic at the laundry, making this building, which was insufferably close and hot in summer time, quite cool and comfortable.
14. Made two large drinking troughs for cattle and horses.
15. Refitted and thoroughly renewed seven water-closets in the main and north buildings. As there has been some discussion as to the site of closet in use at this Asylum—its suitability and fitness from a sanitary point of view—I may say that I prefer the "tank closet" used here to any other for patient's use. It cannot be tampered with, can be kept absolutely clean and sweet, is simple in construction and operation and is not liable to get out of order. That it is also a good closet from a sanitary point of view is, I think, demonstrated by the extraordinary low death-rate of this Asylum.
16. Refloored and refitted three bath-rooms in north building.
17. Refitted (almost reconstructed) three washing machines. The wood of which these machines are made being constantly bathed in boiling or almost boiling water, soon becomes soft, will not hold nails or screws and has to be renewed.
18. Built a thousand feet of new fence.
19. Laid new floors in west boiler house and west coal shed, main asylum.
20. Reset thirty door frames in north building.
21. Built platform for swill-cart.
22. Made new tables for kitchen, the old having been destroyed at the time of the fire.
23. Made new cupboards for kitchen.
24. Took down and reconstructed four hundred and fifty feet of fence in front of Bursar's house on Governor's Road.
25. Renewed the steam pipes from laundry boilers to kitchen steam kettles (these pipes had been destroyed by the fire.)
26. Took out an old laundry boiler and fitted up and built in a new one in its place.
27. Took out an old west wing boiler and converted it into a heater for kitchen and centre building—they having none since the big heater was removed along with the laundry.
28. Had old laundry boiler repaired and fitted it up in west boiler house in place of the one taken from there, and used as a heater.
29. Put a Norson steam trap in laundry drying room.
30. Fitted officers' dining room with new sinks and pipes.
31. Removed (from one side of the kitchen to the other) and refitted up range and steam kettles in kitchen of main Asylum.
32. During the summer we have altered the steam-heating of the north building from the old system to what is known as "overhead" heating. That is, we have taken all the mains from the basement (where they were most unsightly) and placed them in the attic. By this change the halls (especially the basement halls) are much improved and we expect to save coal.
33. Set up a new Gurney boiler in north cottage, added five hundred feet of pipe and put all in order.

34. Built a cesspool at Binson's house.

35. Renewed the steps to basement of west cottage.

36. Set up and bricked in four new agricultural kettles at dairy, slaughter-house and east and west cottages.

37. For some weeks back our whole force of carpenters and masons have been at work converting the old amusement room into an infirmary. There are several weeks' work still to do before the job will be completed.

38. We have grown two acres of willows, have made from part of them all the baskets needed for asylum purposes, and 2,671 lbs. of peeled willows left over.

39. We have probably done nearly as much again as above specified in jobs too small to be individually specified.

Alterations and Renewals Recommended.

1. Instead of having only one boiler house the main building of this Asylum has now four. It had three from the beginning, and an additional one was built during the year just closed. There is thus necessary at this building three stokers more than would be needed were all the boilers concentrated under one roof.

To collect the boilers together in one boiler house could not cost more than from \$3,000 to \$3,500 while the saving effected by this change would not be less than \$1,500 per annum, since it would enable us to dispense with three stokers, and we should save in coal from one to two hundred tons a year.

2. The old associate dining rooms are too small for the number of patients who have to take their meals in them. It would be a great improvement to replace them with a dining room on each flat, according to a scheme furnished by myself to the Honourable the Treasurer, on the 10th of July last. It was shown in that report that by an expenditure of about \$10,000, suitable dining rooms could be built and the old converted into dormitories, in such a way as to afford accommodation for forty-eight additional patients. Putting aside the vast improvement in our dining room accommodation thus effected, this addition to the capacity of the asylum would, it seems to me, amply justify the expenditure, since the latter would only be about \$200 for each bed added, a much lower rate than the ordinary cost of new buildings.

With these two improvements (a central boiler house and a dining room for each flat) added to those lately made, viz.: the new laundry and kitchen, new amusement hall, infirmary, fire protection and sewage disposal, this asylum would be well provided with structural conveniences in all the essential departments.

3. The main pump of this Asylum broke down 4th March, 1888. Mr. McCallum, of the Public Works Department, came here and had it repaired. On 3rd April, 1888, I reported to you that the little (supplementary) pump—which we had been using while the main pump was being repaired—was out of order and useless. On 5th of the same month, you wrote that the matter of an efficient duplicate pump would be attended to. On 27th and 28th April, 1888, Mr. McCallum was here. He examined the little pump and said that for our purpose it was useless, and he did not have it repaired. At this time he made sketches and plans for a proper duplicate pump, which I hoped and expected would be provided very shortly thereafter. Nothing further, however, has been heard of it. We are now, and have been since March, 1888, depending solely on the old main pump. Should that break down or get out of order, we should have no water. During the dry weather of the past summer we used about 125,000 gallons of water a day, and pumped 16 hours out of the 24. Had anything happened to our pump at that time (and with such constant work, it would not have been surprising if something had happened) it is easy to see what a terrible position we should have been in. In a moment deprived of our water supply. No water for the steam boilers, for the water closets, for the laundry, for cooking; no water even for the eleven hundred people here to drink. As long as we remain as now, without a duplicate pump, we are exposed day by day to be thrown into that position at a moment's notice.

4. For the sake of economy as well as comfort, the Medical Superintendent's house at this Asylum should be heated with hot water.

5. A coal-shed similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottages has long been promised, and is much needed at the west cottage.

Sewage Disposal.

When this Asylum was built in 1869-70, no provision was made for the disposal of its sewage, other than the simple device of running it into the nearest creek, which in its turn emptied into the south branch of the river Thames, about three miles above the city. The creek soon became so polluted as to be a nuisance to all persons living along or near its banks. To remedy this condition of things, a filter was constructed on the asylum grounds, which was intended to separate the offensive part of the sewage from the water which held it in suspension, retaining the former and allowing the latter to run away. After a prolonged trial, however, it was found impossible to prevent the filter from choking up, and its use had eventually to be abandoned. In the course of the year just closed, another plan of sewage disposal has been adopted, which so far, bids fair to be a perfect success. The plan is known as the "Intermittent Downward and Filtration" system, and consists, briefly stated, of running the sewage into level trenches, made side by side in a piece of ground especially graded for the purpose, from which it settles or filters into the soil. Only a fourth or fifth part of the trenches are used each day, so that each trench after being used lies four or five days unused. The whole scheme as put in practise here this year, is given in detail, with plates, in the Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, for the year 1888, to which I refer those who desire to see a detailed explanation of the method.

This new sewage disposal system was formally opened here on the fifth of July last. The Honorable Charles Drury, the Inspector of Asylums, many members of the County Council, of the Board of Health, of the City Council, of the Hospital Board and of the Board of Trade were present. It has been in full and successful operation since. So far no unpleasant odor rises from the field upon which the sewage (to the amount of some 50,000 gallons a day) is thrown. Within a few hours from the time it is pumped into the trenches, it has sunk into the soil and disappeared, and as far as we are concerned, that is the last of it. It remains to be seen whether the cold of winter or the continuous use of the same soil over and over again for this purpose will interfere with the success of this method of sewage disposal. Judging from the results obtained in other places, I do not myself fear failure from any cause, but am sanguine that the method of sewage disposal now inaugurated here will prove a complete and permanent success.

Fire Protection.

In the course of the year now ended, the Public Works Department has given us a new system of fire protection at this Asylum. The system consists of a steam boiler (also used for the sewage pump and to heat the new building above mentioned, which contains the kitchen, new work-rooms and new amusement hall), a powerful force pump, and leading from it six inch mains and four inch branches which reach to and surround the various asylum buildings, the same being provided at convenient situations and distances with hydrant to which hose is screwed on as required. In order to make the system effective at all times, a night stoker has been authorized who is, of course, on duty during the whole time that the day stokers are off, that is from 9 o'clock in the evening until 5 in the morning. There is never less than 20 lbs. of steam in one or other of the three boilers that command the fire pump, and a supply of light wood and soft coal is always on hand, by using which this pressure can be increased almost at a moments' notice. The Asylum staff is organized into a complete fire brigade with hose-men, branch men, a hook and ladder company, etc. An alarm of fire being given, each man runs to his post. Steam pressure in the boiler in use is rapidly run up to 80 or 90 lbs. The hose are run out and attached to the proper hydrant or hydrants, and within a very few minutes, one, two or three $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch streams can be thrown upon the seat of the fire.

The following is an account of the practises had down to date with this new fire protection apparatus :—

DATE.	Alarm Given.	Water Thrown.	That is in
July 19.....	2.34 p.m.	2.37	3 Minutes.
Aug. 2.....	8.37 a.m.	8.42	5 “
“ 7.....	11.45 “	11.47	2 “
“ 10.....	12.51 “	1.01	10 “
“ 23.....	3.28½ p.m.	3.32	3½ “
Sept. 9.....	3.11½ “	3.13	1½ “
“ 25.....	12.18 a.m.	12.25	7 “

As in every case the alarm was given by myself, I know that no one was in any way prepared for it any more than we are prepared all the time I consider the showing exceedingly good, especially the two night turn outs (at 12.30 and 1) every one being in bed and asleep except myself, the night-stoker and nightwatches, and water being thrown on the (supposed) burning building in ten and seven minutes. In each instance a large force of men (as many as could be used to advantage at a real fire) were on hand ready for work at and before the expiration of the time named.

It is my belief that it would be impossible for a fire to do us any serious damage, as we are at present protected.

Old and New Amusement Halls and Infirmary.

As mentioned above, a new amusement room has been constructed in the course of the year just expired. It is much larger than the old, which had become too small to accommodate the number of patients requiring to be taken to dances and entertainments. The size of the old hall was 80 x 41 feet—3,280 square feet, the size of the new hall is 94 x 55 feet—5,170 square feet. The new hall is much more convenient than the old as it is only up one stair while the old was up three. It is much safer than the old in case of fire or any panic, as there are four broad stairways and a wide hall leading from it, while there were only two narrow stairways leading from the old. In short, the new hall was greatly needed, and is, in all respects, just what was wanted. Among its other good points it has the best floor I have ever seen. It is made of Georgia pine, 1½ inches wide, and is absolutely level and smooth.

The old amusement hall being thus vacated we are at the present time engaged converting it into an infirmary, which we expect will afford comfortable accommodation for twenty men and twenty women ; but on this subject I hope to be able to write more fully and explicitly next year.

Restraint.

We have passed another year (making six altogether) in which we have neither used nor needed to use in any instance any form of restraint. In fact, as time goes on we wonder more and more why we or any one ever did or should use it. It seems to all of us now so entirely unnecessary and inhuman.

Alcohol.

We have used no alcohol in the course of the year just closed ; making eight years during which we have totally dispensed with the use of this drug. I do not believe that in all that time any one has suffered for want of it. As very fully set forth in my last report, the death-rate of the Asylum is lower, and the recovery-rate higher without alcohol than with it.

Employment of Patients.

During the year now closed, an average of eight hundred patients out of an average resident population of nine hundred have been throughout the twelve months employed every working day at some kind of more or less useful and more or less (generally less) onerous labor. I need not again repeat what I have so often said as to the value of occupation for the insane. It is the best medicine for the curable and the greatest of all blessings to the incurable.

Religious Services.

Religious services have been held in our chapel every Sunday throughout the year. A Protestant service every Sunday morning by the Protestant clergymen of the city in turn, and a Catholic service every alternate Sunday, in the afternoon, by one or other of the Catholic clergymen.

The average number of patients who attend these services is about four hundred and fifty. That is one-half of our resident population goes to either Catholic or Protestant service each Sunday that Catholic service is held. On the alternate Sunday only the Protestant patients go to church.

The services are highly appreciated by the patients, and the clergymen who gratuitously conduct them are entitled to, and have, our warmest thanks.

Amusements During the Year.

The amusements provided the patients during the year just closed have been as numerous, as varied and of as good quality as during any past twelve months.

We have had, as usual, cards, draughts, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading, music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had :

1. Two dances every week from the end of October until the beginning of April.
2. Weekly entertainments from the first of November to the end of March.
3. Sleighing, for female patients, when the roads were good and horses could be spared.
4. Over eighty patients were sent to the Provincial Fair held in London last month.
5. Thirty-six patients were sent to Barnum's circus. We should have sent a much larger number but the circus authorities would make no reduction from full fare. This is the first time during my residence here that any circus has refused to allow patients to enter at half price.
6. A series of band concerts by our own band on the lawn in front of the main asylum during the summer months.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows :

- a. Variety entertainment by A. Bremner and friends.
- b. Concert by Clan Fraser, under management of Mr. John Fairgrieve.
- c. Concert by members of military school.
- d. Entertainment by Messrs. Bremner and Dalton.
- e. Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe.

- f.* Concert by Mr. W. Halle and friends.
- g.* Entertainment by Mr. T. Gillian and friends.
- h.* Concert by Mr. C. F. Colwell and others.
- i.* Concert by the children of Queen's Park Methodist Sunday school, under the management of Mr. D. C. Hardy.
- j.* Concert by Mr. Geo. B. Sippi and friends.
- k.* Concert by Messrs. H. Bapty, J. I. Anderson and friends.
- l.* Concert by Mr. R. Pococke's orchestra.
- m.* Entertainment by London Consolidated Minstrels.
- n.* Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Company.
- o.* Exhibition by Prof. Zera Semon and company.
- p.* "My Neighbor's Wife," by Asylum Dramatic Company.
- q.* Concert by St. Peter's choir, under management of D. Verinder.

To finish up the year we had, on 26th September, our second "Grand Annual Athletic Sports." A large number of prizes, many of them of considerable value, were given. The contests were entered into by both patients and employees. The attendance was large as well from the city as from the asylum. The interest taken in the various sports and contests by the patients was very great.

The programme of contests and prizes was as follows :

1. Race for boys, 14 years and under, 1st knife ; 2nd, paint box ; 3rd, checker board.
2. Race for boys, 12 years and under, 1st, box mouth organs ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, brass whistle.
3. Race for boys, 9 years and under, 1st, box mouth organs ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, knife ; 4th, game.
4. Race for girls, 12 years and under, 1st, napkin ring ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, purse.
5. Race for girls, 9 years and under, 1st, napkin ring ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, purse.
6. Three-legged-race, for boys, 1st, knives ; 2nd, knives ; 3rd, knives ; 4th, box of games.
7. Race for male patients, 200 yards, 1st, cardigan jacket ; 2nd, basket of grapes ; 3rd, mouth organ.
8. Race for female patients, 100 yards, 1st, hood and basket of peaches ; 2nd, satchel ; 3rd, silk handkerchief.
9. Hop, step and jump, open to all, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, bird cage ; 3rd, comb and brush.
10. Race for unmarried employees, quarter mile, 1st, dressing case ; 2nd, napkin ring ; 3rd, flask.
11. Vaulting with pole, open to all, 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, silk handkerchief ; 3rd, razor.
12. Highland fling, for girls, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, medal ; 3rd, purse.
13. Race for married employees, 200 yards, 1st, Medical Superintendent's prize, set of carvers ; 2nd, half dozen knives ; 3rd, half dozen spoons ; 4th, lamp.
14. Throwing light hammer, 1st hat ; 2nd, shirt ; 3rd, silk handkerchief.
15. Sailors' hornpipe, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, brass whistle.
16. Race for female employees, 100 yards, 1st, Inspector's prize ; 2nd, chair ; 3rd leather satchel ; 4th, lady's companion.

17. Sack race, 100 yards, 1st, pot marmalade ; 2nd, inkstand ; 3rd, tie.
18. Putting the stone, 1st, set of carvers ; 2nd, hat ; 3rd, knife.
19. Sword dance, 1st, medal ; 2nd, mathematical instruments ; 3rd, box of drawing pencils.
20. Race, orange and spoon, for female employees, 1st, album ; 2nd, satchel ; 3rd bottle of perfume.
21. Running high jump, 1st, inkstand ; 2nd, pipe ; 3rd, brush.
22. Race, open to all, half mile, 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, box of perfume ; 3rd, brush and comb.
23. Postmen's race, prize, checker board.
24. Hitch and kick, 1st, razor and case ; 2nd, pipe ; 3rd, clothes brush.
25. Donkey race, 200 yards, change half way, 1st, half dozen spoons ; 2nd, neck tie ; 3rd, ties and handkerchief.
26. Wheelbarrow race, 200 yards, 1st, dressing case ; 2nd, tin of tobacco ; 3rd, brush.
27. Obstacle race, 1st, rubber coat ; 2nd, chair ; 3rd, cup and saucer.
28. Race for female patients, 50 yards, 1st, hood ; 2nd, basket of grapes ; 3rd, purse.
29. Best looking old lady patient, porcelain pot, with tea.
30. Wheelbarrow race, for female employees, 1st, basket of perfume ; 2nd, hand glass ; 3rd, jug of perfume ; 4th, thermometer.
31. Catching greasy pig, open to all, winner to keep the pig.
32. Tug of war, between Infantry School and asylum. winning team to receive 50c each.

The following gentlemen composed the committee of management. viz.:

Drs. Beamer, Fairchild, Barber, Sippi, and Messrs. George Rennie, George Angus, George O'Leary and George Thurling.

And the following firms of the city of London donated prizes, viz.:

Robinson, Little & Co.	John Purdom.	Barkwell & Co.
A. E. Pavay & Co.	J. Darch & Son.	Reid Bros.
Struthers & Anderson.	A. M. Hamilton.	Advertiser Printing Co.
J. Marshall & Co.	Rickert Bros.	T. Gillean.
Marshall Bros.	J. Green & Co.	M. Gould.
Elliott Bros.	J. I. Anderson & Co.	I. Brock.
M. Masuret & Co.	George Heaman.	Wm. J. Craig.
J. Cowan & Co.	P. Birtwhistle.	Richard Tory.
James Reid & Co.	J. Jones.	David Sare.
A. Westman & Co.	A. Macpherson & Co.	J. Burns & Son.
R. Lewis.	C. F. Colwell & Co.	W. L. Graham.
W. T. Strong.	H. C. Smyth.	Angus & Park.
J. G. Shuff.	Wm. Allister.	J. W. Martin.
Cairncross & Lawrence.	R. Quick.	T. Ross, and others.

We are greatly obliged to these gentlemen for their liberality and we can assure them that it was exercised this time in a good cause and gave a very great deal of pleasure.

Officers and Employees.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the staff of officers at this asylum in the course of the year covered by this report.

There have been about the usual changes (rather less than more) in the staff of servants and attendants.

The work of the institution has been well and faithfully done by both officers and employees each in his or her own field of labor.

I am well satisfied with the staff as at present constituted, and trust we may have as few changes as possible during the year now beginning.

Farm and Garden.

We had a remarkably early spring, followed by frost and a very cold wet June. Apples, pears and grapes were destroyed by the frost and the cold June prevented our mellons from coming to anything. From the first of July we had a very pleasant though cool summer. Most of our crops were fair. The potatoes, however, a very important crop with us, were injured by the cold wet June and did not turn out much over a good half crop.

The yield of the farm was as follows :

Hay	142 tons.
Wheat	240 bush.
Oats	350 "
Straw	40 tons.
Green fodder	240 loads.
Potatoes	3,395 bush.
Carrots	1,500 "
Milk .....	.93,743 qts.
Pork	16,642 lbs.

In the garden we had the following vegetables :

Asparagus	1,788 bunches.
Beans	37 bush.
Beets	1,100 bunches.
"	540 bush.
Cabbage	15,450 heads.
Cauliflower	2,135 "
Carrots	4,363 bunches.
"	750 bush.
Celery	10,000 sticks.
Corn	1,023 doz.
Cucumbers	586 "
" pickling	568 qts.
Horse radish	150 bunches.
Kale	350 heads.
Lettuce, forced	105 doz.
" garden	750 "
Onions, green	7,247 bunches.
" dried	520 bush.
" pickling	385 qts.
Parsnips	660 bush.
Peas	76½ "
Rhubarb, forced	293 bunches.
" garden	2,085 "
Salsify	1,850 "
Slakale beet	156 bush.
Spinach	29 "
Squash	1,313
Peppers	30 doz.
Turnips	131 bush.
Tomatoes	319 "

Of fruit we had :

Cherries	130 qts.
Currants, red	2,590 "
" white	236 "
" black	1,210 "
Gooseberries	3,230 "
Melons, musk	523
" water	40
Raspberries	3,760 qts.
Strawberries	2,135 "
Peas	18 pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	600 bunches.
Sage	600 "
Thyme	150 "
Mint	250 "
Parsley	250 "
Coriander seed	6 lb.

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,637 ; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes we had 33,225 ; of annuals raised under glass we had 9,680.

We planted out from our own nursery 736 Manitoba maples, 230 Norway spruces, and 250 blackberry bushes.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				456	457	913
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant...	15	14	29			
“ Medical Certificate.....	32	20	52	47	34	81
Total number under treatment during year.....				503	491	994
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	19	13	32			
Not insane	1		1			
“ improved	1	5	6			
“ unimproved	4	2	6			
Total number of discharges during year	25	20	45			
Died	24	15	39			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred				51	35	86
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889.....				452	456	908
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				1568	1380	2948
“ discharged	583	547	1130			
“ died	431	302	733			
“ eloped	47	7	54			
“ transferred	55	68	123	1116	924	2040
“ remaining, 30th September, 1889				452	456	908
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., certified .	6	39	45			
“ “ warrants, 1889.....	7	19	26			
Total number	13	58	71			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of Dec., 1888)	464	460	924
Minimum " " " (on the 16th of Sept., 1889)	451	456	907
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	167133	167346	334479
Daily average population.....	457.89	458.48	916.38

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS. SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	19	15	34	630	781	1411
Widowed	4	2	6	49	72	121
Single	24	17	41	881	526	1407
Not reported				8	1	9
Total	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	14	9	23	341	311	652
Episcopalians	8	5	13	332	257	589
Methodists	8	9	17	314	309	623
Baptists	2	4	6	113	109	222
Congregationalists	1		1	18	7	25
Roman Catholics.....	8	5	13	257	265	522
Mennonites				4		4
Quakers				8	2	10
Infidels				24	8	32
Other denominations	4	2	6	65	58	123
Not reported.....	2		2	92	54	146
Total.....	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948
NATIONALITIES.						
English	4	4	8	236	166	402
Irish	4	2	6	244	292	536
Scotch	2	1	3	161	137	298
Canadian	33	25	58	756	662	1418
United States	1	1	2	72	42	114
Other Countries	3	1	4	41	44	85
Unknown				58	37	95
Total.....	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	2	7
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	1	4	5	94	71	165
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....	5	2	7	92	91	183
Essex.....	2	2	4	71	67	138
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	6	5	11	129	129	258
Kent.....	2	2	4	86	110	196
Lambton.....	7	4	11	155	106	261
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	16	12	28	343	291	634
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	4	2	6	139	92	231
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	4	1	5	111	80	191
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Renfrew.....						
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District.....				2		2
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	23	56
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....				46	46	92
Not Classed.....				25	11	36
Total admissions.....	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5		5
Brant.....				20	11	31
Bruce.....	1	2	3	42	27	69
Carleton.....					2	2
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....	3		3	31	11	42
Essex.....		1	1	40	23	63
Frontenac.....					1	1
Grey.....				9	7	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				7	3	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7
Huron.....	2	1	3	60	36	96
Kent.....	1		1	30	13	43
Lambton.....	2	3	5	86	34	120
Lanark.....					1	1
Leeds and Grenville.....						
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9
Middlesex.....	5	4	9	87	64	151
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6
Oxford.....	1	2	3	66	24	90
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....		1	1	48	18	66
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1
Renfrew.....						
Simcoe.....				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1
Thunder Bay District.....				1		1
Victoria.....				9	9	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25
Welland.....				3	4	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15
York.....				28	25	53
Not Classed.....						
Total admissions.....	15	14	29	666	387	1053

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1917	R. W.	M.	July 4th, 1881.	October 13th, 1888.	Unimproved.
2862	T. H. O.	M.	September 22nd, 1888.	" 25th, "	Not Insane.
2731	M. C.	F.	July 13th, 1887.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
2811	M. D.	F.	June 21st, 1888.	November 5th, "	"
2874	E. D. K.	M.	October 29th, 1888.	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
2492	J. B.	M.	March 11th, 1885.	" 20th, "	"
2784	C. D.	F.	February 10th, 1888.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
2816	D. A. M.	M.	July 19th, 1888.	December 19th, "	"
2751	J. H.	F.	October 4th, 1887.	" 21st, "	"
2813	W. K.	M.	July 2nd, 1888.	" 28th, "	"
2704	D. C.	M.	March 9th, 1887.	January 7th, 1889.	Improved.
2888	C. M.	M.	November 30th, 1888.	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
2839	H. B.	F.	August 21st, 1888.	February 1st, "	Recovered.
2822	M. A. B.	M.	" 3rd, 1888.	" 12th, "	"
2818	J. D.	F.	" 2nd, 1888.	" 19th, "	"
2841	M. S.	M.	" 22nd, "	" 20th, "	Improved.
2810	W. W.	F.	June 21st, "	" 26th, "	Recovered.
2823	J. T.	M.	August 4th, "	March 4th, "	"
2872	R. M.	M.	October 25th, 1887.	" 18th, "	"
2825	M. M.	F.	August 7th, 1888.	" 21st, "	"
2797	C. W.	F.	May 10th, "	" 25th, "	"
2877	D. K.	M.	November 7th, "	" 28th, "	"
2884	M. A. E.	M.	" 23rd, "	April 2nd, "	"
2895	W. E. C.	M.	January 23rd, 1889.	" 19th, "	"
2887	J. A. C.	M.	November 30th, 1888.	" 24th, "	"
2846	A. M.	F.	August 23rd, 1888.	" 25th, "	"
1064	E. S.	M.	July 5th, 1876.	May 10th, "	"
2860	E. A.	F.	September 10th, 1888.	" 15th, "	Improved.
2878	A. K.	M.	November 12th, "	June 1st, "	Recovered.
2900	E. B.	F.	February 25th, 1889.	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
2914	J. M.	M.	April 26th, "	" 8th, "	Recovered.
2688	J. H.	M.	November 11th, 1886.	" 13th, "	"
2852	T. H.	M.	August 27th, 1888.	" 18th, "	"
2821	J. M.	F.	" 3rd, "	" 24th, "	Improved.
1645	E. Y.	F.	November 8th, 1879.	" 28th, "	"
2790	S. L.	F.	March 27th, 1888.	July 2nd, "	"
2899	C. H.	M.	February 19th, 1889.	" 4th, "	Recovered.
2824	M. A. B.	F.	August 6th, 1888.	" 8th, "	"
2845	F. J.	F.	August 23rd, "	" 24th, "	"
2922	J. H.	M.	June 5th, 1889.	August 26th, "	Unimproved.
2919	A. R.	M.	May 21st, 1889.	Sept. 10th, "	Recovered.
2861	S. D.	F.	September 10th, 1888.	" 13th, "	"
1220	C. S.	F.	July 24th, 1877.	" 16th, "	"
1292	E. B.	F.	February 14th, 1878.	" 27th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2499	M. P.	M.	26	October 2nd, 1888..	3	5	23	Phthisis.
1330	C. C.	M.	51	November 7th, " ..	10	7	8	Marasmus.
447	N. S. M.	F.	65	" 12th, " ..	17	4	22	Phthisis.
421	J. T.	F.	48	" 21st, " ..	17	7	2	Epilepsy.
2881	M. R.	M.	74	" 29th, " ..	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania
2154	C. S.	M.	70	December 10th, " ..	6	3	10	Heart Clot.
2493	M. J. R.	F.	30	January 9th, 1889..	3	9	29	Phthisis.
2891	W. M.	M.	83	" 21st, " ..	.....	1	4	Senile Decay.
110	D. G.	M.	64	February 7th, " ..	18	2	15	Apoplexy.
2864	R. B.	M.	75	" 11th, " ..	.....	4	16	Senile Decay.
2815	M. A. W.	F.	29	" 23rd, " ..	.....	7	13	Cancer of Ovary.
2828	A. J.	M.	60	" 24th, " ..	.....	6	15	Marasmus.
2744	W. H. W.	M.	33	March 1st, " ..	1	5	23	Paresis.
1238	B. C.	M.	59	" 30th, " ..	11	6	5	Phthisis.
1874	L. M.	F.	39	April 16th, " ..	7	11	18	Pneumonia.
118	M. W.	F.	65	" 25th, " ..	18	5	2	Cancer of Omentum.
320	N. R.	F.	55	May 4th, " ..	18	5	16	Marasmus.
796	M. C.	F.	63	" 5th, " ..	15	.....	20	Cancer of Breast.
2570	F. M.	F.	40	" 17th, " ..	4	.....	17	Phthisis.
1477	J. S.	M.	54	June 27th, " ..	10	7	22	Apoplexy.
1905	M. E. G.	F.	25	" 28th, " ..	8	.....	4	Epilepsy.
2855	C. A.	M.	21	July 2nd, " ..	.....	10	3	Heart Clot.
444	E. V.	M.	68	" 17th, " ..	18	1	5	Senile Decay.
1720	M. A.	F.	76	" 21st, " ..	9	2	17	Paralysis of Heart.
2685	T. J.	M.	55	August 2nd, " ..	2	9	5	Exhaustion of Mania
1918	J. M. E.	M.	29	" 2nd, " ..	8	.....	28	Phthisis
2763	W. Y.	M.	62	" 9th, " ..	1	9	2	Rheumatoid Arthr's.
2930	M. A.	M.	80	" 11th, " ..	.....	1	3	Senile Decay.
2666	Q.	M.	25	" 21st, " ..	2	11	12	Epilepsy.
2938	F. H.	M.	63	" 23rd, " ..	.....	.....	16	Marasmus.
2807	E. M. S.	F.	44	" 27th, " ..	1	2	18	Dysentery.
2693	H. P.	M.	74	" 28th, " ..	2	8	19	Senile Decay.
1866	A. C. S.	M.	37	September 6th, " ..	8	4	30	Paralysis.
2195	P. H.	F.	63	" 7th, " ..	6	9	11	Peritonitis.
277	J. A.	M.	63	" 8th, " ..	18	9	21	Marasmus.
1307	H. M.	M.	38	" 13th, " ..	11	6	9	Epilepsy.
101	H. M.	M.	69	" 15th, " ..	18	9	23	Senile Decay.
312	C. J.	F.	64	" 21st, " ..	18	10	3	Fatty deg'n of Heart.
1790	W. T.	M.	27	" 26th, " ..	8	10	24	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....	1		1	5		5	6
Book-keepers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Bakers.....				4		4	4
Bricklayers.....				3		3	3
Butchers.....				8		8	8
Blacksmiths.....	2		2	20		20	22
Brass-finishers.....				2		2	2
Brewers.....				2		2	2
Barbers.....				3		3	3
Broom-makers.....				2		2	2
Baggage-Master.....	1		1				1
Commercial travellers.....				2		2	2
Cabinet-makers.....				9		9	9
Confectioners.....				2		2	2
Coopers.....				11		11	11
Carpenters.....				46		46	46
Clerks.....				31		31	31
Clergymen.....				1		1	1
Carriage-makers.....				1		1	1
Custom-house officers.....				2		2	2
Civil Servants.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		3	3	4	187	191	194
Dressmakers.....		1	1		12	12	13
Druggists.....	2		2	1		1	3
Engineers.....				8		8	8
Farmers.....	16		16	557	9	556	582
Fishermen.....				2	1	3	3
Founders.....				1		1	1
Ferry-men.....				2		2	2
Furriers.....					1	1	1
Gardeners.....				9		9	9
Gentlemen.....				2		2	2
Hucksters.....					1	1	1
Hatters.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Harness-makers.....				3		3	3
Housekeepers.....		23	23		784	784	807
Hack-drivers.....				1		1	1
Jewellers.....				4		4	4
Labourers.....	14		14	396		396	410
Laundresses.....					3	3	3
Ladies.....					10	10	10
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Lumbermen.....	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners.....					11	11	11
Masons.....				8		8	8
Machinists.....				8		8	8
Matchmakers.....				1		1	1
Millers.....				9		9	9

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Moulders				8		8	8
Merchants	2		2	27		27	29
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation		1	1	7	22	29	30
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated		2	2	3	18	21	23
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	16		16	17
Printers				10		10	10
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Railway Foreman.....	1		1				1
Spinsters					2	2	2
Sailors				8		8	8
Students	2		2	20		20	22
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.....				1		1	1
Stone-cutters	1		1	4		4	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				26		26	26
Seamstresses		2	2		11	11	13
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen		1	1				1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders.....				2		2	2
Teachers				18	10	28	28
Tinsmiths				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors		1	1	19	7	26	27
Tanners				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers	1		1	6		6	7
Woodworkers				1		1	1
Weavers					2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				6		6	6
Wives.....					25	25	25
Unknown or other employments.....				104	216	320	320
Total.....	47	34	81	1521	1346	2867	2948

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	5	7
Religious excitement				3	4	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				2		2
Love affairs, including seduction				1		1
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				2		2
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				5	2	7
Self-abuse, sexual						
Over-work						
Sunstroke				1	1	2
Accident or injury					1	1
Pregnancy						
Puerperal						
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders						
Brain disease, with general paralysis				3		3
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1		1
Other forms of brain disease					1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				1		1
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	2	8			
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	6	12			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	35	26	61	25	16	41
Total	47	34	81	47	34	81

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
2846	F	A. M.	October	18th, 1888	6 months	Discharged recovered.
2816	M.	D. A. M.	"	12th "	2 "	"
2839	M.	H. B.	"	15th "	3 "	"
2813	M.	W. K.	"	24th "	2 "	"
2858	F	S. W.	"	25th "	3 "	Brought back.
2811	F	M. D.	"	30th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2822	F	M. A. B.	November	3rd "	3 "	"
2860	F	E. A.	"	7th "	6 "	Discharged improved.
1064	M.	E. S.	"	8th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2754	F	R. M.	"	10th "	2 "	Brought back.
2790	F	S. L.	"	16th "	1 week	"
2810	M.	W. W.	"	21st "	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2841	F	M. S.	"	20th "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2780	M.	D. M.	"	21st "	3 "	Brought back.
2877	M.	D. K.	"	28th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2821	F	J. M.	December	1st "	6 "	Discharged improved.
2825	F	M. N.	"	14th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2629	M.	G. S.	"	20th "	1 "	Brought back.
2790	F	S. L.	"	22nd "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2787	M.	R. A. T.	"	24th "	1 "	Brought back.
1645	F	E. L. Y.	"	27th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2863	M.	E. T.	January	10th, 1889	2 "	Brought back.
2416	F	J. W.	February	4th "	2 "	"
2872	M.	R. N.	"	14th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2884	M.	M. E.	"	26th "	1 "	"
2852	M.	T. H.	"	26th "	3 "	"
2885	F	M. M.	March	21st "	3 "	Brought back.
2871	F	N. R.	"	12th "	3 "	"
2855	M.	W. E. C.	"	25th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2754	F	R. N.	"	25th "	2 "	Brought back.
2887	M.	J. A. C.	April	5th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2824	F	M. B.	"	9th "	3 "	"
2798	F	M. S.	"	16th "	3 "	Brought back.
2845	F	F. J.	"	17th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2792	M.	A. M.	"	19th "	6 "	"
2893	F	E. C.	"	22nd "	1 "	Brought back.
2878	M.	A. K.	May	6th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2914	M.	J. N.	"	6th "	3 "	"
2763	M.	W. Y.	"	16th "	3 "	Died at home.
1220	F	C. S.	June	4th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2831	M.	S. J. S.	"	4th "	3 "	Brought back.
2922	M.	J. H.	"	6th "	2 "	Discharged unimproved.
2333	M.	S. M.	"	7th "	6 "	Brought back.
2919	M.	A. R.	"	10th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1905	F	M. G.	"	13th "	6 "	Died at home.
2861	F	S. D.	"	26th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1292	F	E. B.	"	26th "	3 "	"
2859	M.	J. M.	July	1st "	2 "	Brought back.
1440	F	S. B.	"	2nd "	6 "	"
1825	M.	J. H. B.	"	20th "	2 "	"
2745	F	M. F.	"	22nd "	6 "	"
2918	F	C. N. S.	"	24th "	2 "	"
2927	M.	R. A. M.	"	25th "	2 "	"
524	F	F. L.	August	6th "	3 "	"
2908	F	E. E.	"	8th "	3 "	"
2923	M.	W. H.	"	17th "	1½ "	"
2754	F	R. N.	September	11th "	2 "	"
1775	M.	H. M.	"	18th "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				28	30	58
Discharged, recovered.....	15	10	25			
" improved.....		4	4			
" unimproved.....	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave.....	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum.....	9	10	19			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889.....	2	5	7	28	30	58

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "		3	3		1	1			
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10	3	1	4	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	9	6	15	5	3	8	4	2	6
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	6	4	10	3	1	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	7	4	11	4	1	5		2	2
" 45 " 50 "	2	2	4		2	2		1	1
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	2	3				2		2
" 60 " 65 "	1		1		1	1	5	3	8
" 65 " 70 "	3		3				2	2	4
" 70 " 75 "	3		3	2		2	4		4
" 75 " 80 "	1		1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "	2		2				2		2
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....	1		1						
Total.....	47	34	81	19	13	32	24	15	

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.	9	9	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	6	7	1	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	8	5	2	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	2	3	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	10	6	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	3	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	6	3	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	5	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	2	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	8	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	1	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	4	50	3	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	2	22	2	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	3	40	.....	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	6	49	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	37	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	3	40	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	44	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	60	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	44	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	39	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	130	3	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	.....	248	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	81	908	32	6	7

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	8	2599	.....	2599
Tailor's shop	1	329	.....	329
Shoe shop.....	2	599	.....	599
Engineer's shop	3	845	.....	845
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work.....	3	989	.....	989
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed	5	1484	.....	1484
Bakery	3	949	.....	949
Laundry	19	1822	4003	5825
Dairy.....	2	365	365	730
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	4	1260	.....	1260
Piggery.....				
Painting.....	5	1542	.....	1542
Farm	27	8040	.....	8040
Garden	28	8156	.....	8156
Grounds				
Stable	7	2100	.....	2100
Kitchen.....	28	2555	5938	8493
Dining rooms	34	2919	7269	10188
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	96	.....	28742	28742
Knitting	111	278	33103	33381
Spinning.....				
Mending.....	11	.....	3226	3226
Wards				
Halls	274	48739	40937	89676
Storeroom	3	834	.....	834
General.....	162	46269	2329	48598
Total	836	132673	125912	258585

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	2	3
Brant.....	6	8	14
Bruce.....	36	29	65
Carleton.....	1	3	4
Dufferin.....			
Dundas.....	1		1
Durham.....	3	4	7
Elgin.....	29	30	59
Essex.....	24	33	57
Frontenac.....	3	2	5
Glengarry.....			
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	4	7	11
Haldimand.....	2	4	6
Halton.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	38	38	76
Kent.....	30	28	58
Lambton.....	53	40	93
Lanark.....	3	2	5
Leeds.....		2	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2		2
Lincoln.....	1		1
Middlesex.....	92	96	188
Muskoka District.....			
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	2	6	8
Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Ontario.....	2	5	7
Oxford.....	33	31	64
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	38	22	60
Peterborough.....		3	3
Prescott.....		1	1
Prince Edward.....			
Rainy River District.....	1		1
Renfrew.....			
Russell.....			
Simcoe.....		6	6
Stormont.....	2	3	5
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	5	9	14
Welland.....	1		1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....		5	5
York.....	16	15	31
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	10	4	14
Total.....	452	456	908

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles passed through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	No.		No.
Dresses	12121	Blouse, pants.....	279
Skirts	8464	Overalls.....	35
Aprons	34518	Blankets	6891
Pinafores.....	187	Quilts	9221
Chemises.....	34883	“ canvas	84
“ flannel.....	1708	Sheets	105133
Drawers.....	20318	Pillowslips	60470
Nightdresses	14269	Pillowshams	148
Waists	2586	Pillowticks	32
Caps	684	Bedticks	11425
Collars	15235	Hair mattresses	31
Cuffs, pairs of	2785	Towels	55873
Shawls	2	Crumb cloths.....	43
Bonnets	2	Stair linens	44
Neckties	2223	Bolsterslips.....	280
Handkerchiefs.....	65440	Bureau covers	595
Bibs, etc.	2044	Tablecloths.....	9611
Gloves, pairs of	25	Tablecovers	2
Stockings	25194	Tablenapkins.....	4924
Socks	24884	Tray cloths.....	129
Guernseys.....	3477	Curtains and blinds.....	109
Shirts	28292	Carriage lap robes	22
“ flannel.....	4908	Pudding cloths.....	2178
Coats	1229	Clothes bags.....	265
Pants	1767		
Vests	665		
Blouses	743	Total.....	576477

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	51	14	Blouses		551
Pants	59	10	“ pants		112
Vests	3		Overalls		3
Coats		262	Buffalo robes		2
Pants		455			
Vests		79	Total.....	113	1488

CUT.

Coats	383
Pants	708
Vests.....	354
Blouses	135
“ pants.....	42
Overalls	18
Total	1640

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Pairs.		Pairs.
Stockings	867	Gloves	1
“ refooted	254	Hoods	2
Socks	1472	Total	3035
“ refooted	296		
Mitts	143	Hoods crocheted	145

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Pairs.	Repairs.	Pairs.
Slippers canvas	180	Soles	661
“ carpet	1	Heels	817
“ leather	12	Patches	655
Brogans	71	Seams	572
Boots, men's	3	Total	2705
“ women's	6		
“ cloth	2		
Total	275		

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	88	3	Pillowticks	69	
“ uniform	47	8	Pillows, feather	4	
Collars	102		Shrouds	38	
Aprons	20		Carpets	6	6
Drawers	2	65	Curtains	3	3
Shirts	3	1113	Blinds	54	
“ flannel	4	109	Tablecloths	52	
Nightdresses	3		Tablenapkins	48	
Guernseys		5	Violin case	1	
Caps, men's	1		Mattresses	1	1
Slipper, upper, pairs of	198		Blankets		26
“ cloth	57		Books, covered	6	
Boots	1		Quilts		15
Socks		2718	Towels	17	
Ticks	351	89	Carriage rugs	3	
Sheets	1	108	Total	1180	4274
Pillowslips		5			

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1062	2962	Quilts		377
“ uniform	46	7	“ canvas	13	
Aprons	715	2413	Blankets		202
“ uniform	80	20	Ticks	739	3533
Chemises	794	2362	Towels	2200	
“ flannel	46	221	Bolster slips	6	
Drawers	441	1734	Bureau covers	31	
Nightdresses	110	780	Mattresses	263	
Caps, women's	42		Pillowticks	32	
“ men's	124		Laundry wraps	28	
Collars	9		Sacks	16	
Waists	3		Pudding cloths	160	
Neckties	95		Crumb cloths	2	
Skirts	646	1962	Tablecloths	75	
Guernseys		79	Table covers	19	
Shirts	928	1339	Table napkins	48	
“ flannel	123	316	Mats	3	
Coats	383	89	Lambrequins	28	
Pants	708	149	Baskets	197	12
Vests	354	22	Chairs recovered		12
Blouses	135	88	Piano stool		1
“ Pants	42	5	Sofa		1
Overalls	18		Chairs, cane, resealed		45
Socks, pairs of		1417	“ painted and varnished		140
Stockings, pairs of		2955			
Sheets	1657	928			
Pillowslips	1403	395			
			Total	13824	24566

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, OCT. 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons, Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR.—In accordance with the statutory requirement I have the honor to submit the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of this Asylum, (the twelfth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1888.	324	344	688
Admitted during the year	52	55	107
Total number under treatment during the year	376	399	775
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered	16	22	38
Improved	9	5	14
Unimproved	3	2	5
Total	28	29	57
Died during the year	21	13	34
Eloped	1	..	1
Transferred	1	..	1
Remaining in residence on 30th Sept. 1889..	325	357	682
Average daily population during year	326.496	355,	681.416
Yearly cost per capita, \$132.97.			

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions were 107, and for the first time in the Asylum history the patients admitted by ordinary process outnumbered those who came in under warrant—or, in other words, the majority of the patients admitted escaped the degradation of being sent to gaol. This shows that the people of this district are at last being educated to a knowledge of the fact that it is not necessary to send the unfortunate insane to the gaols in order to secure their ultimate admission to the asylum. What the conditions of affairs has been in the past may easily be guessed at when it is stated that of 2,173 patients admitted to this Asylum, no less than 1,586 passed through the gaols. The proportion of warrant cases is still far too large, and it is rarely indeed that the insane should be sent to the gaols.

As usual, chronic cases have contributed a large proportion of the admissions, no less than thirty-five having been insane for periods ranging from one to fifteen years. It has been possible to find room for nearly all of the applicants for admission, and were we relieved of all the idiots who were transferred to this Asylum from Orillia some years since, we should be able to keep pace with the demand for room for some time to come.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges were up to the average and the recovery rate was $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the admissions, a satisfactory showing, when the character of the admissions is taken into consideration.

DEATHS.

The death-rate was small, amounting to 4.38 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. Fortunately no deaths from suicide or serious accident have to be recorded.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The school of nurses continues in successful operation, and the nurses who have nearly completed the course of instruction, have, as a rule, achieved a degree of efficiency that was not possible under the old state of affairs. So satisfied are we with the success of the school, that eventually we hope to be able to carry on an educational course for male attendants. At present there are difficulties in the way that block progress in this direction, and as long as the staff of attendants is so small it will not be possible to give lectures to the men without hampering the working of the Asylum—indeed to meet the requirements of as large a number of patients as we have, at least six more attendants, (three male and three female) should be added to the staff. Such an addition would make possible advances in the care and treatment of our patients that cannot be thought of at present. If the proportion of attendants to patients is calculated, it will be seen that the request is not an unreasonable one. It is an accepted fact that outdoor employment is of peculiar value in the treatment of insanity, and although we are able to accomplish much in the way of occupation, a great deal more could be done if the staff were increased to the proportion recognized by the best authorities as requisite for the proper care and management of the insane in asylums.

COTTAGE FOR CONVALESCENTS.

As you are aware, the large wards of this Asylum make it a difficult matter to provide convalescents with accommodation that ensures freedom from noise and disturbance caused by restless and excited patients. As things are no classification that can be made will gain the end desired. It is recognized that quiet and freedom from excitement are very necessary factors in the completion of the cure of patients convalescing from mental disease. Of course the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be arrived at by the erection of a small building for convalescents, furnished and equipped in such a way that the most favorable results might be looked for. This building would not require to be large and need not be expensive, as it would not demand any special features in construction. If it is not found possible at present to erect such a home for convalescents, if a small sum (\$500) were placed at our disposal, we could erect a summer cottage and gymnasium for convalescing women, on one of the picturesque sites near the lake. This cottage need not contain dormitories. Such a building as the one described exists at the McLean Asylum, Boston, Mass., and the authorities speak highly of the beneficial results arising from its use.

PATHOLOGIST REQUIRED FOR THE ASYLUMS OF ONTARIO.

Although much has been done by Ontario in the way of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate insane, still, if this Province is to keep abreast of the times, more must be accomplished in the way of making scientific investigations regarding the exact causes and pathology of mental disease. That this is not done in any of our asylums goes without saying; and that it cannot be done satisfactorily by the present staffs is quite evident to those who are in the best position to judge. If the duties of asylum physicians were purely medical, if they were at liberty to devote their whole time to scientific pursuits something might be accomplished; but this is not possible, and cannot easily be made possible. True, advances have been made in the treatment of insanity, and wonderful improvements have been established in the care of the insane, but, in spite of all this, the proportion of cures has not advanced as we might expect. The reason is not far to seek. Until a comparatively recent date the functions of the brain have not been clearly understood, and even now we are merely on the threshold of discoveries that will make the physiology of the brain a very different study from the crude generalizations and guesses of the past. If the physiology of the brain *in health* has not been understood, it is not difficult to comprehend that there has been much groping in the dark regarding the physiology of the brain *in disease*.

We are in the right road, and are able to apply the knowledge at our disposal, but ordinarily we have to deal with effects, without fully understanding the causes. We are not to blame for this state of affairs, as it has not been possible to obtain the knowledge required, and we can but join in the search for further light. The accurate study of pathology needs special knowledge, special appliances, and a properly equipped laboratory at all times. There is enough material at hand to keep a pathologist constantly employed, and if a skilled pathologist, centrally located, say in a laboratory in Toronto, were entrusted with the examination of the material supplied by the different asylums, good results would certainly follow, and Ontario would contribute her share in the development of scientific knowledge regarding the pathology of insanity.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The wards are gradually undergoing a change for the better in appearance, and everything possible is being done to remove the "institutional" look that is so irritating to many minds. It will take some years to make the thousand and one "knick-knacks" necessary to furnish the asylum, but in the meanwhile the manufacture of these articles is giving employment to patients who cannot do anything else. The improvements made have interested the patients, who have taken a pride in keeping things up to the mark. Within a reasonable time it is hoped to have the so-called refractory wards the most attractive and artistic in the house. That good results are bound to follow is not doubted for one moment, as past experience has proved that it pays to do everything possible to interest the worst patients. It is not to be imagined for a moment that violent excitement is to be immediately dispelled by attractive surroundings, but if such things have a place in everyday life, they are certainly not out of place in asylum wards.

Occupation has as usual received its share of attention, and possibly the "Brass Band" has been one of the most successful among the new occupations established within the last two years.

Amusements have not been neglected, and it has been found possible to furnish a good deal of variety. "At Homes," Picnics, Steam Yacht Excursions, Dramatic Performances, Minstrel Performances, Comic Opera, Sailing Races, Skiff Races, Base Ball Matches, etc., have all been on the list, and on the whole the amusements have been of a better class than ever before.

THANKS.

We have again to thank the city clergymen who have conducted divine service during the year; the Directors of the Midland Fair, who permitted the patients to attend the exhibition, and many others who have kindly and quietly contributed to the happiness of the patients.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The potato crop, which is of great importance to us, was a failure, although the large yield of oats, etc., brought the general results of farming operations up to a fair average.

The Newcourt property recently acquired will never be of great value to us unless properly drained.

The time has arrived when a change is absolutely necessary in the cow stables. The present cow stables seem to have been erected as a temporary expedient, certainly they are unsuitable for the purpose required. As you are aware, they will not furnish accommodation for the cows necessary to supply the quantity of milk demanded for the asylum wards, and in addition to being badly drained and ventilated, they are open to condemnation from a sanitary standpoint. The slaughter house is part and parcel of the cow stables. Such an arrangement is absolutely wrong and should not exist. The arguments against it are not difficult to supply.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

On the 30th April, 1889, Dr. T. Millman, who for some years filled the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent efficiently and satisfactorily, left the service to engage in private practice, and Dr. J. Robinson, of London Asylum, was transferred to Kingston and appointed to the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Millman.

In February, 1889, Miss Marion V. Wilson, trained nurse, was appointed Matron of Brockville Hospital, and was succeeded here by Miss H. Hollingworth.

In May, Henry Scott, baker, and Margaret Mills, nurse, died. Both were faithful and industrious employees.

On the whole the different members of the staff have been cheerful and zealous in the performance of their duties, and if a few little grievances, such as the small pay of the male attendants, referred to in last year's report, were remedied, there would be little ground for complaint.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				324	344	668
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	21	19	40			
“ Medical Certificate.....	31	36	67			
				52	55	107
Total number under treatment during year.....				376	399	775
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	16	22	38			
“ improved	9	5	14			
“ unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	28	29	57			
Died	21	13	34			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	1		1	51	42	93
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889.....				325	357	682
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				1273	1007	2280
“ discharged	479	344	823			
“ died	348	237	585			
“ eloped	16		16			
“ transferred	105	69	174			
				948	650	1598
“ remaining, 30th September, 1889.....				325	357	682
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889.....	7	3	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of May, 1889)	331	360	691
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of Oct., 1888)	322	344	666
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	119121.84	129575	248696.84
Daily average population.....	326.416	355	681.416

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS. SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	26	30	56	505	519	1024
Widowed.....	26	25	51	768	488	1256
Single.....						
Not reported						
Total	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	8	9	17	203	167	370
Episcopalians	8	10	18	289	191	480
Methodists	12	17	29	207	190	397
Baptists				21	25	46
Congregationalists				1	2	3
Roman Catholics.....	20	19	39	405	351	756
Mennonites						
Quakers.....						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2		2	121	66	187
Not reported.....	2		2	26	15	41
Total.....	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280
NATIONALITIES.						
English	1	1	2	114	55	169
Irish	12	5	17	248	219	467
Scotch	3	2	5	61	65	126
Canadian	35	46	81	720	574	1294
United States	1	1	2	13	10	23
Other Countries				46	17	63
Unknown				71	67	138
Total.....	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	2	3
Brant.....				6	7	13
Bruce.....				3	6	9
Carleton.....	13	6	19	137	119	256
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....				2	4	6
Essex.....				2	2	4
Frontenac.....	10	9	19	180	154	334
Grey.....				6	9	15
Haldimand.....				6	7	13
Halton.....				3	1	4
Hastings.....	4	4	8	59	52	111
Huron.....				6	5	11
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton.....				12	2	14
Lanark.....	4	7	11	91	83	174
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	4	10	95	72	167
Lennox and Addington.....	1	6	7	66	56	122
Lincoln.....				9	4	13
Middlesex.....				8	6	14
Muskoka District.....				1		1
Norfolk.....				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	24	46	70
Ontario.....				19	22	41
Oxford.....				14	4	18
Peel.....				4	1	5
Perth.....				10	9	19
Peterborough.....		1	1	8	12	20
Prescott and Russell.....	2	2	4	33	25	58
Prince Edward.....	4	2	6	27	28	55
Renfrew.....	1	1	2	45	25	70
Simcoe.....				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	6	12	18	102	92	194
Thunder Bay District.....						
Victoria.....				4	13	17
Waterloo.....				10	4	14
Welland.....				6	4	10
Wellington.....				5	4	9
Wentworth.....		1	1	13	15	28
York.....				37	52	89
Not Classed.....				198	43	241
Total admissions.....	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	2	3
Brant.....				6	7	13
Bruce.....				3	5	8
Carleton.....	5	2	7	115	99	214
Dufferin.....				2	4	6
Elgin.....				2	2	4
Essex.....		1	1	113	82	195
Frontenac.....				6	9	15
Grey.....				6	6	12
Haldimand.....				2		2
Halton.....	4	3	7	53	41	94
Hastings.....				6	5	11
Huron.....				2		2
Kent.....				12	2	14
Lambton.....	2	3	5	78	72	150
Lanark.....	1	3	4	69	48	117
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	2	3	53	36	89
Lennox and Addington.....				9	4	13
Lincoln.....				6	4	10
Middlesex.....				7	5	12
Muskoka District.....				23	35	58
Norfolk.....	1		1	18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	3	17
Ontario.....				4	1	5
Oxford.....				10	9	19
Peel.....				8	7	15
Perth.....		1	1	27	23	50
Peterborough.....	2	1	3	17	15	32
Prescott and Russell.....				38	17	55
Prince Edward.....	1		1	11	11	22
Renfrew.....				88	61	152
Simcoe.....	4	3	7	4	12	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				10	4	14
Victoria.....				6	4	10
Waterloo.....				4	4	8
Welland.....				12	12	24
Wellington.....				33	48	81
Wentworth.....				21	4	25
York.....						
Not Classed.....						
Total admissions.....	21	19	40	899	727	1626

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1977	W. J. C. S. . . .	M.	September 24th, 1886.	October 2nd, 1888.	Improved.
1556	W. B. G.	M.	January 23rd, 1884.	" 17th, "	"
1709	E. B.	F.	August 20th, 1888.	November 14th, "	Unimproved.
2161	A. R.	F.	" 20th, "	" 14th, "	Improved.
2030	J. M.	F.	April 7th, 1887.	" 16th, "	Recovered.
2122	W. L.	M.	March 23rd, 1888.	" 20th, "	"
1570	J. McD.	M.	March 10th, 1884.	December 13th, "	Improved.
1981	L. McS.	F.	October 7th, 1886.	" 19th, "	Recovered.
2172	P. C. D.	M.	September 18th, 1888.	" 24th, "	"
2144	T. D.	M.	August 4th, "	" 26th, "	"
2166	F. S.	M.	September 7th, "	" 26th, "	"
2049	J. H.	F.	May 18th, 1887.	" 27th, "	"
2176	P. S.	M.	October 12th, 1888.	" 31st, "	"
2068	A. D.	F.	July 21st, 1887.	" 31st, "	Improved.
2124	G. McA.	M.	March 25th, 1888.	January 2nd, 1889.	"
2052	G. P.	M.	May 20th, 1887.	" 12th, "	"
2134	C. McN.	F.	June 15th, 1888.	" 17th, "	Recovered.
2177	E. C. D.	M.	October 19th, 1888.	" 26th, "	"
2191	T. M.	M.	November 16th, 1888.	February 19th, "	"
2131	A. H.	M.	May 18th, 1888.	" 23rd, "	"
2125	S. A.	F.	March 27th, 1888.	March 7th, "	"
2138	M. H.	F.	June 30th, 1888.	" 7th, "	"
2163	E. C.	F.	August 28th, 1888.	" 7th, "	"
2214	F. B. K.	M.	January 29th, 1889.	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
2202	D. Q.	M.	December 26th, 1888.	" 12th, "	Recovered.
1891	P. McG.	M.	April 14th, 1886.	" 28th, "	"
2102	A. T.	F.	December 29th, 1887.	April 1st, "	Improved.
2164	M. D.	M.	September 6th, 1888.	" 16th, "	"
2180	J. K.	M.	October 26th, 1888.	" 30th, "	"
2089	J. F.	M.	" 20th, 1887.	May 10th, "	Recovered.
2190	J. A. F.	F.	November 13th, 1888.	" 31st, "	"
2154	M. Y. L.	F.	August 9th, 1888.	June 7th, "	"
2203	W. T. H.	M.	December 29th, 1888.	" 8th, "	"
2193	E. M. H.	F.	November 25th, 1888.	" 12th, "	Improved.
2253	T. S.	M.	June 11th, 1889.	" 15th, "	Unimproved.
2201	C. H.	M.	December 24th, 1888.	" 18th, "	"
2216	M. L. A.	F.	February 12th, 1889.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
2218	J. McN.	M.	November 5th, 1888.	" 26th, "	"
2256	C. M.	F.	June 19th, 1889.	July 3rd, "	Improved.
2209	M. S.	F.	July 17th, 1888.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
1712	W. D.	M.	April 30th, 1885.	" 12th, "	Improved.
2167	E. F.	F.	September 7th, 1888.	" 17th, "	Recovered.
2192	F. A.	F.	November 22nd, 1888.	" 17th, "	"
1863	A. McM.	M.	January 19th, 1886.	" 17th, "	"
1684	S. H. T.	M.	November 28th, 1884.	" 24th, "	Improved.
2152	S. V.	F.	August 9th, 1888.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
1979	E. J. O.	F.	September 29th, 1886.	August 6th, "	Unimproved.
2240	R. R. G.	M.	May 6th, 1889.	" 13th, "	Recovered.
2222	E. De R. R. . . .	F.	March 17th, 1889.	" 15th, "	"
1694	M. B.	F.	February 23rd, 1884.	" 24th, "	"
2213	I. B.	F.	January 26th, 1889.	" 24th, "	"
2199	J. A. McC.	F.	December 12th, 1888.	" 30th, "	"
2189	M. F.	F.	December 11th, 1888.	" 30th, "	"
2217	J. McD.	F.	February 20th, 1889.	" 30th, "	"
2239	W. F. M.	M.	May 4th, 1889.	Sept. 2nd, "	"
2159	M. G.	F.	August 10th, 1888.	" 9th, "	"
2136	A. McN.	F.	June 18th, 1888.	" 23th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
594	J. D.	M.	51	October 1st, 1888..	18	4	10	Epilepsy.
370	M. W.	F.	70	" 3rd, " ..	19	10	26	Heart Disease.
1264	F. P. S.	M.	34	" 12th, " ..	8	7	11	Diarrhoea.
2091	J. R.	M.	46	Novemb'r 11th, " ..	1	.....	21	Aneurism.
600	A. C.	M.	46	" 17th, " ..	18	5	18	Exophthalmic Goitre
1126	S. McM.	F.	65	" 17th, " ..	10	7	30	Chronic Cystitis.
2083	T. P. K.	M.	44	" 19th, " ..	1	1	23	Exhaustion of Mania
1688	A. F.	M.	28	December 23rd, " ..	3	11	3	Phthisis.
1209	J. McF.	M.	57	January 18th, 1889..	9	8	19	Bright's Disease.
1338	J. W.	M.	70	" 30th, " ..	7	6	.....	Senile Decay.
864	E. R.	F.	50	February 23rd, " ..	14	9	21	Rupture of Heart.
2113	G. L.	M.	31	" 27th, " ..	1	.....	6	General Paresis.
1503	C. J. F.	F.	40	March 2nd, " ..	5	9	22	do
2112	J. McQ.	M.	53	" 12th, " ..	1	.....	23	Marasmus.
2145	F. C.	M.	67	" 16th, " ..	.....	7	12	General Paresis.
2162	A. McL.	F.	76	" 21st, " ..	.....	6	26	Diarrhoea.
2208	E. B.	F.	30	" 24th, " ..	.....	2	7	Dysentery.
1066	D. McG.	M.	80	" 28th, " ..	11	6	3	Senile Decay.
1680	E. M.	M.	60	April 8th, " ..	4	5	8	Gangrene.
1569	M. F.	F.	69	" 29th, " ..	5	1	19	Heart Disease.
2105	M. L.	M.	65	" 30th, " ..	1	3	19	Senile Decay.
1288	M. F.	F.	62	May 9th, " ..	8	10	3	Heart Disease.
2132	J. F.	F.	39	" 21st, " ..	.....	11	15	General Paresis.
2245	A. A. A.	M.	44	June 2nd, " ..	.....	.....	18	do
2003	N. B.	M.	32	" 3rd, " ..	2	5	17	Cerebral Effusion.
1790	E. G.	F.	40	" 5th, " ..	4	7	2	Gastric Ulcer.
2250	J. S.	M.	70	" 25th, " ..	.....	.....	25	Gangrene.
1755	A. J.	F.	60	July 3rd, " ..	3	8	1	Cerebral Effusion.
275	A. B. McD.	M.	48	" 3rd, " ..	23	3	4	Phthisis.
1238	C. S.	M.	66	August 12th, " ..	9	9	25	Marasmus.
1733	E. D.	F.	63	" 14th, " ..	3	9	22	Exh'n. of Ch. Mania.
317	P. B.	M.	46	" 20th, " ..	22	1	9	Peritonitis.
1825	C. C.	F.	64	" 27th, " ..	3	9	2	Marasmus.
2270	D. J. D.	M.	36	Septembr 26th, " ..	.....	1	18	Paralysis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Book-keepers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Bakers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Bricklayers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Butchers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	24
Barbers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Barristers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Bankers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Basket makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Commercial travellers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Coopers.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Carpenters.....	1	.....	1	56	.....	56	57
Clerks.....	3	.....	3	27	.....	27	30
Clergymen.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	9
Carriage-makers.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Cooks.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4
Carders.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Captains of steamboats.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Custom-house officers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Carters.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Cheese makers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	1	11	12	15	291	306	318
Dressmakers.....	.....	3	3	.....	21	21	24
Detectives.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Druggists.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Engineers.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Farmers.....	21	1	22	347	2	349	371
Fishermen.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Factory Girls.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gardeners.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Grocers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Gentlemen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gun-smith.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Harness-makers.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Housekeepers.....	.....	1	1	.....	19	19	20
Hack-drivers.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Inn-keepers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jewellers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Janitors.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Labourers.....	7	.....	7	335	.....	335	342
Ladies.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	4
Lumbermen.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Milliners		1	1		1	1	2
Masons	1		1	4		4	5
Machinists				11		11	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	2		2	17		17	19
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					3	3	3
No occupation	2	9	11	20	50	70	81
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	1		1	6		6	7
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway Foremen				1		1	1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		1	1		2	2	3
Sailors	1		1	12		12	13
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Shoemakers				39		39	39
Seamstresses		2	2		46	46	48
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers				13	18	31	31
Tinsmiths	1		1	5		5	6
Tavern-keepers	1		1	15		15	16
Tailors				2		2	2
Typewriters		1	1				1
Weavers		1	1	2		2	3
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		20	20		289	289	309
Unknown or other employments	1	1	2	7	8	15	17
Upholsters				1		1	1
Total	52	55	107	1220	953	2173	2280

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	5	7
Religious excitement					2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	1		1	4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction				2		2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	5	7
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	2		2
Intemperance, sexual				1		1
Venereal disease				1	1	2
Self-abuse, sexual	1	1	2	4	2	6
Over-work						
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury					1	1
Pregnancy					3	3
Puerperal					2	2
Lactation		1	1		2	2
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders				3		3
Brain disease, with general paralysis				1	2	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease	2	1	3	5	2	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				1		1
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	7	16	23			
With other combined cause not ascertained	8	10	18			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	32	26	58	23	23	46
Total.	52	55	107	52	55	107

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1981	F	L. McS.	October 12th, 1888.	2 months.	Discharged recovered.
2161	F	A. R.	" 13th "	1 "	" improved.
2124	M	G. McA.	" 15th "	2 "	" "
2049	F	J. H.	" 15th "	2 "	" recovered.
2068	F	A. D.	" 17th "	2 "	" improved.
2172	M	P. C. D.	" 18th "	2 "	" recovered.
2144	M	T. D.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
2085	F	S. S.	" 30th "	2 "	Returned to Asylum.
2169	M	C. P.	November 8th "	2 "	" "
2166	M	F. S.	" 8th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2134	F	C. McN.	" 16th "	2 "	" "
1688	M	A. F.	" 24th "	2 "	Died.
2177	M	E. C. D.	" 24th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2089	M	J. F.	December 1st "	5 "	" "
2176	M	P. S.	" 13th "	1 "	" "
2130	M	A. H.	" 14th "	2 "	" "
2191	M	T. M.	" 18th "	2 "	" "
2164	M	M. D.	" 19th "	2 "	Brought back.
2138	F	M. H.	" 21st "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2125	F	S. A.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
2163	F	E. C.	January 2nd, 1889.	2 "	" "
1684	M	S. H. T.	" 15th "	6 "	" improved
2180	M	J. K.	February 27th "	2 "	" recovered.
1694	F	M. B.	March 25th "	5 "	" "
2203	M	W. L. H.	" 28th "	2 "	" "
2085	F	S. S.	" 28th "	4 "	Brought back.
2154	F	M. Y. L.	" 29th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2216	F	M. L. A.	April 15th "	2 "	" "
2218	M	J. R. McN.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
1863	M	A. McM.	" 26th "	2 "	" "
2209	F	M. S.	" 27th "	2 "	" "
2190	F	J. A. F.	" 27th "	2 "	" "
2207	M	J. J. O'R.	May 2nd "	2 "	Brought back.
2192	F	F. A.	" 16th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2199	F	J. A. McC.	" 23rd "	3 "	" "
2193	F	E. M. H.	" 24th "	2 "	" irmpoved.
2227	F	J. D. T.	" 25th "	6 "	Still out.
2152	F	S. V.	" 27th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2240	M	R. R. G.	June 8th "	2 "	" "
2213	F	I. B.	" 22nd "	2 "	" "
2217	F	I. McD.	" 23rd "	2 "	" "
2231	F	N. E.	" 28th "	4 "	Brought back.
2222	F	E. DeR. R.	" 30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2159	F	M. G.	July 4th "	2 "	" "
2229	F	J. S.	" 11th "	4 "	Still out.
2136	F	A. McN.	" 30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2246	M	H. M.	August 17th "	2 "	Still out.
2233	M	S. C.	" 21st "	2 "	" "
2234	F	C. A.	" 29th "	2 "	" "
2140	M	W. C.	September 5th "	2 "	" "
2097	F	M. J. McM.	" 9th "	2 "	Brought back.
2264	M	T. S.	" 13th "	2 "	Still out.
2251	F	M. McL.	" 19th "	2 "	" "
2230	M	A. Y.	" 30th "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				24	30	54
Discharged, recovered.....	13	19	32			
" improved.....	2	3	5			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....	1		1			
Returned to Asylum.....	3	4	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889.....	5	4	9	24	30	54

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	1		1	1		1			
" 15 " 20 "	2	3	5	1	3	4			
" 20 " 25 "	4	8	12	3	2	5			
" 25 " 30 "	7	11	18	3	8	11	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	3	12	15	3	1	4	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	12	4	16	1	3	4	1	2	3
" 40 " 45 "	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "	6	6	12	1		1	5		5
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3
" 55 " 60 "	2	3	5						
" 60 " 65 "	3		3		1	1	2	3	5
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4				3	3	6
" 70 " 75 "	2		2				1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2					1	1
" 80 " 85 "							1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....									
Totals.....	52	55	107	16	22	38	21	13	34

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	22	7	.....	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	12	3	.....	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	10	10	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	7	7	5	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	2	9	4	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	15	2	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	5	2	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	1	4	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	7	3	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	5	2	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	3	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	2	10	3	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	2	28	2	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	5	22	3	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	9	44	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	2	142	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	33	.....	4	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	56	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	32	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	29	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	18	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	16	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	79	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards . . . . .	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Totals	107	682	38	14	5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	24	5021	.....	5021
Tailor's shop				
Shoe shop	11	2334	.....	2334
Engineer's shop	6	1819	.....	1819
Blacksmith's shop	1	106	.....	106
Mason work	6	1230	.....	1230
Repairing roads	5	860	.....	860
Wood yard and coal shed	3	640	.....	640
Bakery	4	718	.....	718
Laundry	21	879	3363	4242
Dairy	10	696	2031	2727
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	7	1393	.....	1393
Piggery	3	696	.....	696
Painting	6	1094	.....	1094
Farm	22	4166	.....	4166
Garden ..	12	2213	.....	2213
Grounds	12	3075	.....	3075
Stable	6	1398	.....	1398
Kitchen	12	1089	1524	2613
Dining rooms	50	4074	7498	11572
Officers' quarters	5	.....	1269	1269
Sewing rooms	57	.....	17838	17838
Knitting	53	.....	16324	16324
Spinning	1	.....	200	200
Mending	19	.....	5062	5062
Wards				
Halls ..	217	45640	17066	62706
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	82	5451	18402	23853
Total	656	84902	90577	175479

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....			
Bruce.....		2	2
Carleton.....	46	48	94
Dufferin.....			
Dundas.....	4	6	10
Durham.....		8	8
Elgin.....			
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	42	47	89
Glengarry.....	15	9	24
Grenville.....	3	7	10
Grey.....		2	2
Haldimand.....			
Halton.....			
Hastings.....	18	23	41
Huron.....			
Kent.....			
Lambton.....	1		1
Lanark.....	30	33	63
Leeds.....	29	23	52
Lennox and Addington.....	19	23	42
Lincoln.....			
Middlesex.....	1		1
Muskoka District.....	1		1
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	2		2
Northumberland.....	5	8	13
Ontario.....	4	8	12
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....		1	1
Perth.....	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	4	6	10
Prescott.....	9	10	19
Prince Edward.....	11	12	23
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	17	14	31
Russell.....	2	4	6
Simcoe.....		4	4
Stormont.....	18	29	47
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Waterloo.....			
Welland.....			
Wellington.....	1		1
Wentworth.....		3	3
York.....	10	16	26
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	27	4	31
Total.....	325	357	682

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religion.	Social state.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
W. B. T.	38	M.	Stormont.	Canadian.	Presbyterian.	Single.	1 week.	Certificate.	Druggist.	Toronto

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	537	1758	Glass, ft. set.....	2300	
Bedticks.....	112	140	Grand stand in ball ground...	1	
Basques, dress.....	2		Greenhouse 14 x 60 built.....	1	
Boots, pairs, men's.....	106	104	House for butcher.....		1
" women's.....	9	16	Hen coops.....	7	
Blankets.....		160	Harness sets, single.....		6
Brackets.....	15		Halters and bridles.....		4
Boxes, gardener's.....	18		Hame and pole straps.....	12	
Brooms.....	753		Jackets, women's.....	4	
Brushes, shoe.....	219		Kitchen for butcher built.....	1	
Bureaus.....	1		Knife boards.....	1	
Bandage rollers.....	1		Lace, yds., knitted & crocheted	325	
Billiard rack.....	1		Lambrequins.....	29	
" cues.....	6		Lumber shed built.....	1	
Bread racks, baker's.....	4		Ladders.....	2	
Benches.....		38	Laundry re-modelled.....	1	
Bedsteads.....		12	" tubs.....		4
Caps, women's.....	54	10	" stairs re-built.....	1	
Collars, linen.....	192		List boards for wards.....	6	
" horse.....		7	Mattresses, hair.....	15	81
Curtains, window.....	113		" ticks.....		37
" poles.....	90	6	Mallets, croquet.....	4	
Cushions.....	2		Musquito nets.....	4	
Chemises, cotton.....	433	2078	Mat frames.....	6	
" flannel.....		56	Mats and rugs.....	26	
Cuffs, linen, pair.....	20		Mitts, pairs.....	19	
Clothes bags.....	6		" faced.....	72	
Crutches.....	2		Music stands.....	9	
Chairs.....	11	115	Mop handles.....	36	
Clothes horses.....	2	2	Medicine cabinets.....	3	
Cupboards.....	3		Neckties.....	234	
Closet seats.....	18	6	Overalls and blouses.....	18	25
Coffins.....	36		Organ.....		1
Carts.....		4	Pillows, hair, made over.....	180	28
" wheels.....		2	" cases.....	743	1255
Carpets.....	5		" ticks.....	63	97
" rag, yards.....	346		" shams.....	95	
" sweepers.....		2	Petticoats.....	71	945
Counterpanes.....		424	Pants, pairs.....	410	796
Coats.....	145	564	Picture frames.....	12	6
Dresses.....	320	2210	" easels.....	6	
" night.....	87	1068	Puzzles, "Pigs in Clover,".....	6	
" strong.....		238	Paste board, baker's.....	2	
Drawers, pairs, men's.....	129	279	Peels.....	4	
" women's.....	159	1069	Parquet floors laid.....	2	
Doors.....	10	18	Painting, sq. yds.....	18000	
Desks for lecture room.....	4		" decoration, ft.....	4500	
Embroidered table covers.....	4		Refrigerator.....	1	
" mantel drapes.....	1		Roofs, shingled.....	3	
" bracket.....	2		Skirt boards, laundry.....	2	
" pillow shams.....	103		Shelves, sets.....	6	
" toilet covers.....	30		Sills to conservatory.....	2	
" tray cloths.....	11		Sashes, window.....	12	15
" sideboard covers.....	2		Shafts to cart.....		2
Fire screen.....	1		Snow shovels.....	24	
Floors laid.....	7	9	Sofas, upholstered.....	10	
Glass cases.....	1	2	Scrubber handles.....	50	

TABLE No. 15.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September. 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Scrubber, deck	202		Towels	42	
“ hand	2147		“ rollers	2	
“ whisk	3125		Tray cloths	11	
Store room built	1		Toilet covers	30	
Sleigh seats	6		Traces, leather, pairs	8	
Spinning reel	1		Uniform dresses	13	
Shirts, cotton	248	1160	“ coats	8	
“ woollen	484	284	“ pants, pairs	14	
Socks, pairs	816	3013	Upholstered chairs	18	
Stockings, pairs, cotton	244		Vio'ncello repaired		1
“ woollen	85	3812	Vests	77	90
Sun bonnets	58	56	Wagon cover	1	
Sheets	611	1835	Wheel barrows	4	12
Shrouds	28		Whiffle trees	6	
Shippers, leather, pairs	274	38	Work benches	2	
“ canvas, “	310		Water closet	1	
Strong quilt	1		Wardrobe	1	
Tables	12		Washstand covers	75	
“ cloths	172	186	Wood crossing, avenue	1	
“ napkins	84		Window blinds	119	

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the official year ending September 30th, 1889.

Amount.	Quantity.	Article.	Price.	Value.
3650	Bunches...	Onions, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Lettuce, Asparagus, Savory, Radishes, &c..... @	\$ c. 5	\$ c. 182 50
7600	"	Rhubarb	" 6	456 00
160	"	Parsnips	" 60	96 00
40	Bushels...	Spinach	" 50	20 00
120	"	Green Peas and Beans	" 1 00	120 00
15	"	Salsify and Artichokes	" 1 00	15 00
170	"	Tomatoes	" 40	68 00
185	"	Carrots	" 40	74 00
114	"	Onions	" 1 00	114 00
940	"	Potatoes	" 50	470 00
160	"	Beets	" 40	64 00
35	"	Cucumbers	" 1 00	35 00
300	"	Apples	" 80	240 00
1600	"	Oats	" 40	640 00
15	"	Pears	" 1 50	22 50
30	Quarts...	Capsicums	" 10	3 00
1200	"	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Raspberries,	" 10	120 00
4600	Heads...	Cabbage and Cauliflower	" 8	368 00
700	"	Celery	" 6	42 00
360	Dozen...	Green Corn	" 12½	45 00
26	"	Melons, Squashes and Citrons	" 2 00	52 00
640	Lbs	Grapes	" 10	64 00
35	Tons	Hay	" 10 00	350 00
60	"	Straw	" 5 00	300 00
180	Load	Green Fodder	" 50	90 00
16930	Gallons...	Milk	" 20	3386 00
484	Dozen...	Eggs	" 20	96 80
8199	Lbs	Pork		504 44
80		Sucking Pigs sold		167 00
25		Cows killed		988 50
77		Turkeys	" 1 50	115 50
110	Pairs	Chickens	" 80	88 00
				\$9397 24

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1889

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending, September the 30th, 1889 :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence, October 1st, 1888.....	425	407	832
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	57	38	95
" Medical certificate	43	64	107
Total number admitted during the year.....	100	102	202
Number discharged as recovered	26	33	49
" " improved	13	15	28
" " unimproved	3	5	8
" " not insane	1	1	2
Total number of discharges during the year	43	54	97
Number of transfers	1	.....	1
" elopements	4	.....	4
" deaths	27	22	49
Number admitted to probation	38	49	87
" of those discharged, recovered	16	23	39
" " improved.....	7	6	13
" " unimproved	1	.....	1
" of these returned to asylum.....	4	14	18
" of these still out on probation	10	6	16
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1889.....	450	433	883
Ratio of discharges, recovered and improved of admissions	43 per cent.		
Mortality on number under treatment during the year.....	5 per cent.		
Cost of maintenance per patient for the year ending September, 30th, 1889	\$138.22		

Summary of Statistics.

In the above summary of statistics the most noticeable things are the large number under treatment during the year, no less than 1,034 having been under our care. Secondly, the admissions numbering 202 and the discharges numbering 97. The ratio of discharges, recovered and improved is 43 per cent. of the admissions, being an increase of 16 per cent. over that of last year. The death-rate on number under treatment is 5 per cent. compared with 4.53 per cent. last year. I am pleased to report that the health of our patients has been generally good, and we have been visited by no epidemics or contagious diseases. The fact that so many of our patients are possessed of suicidal and homicidal impulses makes it a continual source of apprehension and anxiety to us. I am glad to report that no serious accident has happened this year, and that our deaths are all attributable to unpreventable and natural causes.

Infirmary.

An infirmary for the special nursing of the sick and infirm, under the care of a trained nurse is needed. The noise and tumult of the ordinary asylum ward is neither conducive to comfort nor recovery. The attendants have neither time nor appliances for nursing the sick successfully, and the work is often done in a perfunctory manner. Friends from a distance come to visit their sick relatives, and often desire to spend a certain amount of time with them, especially in their last hours, and to be forced to sit for hours amid the noisy jargon of lunatics is anything but pleasant. On sanitary grounds an isolated building would be best adapted for this purpose, it would afford better protection against the spread of contagious and epidemic diseases. In the meantime a portion of one of the other buildings might be utilized for this purpose.

Improvements and Repairs.

The addition of 200 iron bedsteads to our furnishings this year supplied a much needed want, an additional 75 next year will relegate the old wooden bedstead nuisance to the limbo of the past. A large amount of painting and repairing has been done on the halls. The East House has been repainted throughout, and the repainting of Main Building will soon be complete. We have just begun the painting of the walls at Orchard House for the first time, this will afford indoor employment for a number of patients during the winter.

The old floor in male basement of the Main Building was taken up, and filled up from the rock with about three feet of broken stone, covered over with concrete, and a new maple floor laid. It is a splendid substantial job, and I would urge that the female basement floor be improved the same way next year.

The introduction and cultivation of house plants and hanging baskets by the attendants on the halls has been attended with the most delightful results. Some of our halls are perfect bowers of beauty, and the dining rooms in neatness and elegance surpass many of our best hotels. I am convinced that its educating and refining influence occupies no mean part in arousing and developing a healthful function in the minds of our beclouded inmates.

The old sidewalk leading from the Main Building along the avenue to the St. James road was taken up and relaid with new plank, also a new sidewalk laid in front of Superintendent's house.

The shoe and tailor shop was removed from the Main Building to the two vacant officers rooms at East House, this change gives us room for seven additional beds.

Dining Rooms.

After a full years trial of the hall dining rooms at Orchard House in comparison with the general dining system, at Main Building, I have no hesitation in declaring most emphatically in favor of the former. We have already a dining room on each hall at

the Main Building where a few of the patients dine, and all it requires to extend the system is to pull down the partition between the present dining rooms and the adjoining dormitory and the problem is solved. The general dining room at present in use can be fitted up to accommodate patients, and will more than compensate for the loss of room on the halls. We can do the whole work ourselves at a trifling cost. I feel very strongly upon the necessity of making this change, and I trust it will meet with your hearty approval.

Farm.

The yield of crops from the farm is on the whole good. We have about 600 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 100 tons of hay. The root crop suffered from the extreme drouth and is scarcely up to the average. From the sale of hogs we have a return of \$1,441.50.

The farm as usual affords an excellent opportunity for the employment of asylum labor, and it has been fully utilized during the year. Many much needed improvements have been made including the making of 260 rods of wire fence, and the laying of 118 rods of underdrains with tile.

Farm Buildings.

Our farming operations are severely handicapped for the want of suitable buildings. We need a new barn, stables, and roothouse, located conveniently to the farmer's residence. The location of the present stables and piggery so near to the asylum is becoming more and more obnoxious to us, the odor from them at times is simply intolerable, and a standing menace from a sanitary point of view to our health and comfort. I trust this long standing nuisance will be removed before another year elapses.

Fire.

The old farm buildings on the Muirhead farm were consumed by fire on the night of the 21st September last, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The buildings were old and dilapidated, and the loss was comparatively light. I would direct your attention to the danger of having buildings on remote parts of the farm with no person living next them; they are sure to be made a rendezvous for vagrants and other bad characters that hover around the city.

Gardener's Department.

The yield of vegetables and small fruit from the garden has been excellent. The frost in June destroyed our grape crop entirely, and apples, pears, and plums were also quite deficient from the same cause. We added about five acres more to our garden this summer and underdrained it thoroughly. The pleasure grounds around Orchard House were terraced and sodded in the spring, and a large amount of ornamental tree planting done. I am anxious to have the field in front of Orchard House laid out in an ornamental park, and would suggest that a landscape gardener be sent to lay it out on a definite plan, so that we would have something to work upon.

A number of new roads were laid out and macadamized, the want of gravel is greatly felt in road making. We hauled 75 loads of gravel up the mountain from the west end of the city but it is a slow and laborious job. A greenhouse has been built since my last report, the work being done principally by ourselves. The heating apparatus has not been introduced yet, and I fear the frost will destroy our plants before it is ready for use. The delay is unfortunate and disappointing to us. The work in this department has increased so much from the extension of the grounds that I would recommend the appointment of an assistant gardener. The vegetable garden alone is sufficient to occupy the attention of one man, and there is a wide field of labor yet to occupy in bringing the ornamental grounds up to the proper standard.

Engineer's Department.

Our system of water supply is both complex and expensive, in having to be twice pumped before we use it. If it could be pumped directly from Queen St. to our high level tanks an immense saving would be effected. The construction of several hydrants at convenient points around the buildings would improve our fire protection materially. We need an additional boiler at the Main Building ; it takes two of our boilers to run the laundry, and leaves the heat producing power for the building quite defective, this is a continual source of complaint in winter which I trust will soon be remedied.

I would suggest the erection of a house for a resident fireman adjacent to the pump house on Queen St., and steam kept up night and day ; our protection against fire depends largely upon this. The surroundings at pump house present a very untidy and neglected appearance ; the grounds should be fenced and kept neat and orderly, and given in charge to the resident fireman.

Coal Sheds.

Our winter supply of coals is lying piled up out-doors exposed to the weather, and must suffer a considerable deterioration in quality and value, not to speak of the enormous labor of a dirty, disagreeable kind it entails upon us in having to cart it all over again into the coal houses through the winter. Enlarged coal shed accommodation is one of the most pressing needs both here and at pump house on Queen St., and I strongly commend it to your earnest consideration in making up the estimates for next year.

Refrigerator.

One small refrigerator at the main building is all the accommodation we have for the protection of our butcher meat, butter and milk. It was intended to supply the wants of a much smaller population than we have at present. Sweet and wholesome food is a desideratum which we cannot afford to lightly ignore, I would recommend the construction of a large refrigerator at a point convenient to all the buildings, as a matter of economy not to speak of convenience ; I know of no expenditure of money which would produce better results than the one I have indicated.

Kitchen and Bakery.

There is no appliance for carrying off the steam from the steam kettles in the kitchen of the Main Building ; this is a continual source of complaint which could be remedied at a trifling cost.

The baker is by all odds the hardest worked man in the service here ; we cannot spare him for a single day and he has not had a holiday for years. I strongly recommend the appointment of an assistant baker.

Attendants' Wages.

I would recommend an increase of wages to male attendants on somewhat the same principle as that made to the female attendants last year. A graduated scale covering a period of say five years, and reaching a maximum limit of say \$30.00 per month, and making it retroactive in favor of those who have been that length of time in the service, would do more than anything I know of in giving us a permanent staff of intelligent and experienced attendants. The average length of their service at present is very short, many of them use it as a mere make-shift until something better turns up, and take no special interest in fitting themselves for the work.

Amusements.

The usual weekly dance, with concerts and dramatic performances were kept up with spirit during the winter. A musical and dramatic club under the auspices of the attendants and employees provided a series of excellent entertainments. We are also indebted to many kind friends from the city in coming often at personal sacrifice of time and comfort to tender their assistance in dispelling the gloom and monotony of asylum life by providing a variety of excellent entertainment. During the summer baseball for the men and picnics for the women were the principal sources of amusement. A new departure was taken this summer in inaugurating a series of garden parties which were held in the park, prizes were competed for in athletic games, and refreshment of cakes and lemonade served in the open air while an excellent band discoursed lovely music. A platform was erected for dancing in the evening and the park was lighted with Chinese lanterns, giving the whole a charming and fairy-like appearance which was intensely enjoyed by the patients.

Religious Service.

The usual religious service has been conducted every Sunday morning throughout the year. During the summer the Roman Catholic clergy have held service once every two weeks on Sunday afternoon. We are indebted to the clergymen and others of the various denominations in the city for ministering to the spiritual wants of our patients, and I now beg to tender them my warmest thanks for their self-denying labors.

Officers.

Dr. Fairchild, Assistant Physician, was transferred to the London Asylum, and took his leave of us on April 30th. Dr. Reynolds was promoted to take the place vacated by Dr. Fairchild. Dr. Ross was appointed to fill the vacancy and took the place of Dr. Reynolds; he reported for duty on May 8th, and I am glad to say he gives evidence of being an able and painstaking officer.

It affords me great pleasure to report my high appreciation of the able and cheerful assistance rendered me by my medical colleagues. Whatever measure of success has attended my efforts in bringing the year's administration to a close is largely attributable to their earnest and untiring labors. And without exception I might say this of every officer under my charge. The heads of the several departments have vied with each other in rendering me every possible assistance in making the whole machinery run smoothly and efficiently, and I am glad to say that the most pleasant relations have existed between us.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to convey to you my hearty thanks for kindness and consideration in directing me in the discharge of my duties. I trust that the cordial relations which have hitherto existed between us may continue to grow and strengthen as the years go by, and that we may be still more successful in the future than we have been in the past in assuaging the grief and mitigating the sorrow of unfortunate humanity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				425	407	832
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	57	38	95			
“ Medical Certificate.....	43	64	107	100	102	202
Total number under treatment during year.....				525	509	1034
Discharges during year :—						
Not insane.....	1	1	2			
As recovered.....	26	33	59			
“ Improved	13	15	28			
“ unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year	43	54	97			
Died	27	22	49			
Eloped	4		4			
Transferred	1		1	75	76	151
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889.....				450	433	883
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				1093	1032	2125
“ discharged	312	362	674			
“ died	255	195	450			
“ eloped	46	1	47			
“ transferred	30	41	71	643	599	1242
“ remaining, 30th September, 1889				450	433	883
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889.....	7	6	13			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 15th of Spet., 1889)	457	436	893
Minimum " " " (on the 4th of Oct., 1888)	425	408	833
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	161075	154048	315123
Daily average population.....	441.301	422.049	863.350

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS. SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	40	52	92	495	579	1074
Widowed.....						
Single						
Not reported	60	50	110	598	453	1051
Total	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	10	15	25	215	194	409
Episcopalians	21	18	39	236	193	429
Methodists	28	26	54	231	220	451
Baptists	6	7	13	46	66	112
Congregationalists		1	1	6	10	16
Roman Catholics.....	16	14	30	213	231	444
Mennonites				8	3	11
Quakers.....				8	4	12
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	12	17	29	73	77	150
Not reported.....	7	4	11	56	34	90
Total.....	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125
NATIONALITIES.						
English	16	14	30	183	117	300
Iri-h	15	12	27	172	227	399
Scotch	3	4	7	84	94	178
Canadian.....	51	57	108	549	503	1052
United States	4	3	7	31	26	57
Other Countries	6	8	14	39	43	82
Unknown	5	4	9	35	22	5
Total.....	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	4	.....	4	6	2	8
Brant.....	6	7	13	51	45	96
Bruce.....	2	.....	2	5	10	15
Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	6	3	9
Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Frontenac.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
Grey.....	4	2	6	48	25	73
Haldimand.....	4	2	6	40	30	70
Halton.....	2	5	7	37	39	76
Hastings.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Lincoln.....	5	5	10	62	60	122
Middlesex.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14
Muskoka District.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Norfolk.....	4	5	9	32	43	75
Northumberland and Durham.....	.....	1	1	32	28	60
Ontario.....	1	1	2	24	28	52
Oxford.....	2	2	4	10	6	16
Parry Sound District.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Peel.....	1	3	4	14	16	30
Perth.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Peterborough.....	.....	1	1	7	12	19
Prescott and Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prince Edward.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	7
Rainy River District.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Simcoe.....	14	13	27	135	105	240
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	.....	.....	13	13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Victoria.....	1	2	3	9	14	23
Waterloo.....	6	6	12	32	31	63
Welland.....	7	3	10	43	47	90
Wellington.....	8	12	20	83	93	176
Wentworth.....	17	21	38	171	190	361
York.....	7	10	17	140	132	272
Not Classified.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total admissions.....	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	4		4	5		5
Brant.....	4	1	5	28	14	42
Bruce.....	2		2	5	6	11
Carleton.....				9	4	13
Dufferin.....	1		1	6	3	9
Elgin.....				1	1	2
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....				13	2	15
Grey.....	2	1	3	36	13	49
Haldimand.....	1	2	3	22	9	31
Halton.....		1	1	20	15	35
Hastings.....				5		7
Huron.....					1	1
Kent.....				1		1
Lambton.....				3	1	4
Lanark.....				1		1
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	4	10
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9
Lincoln.....	3	3	6	45	31	76
Middlesex.....				3	1	4
Muskoka District.....				5	1	6
Norfolk.....	3	1	4	20	21	41
Northumberland and Durham.....				20	13	33
Ontario.....		1	1	18	18	36
Oxford.....	2	2	4	7	5	12
Parry Sound District.....	2		2	2		2
Peel.....	1	1	2	5	6	11
Perth.....				1	5	15
Peterborough.....		1	1	7	8	3
Prescott and Russell.....				3		5
Prince Edward.....				3	2	1
Rainy River District.....	1		1	1		3
Renfrew.....				3		157
Simcoe.....	7	7	14	102	55	14
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	6
Thunder Bay District.....	1	1	2	4	2	18
Victoria.....	1	1	2	7	11	28
Waterloo.....	4	2	6	20	8	5
Welland.....	3		3	27	12	39
Wellington.....	4	2	6	36	18	54
Wentworth.....	4	3	7	41	35	76
York.....	7	8	15	116	89	205
Not Classed.....						
Total admissions.....	57	38	95	677	420	1097

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. S. B.	F.	February 27th, 1888.	October 11th, 1888.	Recovered.
2	A. C.	F.	" 27th, "	" 19th, "	Improved.
3	S. T.	F.	" 22nd, "	" 25th, "	"
4	M. C.	F.	April 28th, "	" 31st, "	"
5	M. M. G.	F.	July 2nd, "	November 2nd, "	Recovered.
6	E. H. T.	F.	August 19th, "	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
7	V. C.	M.	March 31st, "	" 13th, "	Recovered.
8	G. B.	F.	May 10th, 1887.	" 14th, "	"
9	W. C.	M.	June 1st, 1888.	" 15th, "	Improved.
10	C. D.	F.	August 13th, 1886.	" 21st, "	Recovered.
11	V. A. P.	F.	October 10th, 1888.	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
12	H. J.	M.	August 24th, "	" 23rd, "	Improved.
13	R. K.	M.	September 17th, "	" 23rd, "	"
14	A. V.	F.	May 26th, "	" 27th, "	"
15	M. R.	F.	July 9th, "	" 28th, "	Improved.
16	M. R.	F.	September 13th, "	" 30th, "	Recovered.
17	A. K.	M.	" 3rd, 1887.	" 30th, "	"
18	M. P.	F.	November 21st, "	December 3rd, "	Improved.
19	J. B.	M.	June 26th, 1888.	" 4th, "	Recovered.
20	J. M.	F.	May 6th, "	" 4th, "	"
21	P. R.	M.	February 6th, "	" 4th, "	"
22	B. G.	F.	" 8th, "	" 6th, "	"
23	P. G.	M.	October 20th, 1887.	" 27th, "	Unimproved.
24	M. W.	F.	April 15th, "	" 29th, "	Improved.
25	M. B.	M.	November 13th, 1888.	January 2nd, 1889.	"
26	A. L.	M.	March 7th, 1885.	" 3rd, "	"
27	F. V. Y.	F.	June 19th, 1888.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
28	J. M. S.	M.	March 10th, "	" 10th, "	"
29	M. B.	F.	December 15th, "	" 17th, "	"
30	A. J.	F.	May 22nd, 1886.	" 17th, "	"
31	A. S.	M.	April 9th, 1888.	" 17th, "	"
32	E. N.	M.	March 17th, "	" 24th, "	"
33	M. K.	M.	May 18th, "	" 24th, "	"
34	M. E. S.	F.	September 7th, "	" 31st, "	"
35	S. H.	M.	" 3rd, 1887.	February 7th, "	Unimproved.
36	M. E.	F.	August 5th, "	" 8th, "	Improved.
37	W. W.	M.	January 27th, 1888.	" 13th, "	"
38	M. W.	F.	August 17th, 1882.	" 15th, "	"
39	W. R.	M.	September 27th, 1888.	" 18th, "	Recovered.
40	J. B.	M.	May 31st, "	" 22nd, "	"
41	M. A. C.	F.	April 29th, 1886.	" 23rd, "	"
42	E. W.	F.	December 11th, 1885.	" 27th, "	"
43	C. E.	M.	February 15th, 1888.	March 1st, "	"
44	A. F.	F.	July 14th, "	" 2nd, "	"
45	H. C.	F.	March 19th, 1887.	" 4th, "	Improved.
46	C. S.	F.	November 6th, 1880.	" 5th, "	Unimproved.
47	M. G. S.	F.	October 26th, 1888.	" 6th, "	Recovered.
48	D. S.	F.	March 23rd, "	" 8th, "	"
49	J. T.	M.	November 3d, "	" 15th, "	Improved.
50	M. S.	F.	May 25th, "	" 20th, "	Recovered.
51	M. W.	F.	January 12th, 1889.	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
52	J. F.	F.	October 22nd, 1888.	April 4th, "	Recovered.
53	S. T.	M.	July 27th, 1886.	" 5th, "	Improved.
54	E. M. J.	F.	November 18th, 1888.	" 6th, "	Recovered.
55	S. N.	M.	March 13th, 1882.	" 16th, "	Improved.
56	F. M.	M.	January 3rd, 1889.	" 17th, "	Recovered.
57	A. M. B.	F.	November 10th, 1888.	" 22nd, "	"
58	J. R.	M.	March 18th, 1889.	" 23rd, "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
59	M. W	F.	October	31st, 1888	April	29th, 1889	Recovered.
60	M. S	F.	February	4th, 1887	"	30th, "	Improved.
61	H. McD	M.	August	6th, 1888	May	6th, "	Recovered.
62	W. R	M.	December	28th, "	"	13th, "	Improved.
63	W. F. P	M.	April	28th, 1885	"	18th, "	"
64	F. H	F.	August	28th, 1888	"	23rd, "	"
65	F. D	M.	June	18th, "	June	6th, "	Recovered.
66	D. McM	M.	July	6th, "	"	11th, "	Improved.
67	H. S	F.	January	10th, 1889	"	12th, "	Recovered.
68	D. K	M.	March	27th, "	July	2nd, "	"
69	S. S	F.	April	29th, "	"	6th, "	"
70	J. C	F.	September	14th, 1888	"	12th, "	"
71	E. M	F.	August	26th, 1887	"	17th, "	Improved.
72	E. A	F.	March	4th, 1889	"	19th, "	Recovered.
73	L. H	F.	September	22nd, 1888	"	25th, "	"
74	E. A. W	F.	June	19th, "	"	27th, "	Improved.
75	B. F	M.	"	23th, 1889	August	3rd, "	Recovered.
76	G. F	M.	January	2th, 1887	"	3rd, "	Improved.
77	J. R	M.	May	18th, 1883	"	8th, "	Recovered.
78	M. J. M	F.	November	27th, 1888	"	20th, "	"
79	M. McG	F.	June	29th, 1886	"	2nd, "	"
80	T. H	M.	January	30th, 1888	"	28th, "	Improved.
81	A. B	F.	April	13th, 1889	"	28th, "	"
82	R. B	M.	February	14th, "	Sept.	2nd, "	Recovered.
83	H. A. L	F.	July	4th, "	"	3rd, "	Improved.
84	M. P	F.	March	12th "	"	2rd, "	Recovered.
85	W. T	M.	April	15th, "	"	3rd, "	"
86	L. B	F.	June	10th, "	"	9th, "	Unimproved.
87	E. McC	F.	April	12th, "	"	13th, "	Recovered.
88	G. S	M.	January	30th, "	"	16th, "	Not Insane.
89	J. B	F.	February	1st, "	"	16th, "	"
90	T. F	M.	April	27th, 1887	"	16th, "	Recovered.
91	W. K	M.	February	5th, "	"	20th, "	Improved.
92	J. T	M.	May	3rd, 1889	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
93	A. E	F.	August	27th, "	"	25th, "	"
94	W. W	M.	"	23rd, 1888	"	26th, "	"
95	G. G	M.	June	20th, 1889	"	28th, "	"
96	T. G	M.	April	5th, "	"	30th, "	"
97	A. F	F.	February	5th, "	"	30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. I.	M.	77	October 4th, 1888.		2	2	Senile Decay.
2	W. T.	M.	86	" 21st, "	10	7	5	Apoplexy.
3	J. T.	F.	77	" 28th, "		2	7	Senile Decay.
4	P. W.	F.	55	Novemb'r 13th, "		2	5	Erysipelas.
5	B. F.	F.	73	" 22nd, "		2	19	Heart Failure.
6	S. O.	M.	52	December 7th, "		4	13	Ceretritis.
7	C. C.	F.	74	" 7th, "		4	4	Paralysis.
8	J. J. McG.	M.	37	" 17th, "		4	15	General Paresis.
9	J. B. McC.	M.	50	" 18th, "	12	8	10	Phthisis.
10	M. S.	M.	78	" 19th, "		4	16	Senile Decay.
11	E. R.	F.	84	" 21st, "	1	11	4	do
12	M. D.	F.	54	January 7th, 1889.	12	7	6	Enteritis.
13	R. L.	M.	38	" 17th, "		2	4	General Paresis.
14	R. H. Y.	M.	42	" 31st, "		6	19	Phthisis.
15	S. T.	F.	78	February 10th, "	2	6	29	Senile Decay.
16	G. C.	M.	40	" 11th, "		9		Paralysis.
17	A. M.	F.	71	" 21st, "		6	28	Senile Decay.
18	G. A.	M.	45	March 4th, "	2	11	5	Ceretritis.
19	C. K.	F.	56	" 5th, "	2	11	25	Paralysis.
20	P. J. H.	M.	49	" 14th, "	12	11	19	do
21	L. F.	F.	46	" 22nd, "			23	Exh. A. Melancholia.
22	W. T. O.	M.	59	April 3rd, "		7	30	Pneumonia.
23	J. B.	M.	82	" 3rd, "	1	8	4	Senile Decay.
24	L. T.	F.	66	" 6th, "	1	3	10	Chr. Diarrhœa.
25	J. M.	M.	47	" 9th, "	1	9	4	Phthisis.
26	J. K.	F.	77	" 10th, "		8	6	Senile Decay.
27	M. F.	F.	46	" 23rd, "		8	19	Phthisis.
28	J. McG.	M.	51	" 26th, "	3	8	14	General Paresis.
29	S. B.	M.	28	" 27th, "		10	6	Marasmus.
30	J. E. L.	M.	45	May 3rd, "		2	25	General Paresis.
31	E. M.	F.	43	" 13th, "	8	1	12	Phthisis.
32	A. D.	F.	55	" 17th, "	6	4	14	do
33	J. McL.	M.	74	" 24th, "			4	Apoplexy.
34	O. H.	M.	42	" 25th, "		1	18	Exh. A. Melancholia.
35	J. L.	M.	49	" 30th, "	1	2	14	Apoplexy.
36	T. B.	M.	35	June 4th, "		10	3	Marasmus.
37	H. P. McG.	M.	49	" 12th, "		10	8	Pyæmia.
38	W. S.	M.	61	" 16th, "	13	2	8	Marasmus.
39	E. S.	F.	62	" 24th, "		10	21	Erysipelas.
40	J. C.	M.	55	July 1st, "	1	2	24	Enteritis.
41	M. W. H.	F.	44	" 8th, "		11	4	Phthisis.
42	M. A. N.	F.	28	" 9th, "	6	2	9	Conjestion of Brain.
43	H. J.	M.	69	" 12th, "		11	10	Senile Decay.
44	M. H.	F.	26	" 13th, "		11	11	Pur'a. Hemonagietic.
45	H. K.	M.	57	August 5th, "	1	4	30	Diarrhœa.
46	C. E.	F.	31	" 17th, "			11	Exh. A. Melancholia.
47	W. L.	M.	50	" 25th, "	10	1	29	Dysentery.
48	M. A.	F.	46	" 27th, "			20	Exh'n. Ac. Mania.
49	J. C.	F.	66	Septembr 30th, "	13	6	13	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....	2		2	2		2	4
Book-keepers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Bakers.....				2		2	2
Bricklayers.....				3		3	3
Butchers.....				3		3	3
Blacksmiths.....				16		16	16
Brewers.....				1		1	1
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers.....				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers.....				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers.....				2		2	2
Consuls.....				1		1	1
Confectioners.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....	2		2	2		2	4
Carpenters.....	1		1	43		43	44
Clerks.....	2		2	21	6	27	29
Clergymen.....	1		1	6		6	7
Carriage-makers.....				2		2	2
Corders.....				1	1	2	2
Cigarmakers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Civil Servants.....				1		1	1
Carters.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		16	16	1	301	302	318
Dressmakers.....			2		13	13	15
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....				4		4	4
Doctors.....				1		1	1
Engineers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Editors.....	1		1	2		2	3
Farmers.....	26		26	324	3	327	353
Fishermen.....				4		4	4
Furriers.....	1		1				1
Gardeners.....				5		5	5
Grocers.....	1		1	4	1	5	6
Glass-blowers.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Harness-makers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Housekeepers.....		69	69		370	370	439
Inn-keepers.....				9	1	10	10
Jewellers.....				2		2	2
Janitors.....				1		1	1
Labourers.....	34		34	284		284	318
Laundresses.....					3	3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Lawyers				1		1	1
Milliners		2	2		2	2	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				15		15	15
Millers	1		1				1
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	2		2	9	8	17	19
Mechanics	2		2	20	2	22	24
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	4	3	7	8	36	44	51
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	4	5	9	11	29	40	49
Other occupations	3		3	20		20	23
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters	3		3	10		10	13
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers	1		1	4	1	5	6
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Spinsters					2	2	2
Sailors				8		8	8
Students				4		4	4
Spinners		1	1	3	4	7	8
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	2		2	13		13	15
Seamstresses					19	19	19
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers		3	3	10	12	22	25
Tinsmiths	1		1	4		4	5
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1		1	6	8	14	15
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				4		4	4
Weavers		1	1	4	5	9	10
Waggon-makers				3		3	3
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	100	102	202	993	930	1923	2125

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	4	7	11
Religious excitement				2	5	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				9	2	11
Love affairs, including seduction				1	5	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"				4	3	7
Fright and nervous shocks				2	3	5
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	3		3
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Venereal disease				6	1	7
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1		2	2
Over-work					1	1
Sunstroke	1		1	4	1	5
Accident or injury					2	2
Pregnancy					2	2
Puerperal					4	4
Lactation					3	3
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis				6	5	11
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease		2	2	6	1	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age					1	1
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	15	22	1	1	2
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	90	83	173	51	51	102
Total	100	102	202	100	102	202

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1462	F	C. A. D.	October	18th, 1888	1 months	Discharged recovered.
1605	F	E. F.	"	20th "	2 "	Returned.
1761	M	J. B.	"	22nd "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
1757	F	F. V. Y.	"	24th "	2 "	" "
1916	F	M. R.	"	29th "	1 "	" "
1913	F	M. E. S.	"	30th "	3 "	" "
1748	F	C. T.	"	30th "	2 "	Returned.
1732	M	M. K.	"	30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1583	F	M. E.	November	2nd "	3 "	" improved.
1726	F	J. M.	"	2nd "	1 "	" recovered.
1407	F	A. J.	"	3rd "	2 "	" "
1923	M	W. R.	"	5th "	3 "	" "
1531	F	H. C.	"	5th "	3 "	" improved.
1907	F	F. H.	"	9th "	6 "	" "
1687	M	E. M.	"	13th "	2 "	" recovered.
1714	M	A. S.	"	15th "	2 "	" "
1335	F	E. V.	"	21st "	3 "	" "
1610	F	E. A. G.	"	22nd "	3 "	Returned.
1742	M	J. B.	December	5th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1399	F	M. A. C.	"	15th "	2 "	" "
1691	F	D. S.	"	18th "	2 "	" "
1937	F	M. S.	"	29th "	2 "	" "
1591	F	E. M.	January	1st 1889	6 "	" improved
1455	M	S. T.	"	5th "	3 "	" "
804	M	S. U.	"	9th "	3 "	" "
1510	M	G. F.	"	14th "	6 "	" "
1772	F	A. F.	"	15th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1594	M	S. H.	"	21st "	3 "	" unimproved.
1755	F	E. A. V.	"	22nd "	6 "	" improved.
1895	M	H. McD.	"	31st "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1256	M	W. F. P.	"	31st "	3 "	" improved.
1951	F	E. M. J.	February	5th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1933	F	J. F.	"	11th "	2 "	" "
1971	M	F. M.	"	16th "	2 "	" "
1946	F	A. M. B.	"	16th "	2 "	" "
1754	M	C. D.	"	19th "	3 "	" "
1938	F	M. V.	"	26th "	2 "	" "
1902	F	S. McD.	"	27th "	3 "	Returned.
1982	F	H. S.	"	27th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1965	M	W. R.	March	9th "	2 "	" improved.
1968	F	L. B.	"	15th "	6 "	Still out.
1966	F	E. J. J.	"	16th "	3 "	Returned
1184	F	H. E. B.	"	20th "	6 "	Still out.
1918	F	J. C.	"	24th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1063	M	R. M.	"	23th "	6 "	Returned.
1427	F	M. B.	"	26th "	4 "	" "
1476	F	J. B.	April	1st "	2 "	" "
1984	F	L. W.	"	2nd "	2 "	" "
1962	M	W. H. F.	"	8th "	6 "	Still out.
1725	M	J. W. R.	"	16th "	3 "	Returned.
1921	F	I. H.	"	20th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1009	M	J. R.	May	3rd "	3 "	" "
1436	F	M. McG.	"	5th "	3 "	" "
2014	F	E. A.	"	6th "	2 "	" "
1675	F	I. L.	"	7th "	3 "	Returned.
1766	M	D. McM.	"	15th "	2 weeks	Discharged improved.
1932	M	J. K.	"	18th "	3 months	Returned.
1541	M	T. F.	"	24th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1955	F	M. K.	"	24th "	3 "	Returned.
1967	F	J. W.	"	25th "	3 "	" "

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result.
1630	M.....	W. H. F.....	May	27th	"	3 months.....	Still out.
2007	M.....	R. B.....	June	1st	"	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2023	M.....	J. M.....	"	7th	"	3 "	Still out.
1905	M.....	W. W.....	"	18th	"	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1954	F.....	M. M.....	"	19th	"	2 "	" "
1514	M.....	T. H.....	"	27th	"	3 "	Still out.
2020	F.....	M. P.....	"	27th	"	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2071	F.....	L. B.....	"	29th	"	3 "	Returned.
2042	F.....	A. B.....	"	29th	"	3 "	Discharged improved.
2043	M.....	W. T.....	July	1st	"	2 "	" recovered.
1997	M.....	E. M.....	"	1st	"	3 "	Still out.
1517	M.....	W. K.....	"	5th	"	2 "	Discharged improved.
2052	M.....	J. T.....	"	6th	"	2 "	" recovered.
2000	F.....	A. F.....	"	15th	"	2 "	" "
2035	M.....	T. G.....	"	20th	"	2 "	" "
1327	M.....	J. P.....	"	24th	"	3 "	Returned.
2071	F.....	L. B.....	"	24th	"	3 "	"
1996	M.....	H. F.....	"	26th	"	2 "	Still out.
2050	F.....	S. O.....	"	30th	"	2 "	" "
1972	F.....	A. S.....	August	10th	"	2 "	" "
1984	F.....	L. W.....	"	10th	"	3 "	Returned.
2034	M.....	G. P.....	"	17th	"	2 "	Still out.
1940	F.....	M. O.....	"	31st	"	2 "	" "
2056	M.....	R. S.....	"	32st	"	1 "	" "
1100	M.....	T. A.....	September	17th	"	2 "	" "

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	16	22	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	19	15	34	3	8	11	1	2	3
" 30 " 35 "	12	18	30	6	3	9	0	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	13	14	27	2	4	6	3	0	3
" 40 " 45 "	9	8	17	2	3	5	3	2	5
" 45 " 50 "	14	12	26	2	4	6	6	3	9
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	1	3	4	4	1	5
" 55 " 60 "	6	6	12	2	0	2	3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	4	2	6	1	0	1	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1
" 90 " 95 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100	102	202	26	33	59	27	22	49

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	57	8	1	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	25	19	2	2	2
" 2 " 3 ".....	11	11	4	.....	3
" 3 " 4 ".....	13	12	3	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 ".....	7	15	8	4	.....
" 5 " 6 ".....	.....	14	8	1	.....
" 6 " 7 ".....	8	14	4	1	.....
" 7 " 8 ".....	4	9	4	1	.....
" 8 " 9 ".....	3	25	3	1	.....
" 9 " 10 ".....	1	13	6	1	.....
" 10 " 11 ".....	1	9	3	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 ".....	.....	12	2	1	.....
" 12 " 18 ".....	16	16	3	3	2
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	93	1	5	.....
" 2 to 3 years.....	10	41	4	4	.....
" 3 " 4 ".....	6	65	2	1	.....
" 4 " 5 ".....	4	58	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 ".....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 ".....	1	46	1	1	.....
" 7 " 8 ".....	.....	42	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 ".....	2	47	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 ".....	2	45	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 ".....	3	88	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 ".....	1	70	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	22	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	202	883	59	28	8

TABLE No 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	6	1645	.....	1645
Tailor's shop	2	603	.....	603
Shoe shop.....	4	1001	.....	1001
Engineer s shop	3	1065	.....	1065
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work.....	4	526	.....	526
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery	2	581	.....	581
Laundry	20	1867	3881	5748
Dairy.....	5	1520	.....	1520
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	338	.....	338
Piggery				
Painting	5	1256	.....	1256
Farm	44	10423	.....	10423
Garden and	43	9789	.....	9789
Grounds				
Stable	3	1088	.....	1088
Kitchen.....	18	2236	4406	6642
Dining rooms	41	6129	8919	15048
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	43	.....	12282	12282
Knitting	44	.....	13810	13810
Spinning.....				
Mending.....	17	.....	2162	2162
Wards	258	47024	33711	80735
Halls				
Storeroom	1	328	.....	328
General	41	9092	4937	14029
Total	605	96511	84108	180619

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September,* 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5		5
Brant	22	19	41
Bruce	4	5	9
Carleton		1	1
Dufferin	5	1	6
Dundas			
Durham		2	2
Elgin	2	2	4
Essex			
Frontenac	12		12
Glengarry			
Grenville			
Grey	24	14	38
Haldimand	21	17	38
Halton	16	15	31
Hastings			
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1		1
Leeds	2		2
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln	22	32	54
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	15	22	37
Northumberland	10	4	14
Ontario	10	11	21
Oxford	8	3	11
Parry Sound District	2	2	4
Peel	3	5	8
Perth	2	2	4
Peterborough	3	4	7
Prescott			
Prince Edward	1		1
Rainy River District	1		1
Renfrew	1		1
Russell			
Simcoe	64	57	121
Stormont	2		2
Thunder Bay District	4	1	5
Victoria	4	8	12
Waterloo	15	14	29
Welland	21	22	43
Wellington	35	38	73
Wentworth	49	66	115
York	57	56	113
Not classed, unknown, etc			
Total	450	433	883

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religion.	Social state.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
W. S. R.	9	M.	Simcoe.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Single.	9 years.	Warr'nt	None.	Orillia.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	915	185
Bed quilts.....	32	187
Bibs.....	24	
Braces, men's.....	752	
Blankets.....		136
Chemises.....	644	612
Coats.....		752
Carpet balls.....	472	
Caps.....	47	
Clothes bags.....	12	
Dresses.....	704	1274
Drawers (pairs).....	506	504
Handkerchiefs.....	64	
Jackets.....	128	
Lambrequins.....	14	
Mattress ticks.....	155	
Mitts (pairs).....	292	175
“ cloth (pairs).....	140	
Night gowns.....	318	102
Pillow slips.....	726	109
Pillow shams.....	146	
Pudding cloths.....	130	
Pants (pairs).....	60	1204
Pillow ticks.....	12	
Rag mats.....	61	
Sheets.....	1096	197
Shirts.....	650	5338
Skirts.....	676	193
Shrouds.....	54	
Screens.....	12	
Socks (pairs).....	692	9354
Stockings (pairs).....	678	4576
Straw ticks.....	114	318
Table cloths.....	90	24
Table napkins.....	36	
Towels.....	785	84
Tea bags.....	12	
Toilet covers.....	16	
Vests.....		205
Window blinds.....	84	
Waists.....	24	
Total.....	11373	25529

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in the tailor shop during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	125	.....
Vests	76	.....
Trousers (pairs)	243	.....
Combination suits	17	.....
Overalls.....	11	.....
Uniform coats	32	26
“ trousers (pairs).....	52	45
Total	556	71

Number of articles cut out in tailor shop for making in the halls during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	—
Summer jackets.....	122
Trousers (pairs)	69
Total	182

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the shoe shop during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's working shoes (pairs)	152	102
Men's slippers	218	102
Women's shoes and slippers	485	111
Braces	322	.....
Straps	56	.....
Total	1233	315

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Thirteenth annual report of the operations of this Asylum.

I am happy to be able to report a very satisfactory and encouraging year in our little world. In my former reports there was, of necessity, a good deal of sameness, and with the exception of a slight difference in the statistics, one year's report would answer for another, or for any number of others. A purely custodial Asylum, though a great blessing to the country, has not many features to enthuse those in charge, and naturally leads us to a monotonous routine. Now, however, with new scope and new interests opening out around us, it is possible for those connected with the management of the institution to grow enthusiastic in their work. This is observable in many of our employes, but perhaps more marked in our teachers, a talk with whom would almost lead to the conviction that educating idiots is the noblest and most important work that a person can be engaged in. And it certainly is a noble, self-denying work, but attended with labor and patience, as well as love and sympathy, if the teacher is to succeed in fanning the stray spark of intelligence into a flame of even uncertain flicker, and in many cases to create the spark.

At the close of last year we had a residence in total of 284 ; and of this number 143 were males and 141 females. There have been admitted during the year, 25 males and 20 females, a total of 45, making 329 the number under care during the year. Of these 16 died : 9 males and 7 females ; and 4 were discharged : 1 male and 3 females, leaving in residence 309, of whom 158 are males and 151 females. Of this number, 98 males and 98 females are in the new building, where nominally we have 4 vacancies, 2 for males and 2 for females. At the old building, however, with beds for 45 males and 55 females, we have 60 males and 53 females. As 5 of the males are young and helpless, they are cared for on the female side, leaving the numbers 55 in the male and 58 in the female side of the house. The only thing in this summary requiring special notice is that while last year our death-rate was over 8 per cent., this year it is less than 5 per cent., and that one-third of the deaths was the result of epilepsy. This brings up the question of separate and specially constructed rooms or building for those of our inmates who are afflicted in this way. To complete our system we require something of the kind. We have quite a large number of epileptics and paralytics—26 of the former and 20 of the latter,—who should have some special accommodation provided for them. At present they occupy the day rooms and dormitories with the non-epileptics, and as the floors are all hardwood and polished, with seats and beds of the ordinary height, they become bruised and cut about the head. It is a wonder some of their skulls are not fractured, as they get some terrible falls. While our rooms are all that can be desired from an aesthetic and sanitary point of view, they are dangerous and cruel for this class. Many of them are our most active and useful inmates, and without a moment's warning they fall forward from their seats, striking the floor with the upper part of the head ; or perhaps when moving about they fall, the head being the first part to come in contact with the hard wood floor. I am not clear as to how the difficulty can be overcome, but I am firmly convinced an effort should be made, and I have no doubt we could bring it to a successful issue.

Work.

The employment of the inmates is a matter to which we give a considerable degree of attention, and we continue to find in it a vast amount of benefit in the way of health and contentment. The very most should be made of the practices of employing all the

inmates who are capable in some way or other. From the following table of articles made in our wards, it will be seen we make a very fair showing, especially when it is remembered that our people, as a class, are the most helpless and dependent in a community.

Table showing number of articles made in the wards, by the inmates, during the year :—

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons.....	132	Shirts.....	3
Bed ticks.....	14	Sheets.....	314
Bibs.....	33	Socks, pairs.....	150
Chemises.....	37	“ refooted, pairs.....	132
Collars.....	87	Stockings, pairs.....	173
Drawers, pairs.....	25	Stockings refooted, pairs.....	31
Dresses.....	8	Table cloths.....	35
Frills.....	40	Toilet covers.....	2
Flannel shirts.....	2	Table napkins.....	48
Gingham suits.....	2	Towels, hand.....	34
Pillow cases.....	156	“ dish.....	134
“ shams.....	36	“ roller.....	88
“ ticks.....	3	“ bath.....	108
Shrouds.....	1	Window blinds.....	68

Our outside labor at the new Asylum is not as profitably employed as it should be, owing to the fact that a gardener has not yet been appointed, and the grounds not laid out and drained as recommended in the two last reports. It may be thought that fencing, draining, making roads and improving the grounds generally, cannot very well be gone on with while the main building is in course of erection. If so, it is a mistaken thought, for the operations in connection with building would not in the least interfere with the general improvements. It is to be hoped the early spring will see them under way, and that they may be in some shape by the time we occupy the main building.

The Public Works Department should be asked to commence the terracing around the front early next season, as without this improvement we will be unable to approach or enter the building when finished. It is necessary that the Public Works Department should do this work, because with our own labor it would take an indefinite number of years to do it, and we have plenty of work in other ways. At the present writing we are busily engaged in stoning and levelling the grounds between the buildings and the highway, which will add very much to the general appearance of the surroundings.

As the land on the lake front has not been purchased yet, nothing of course has been done in that direction. There are many good reasons why we should secure this land at once, which have been pointed out in correspondence from time to time.

Improvements.

Early in the spring tenders were called for, by the Public Works Department, for the erection of our main building, and shortly after letting the contract ground was broken, and as I write the first storey is receiving the finishing touches. By this time next year we hope to see it well on towards completion. It promises to be the most complete and convenient institution of the kind on the continent, and will be a credit alike to the Government and the province.

Our stables which have been erected are model ones, and have been fitted up with the Tisdale fixtures.

A farmer's house of neat but plain architecture, has also been built during the year.

A piggery, patterned, I believe, after the one on the Model farm, of a very solid and substantial character, has also been erected.

Two large coal sheds have been built near the railway switch, of sufficient capacity to hold all the coal we will ever require for one year.

These improvements have all been made by the Public Works Department.

Wants.

Among the wants a great many might be enumerated, but keeping in view the fact that much is being done in the way of building, only a few of the more pressing ones will be mentioned.

We require a barn to store our hay and straw, and such grain crops as we expect to grow in the near future.

The driving-shed although authorized, and provided for in the last estimates, has not yet been built. This building we want badly, as we have a good many vehicles and farm implements to be put under shelter.

We should also have two large airing sheds for the inmates, as there are no verandahs for that purpose. Sheds similar to the one in the boy's playground at the old asylum would answer admirably.

The house at present occupied by the former, should be improved and put in a thorough state of repair, and placed at the disposal of the engineer, whose family now lives about a mile away, a very inconvenient distance.

Amusements.

We have been a little more fortunate this year in the matter of amusements than hitherto. In addition to our own entertainments, with magic lanterns and music, we have been favored by friends from the outside. A brigade of young ladies gave a delightful exhibition of drill, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the children. The Citizen's band gave a band concert at each of the buildings. Some travelling troupes kindly added their quota. But the treat of treats was given by Mr. W. Thomson, a generous and public spirited citizen, who kindly took our inmates of the old building, out for a delightful sail on our lake, in the steamer Longford, on two occasions. These were certainly red-letter days for the children. One of the boys gave expression to his feelings by saying: "Well Mr. Thomson, we have had a very pleasant trip, and I guess these poor d—ls appreciate it."

There are a great many organizations however, that might do something to amuse our people, but do not, such as church choirs.

Our children receive no presents from the merchants and business men of the town, and while not presuming to ask them for such, we are forced to contrast them with men under similar circumstances in connection with similar institutions in the United States. Every year the business men there, gather up little odds and ends that are practically valueless to them, and send them in for the Xmas trees. Little presents coming in that way are more appreciated by the children than they are when purchased by ourselves. It would show, too, that these gentlemen, who receive their hundreds and thousands of dollars from year after year, cherish a warm feeling for the unfortunate, and take something more than a merely pecuniary interest in the Asylum. To these ladies and gentlemen who have manifested an interest in us, our grateful thanks are due.

Our School.

In reviewing our School work for the first year of its operation, we find abundant evidence of its success. A very marked improvement is observable in our 70 or 80 children under training. Any one seeing them a year or so ago, and seeing them to-day, would most undoubtedly see a great change for the better in many of them, and some change in all. This would have been still more marked, if we had had two additional

teachers. One teacher cannot be expected to accomplish a great deal in improving, and in some cases almost creating the minds of 40 or 50 idiot children. As we have 73 attending school, and under regular training—and 13 or 14 others of a low grade, who, of necessity, have to be neglected, I am sure you will agree that two men teachers are required. We have embarked in this work of training and educating, as far as possible those unfortunate children, and we should not be stinted in the ways and means for doing it. Our motto must be: "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well."

By referring to the answers to the circulars you addressed to the different Superintendents last year, it will be seen they all agree that an average of from 15 to 20 pupils is as many as should be placed under one teacher, or as one teacher can do justice to. Pennsylvania says from 5 to 30. N. Y. an average of 15. Ohio, not more than 20 in any case. Illinois, not more than 20. Connecticut, 20. Iowa, from 15 to 24. Indiana, better grade 25, lesser grade 12 to 14. These are the answers from some of the most important institutions, given by men with from 10 to 30 years experience in the work. As the majority of them only admit the better grade, and none admit them as low as we do, it follows that our average to each teacher should be lesser than theirs. Our teachers are enthusiastic about their work, and they have become thoroughly habituated to talking "shop," but they feel they are working under great disadvantages in having such large classes, and imperfect classification.

To give some idea of our manner of teaching, I append our time tables, believing it will be of some interest to the public, as well as to the members of the Legislature. The first was our primary attempt at the work, and although the exercises may appear to be very simple for sane children, they were perfectly bewildering to our poor imbeciles for several weeks.

Monday to Friday.

- 9. a.m. Lord's Prayer in concert, hymns and kindergarten, morning songs
- 9.30 a.m. Club swinging, 1st Div.
- 10 a.m. Dumb-bell drill, 2nd Div.
- 10.30 a.m. . . . Various exercises and ladder walking, all the pupils.
- 11 a.m. Exercise, most helpless children, better pupils assist.
- 11.15 All march a few minutes and dismiss.
- 2 p.m. Kindergarten songs, phonetic drill.
- 2.30 p.m. Kindergarten games.
- 3 p.m. Dumb-bell drill, 1st Div.
- 3.30 p.m. All march a few minutes and dismiss with farewell songs.—Piano music to all exercises.

Saturday.

- 9 a.m. Opening exercises as in other days.
- 9.30 a.m. Beanbag throwing, carpet balls, or rubber balls.
- 10.30 a.m. . . . Exercises and play with colored worsted balls.
- 11 a.m. Carrying bricks, glasses of water, etc.
- 11.30 a.m. . . . All march a few minutes and dismiss.

Sunday.

- 9.30 to 10 a.m. . . All the inmates assemble in large school room—Sing and recite hymns, with prayer,
- 3 to 4 p.m. . . . The Lord's prayer—singing hymns and sacred recitations.

The above routine was continued from June till Nov. 1888, and then changed to the following:—

TIME TABLE.—From 1st December, 1888, to present time, with a little variation.

	1ST DIVISION—MISS CHRISTIE, TEACHER.			2ND DIVISION—MISS DENNINGS, TEACHER.
Friday	9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 9.45 a.m. 10.15 a.m. Recess.	Friday	9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 9.45 a.m. 10.15 a.m. Recess.	Assemble for opening exercise. 1st Division assist 2nd in march and to places in class room. Spool winding and strap lacing. Recess.
Thursday	10.40 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Thursday	10.40 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Ladder walking and calisthenics. Dismiss.
Tuesday	2 p.m. 2.20 p.m. 2.30 p.m.	Tuesday	2 p.m. 2.20 p.m. 2.30 p.m.	Assemble. March assisted by 1st Division and to class room. Color, form, and nail boards.
Monday	3 p.m. 3.20 p.m. 3.40 p.m.	Monday	3 p.m. 3.20 p.m. 3.40 p.m.	Recess. Carpet balls, and throwing bean bags. Dismiss.
Wednesday	Kindergarten blocks and balls, picture books and toys in place of reading, drill and numbers as on other days.	Wednesday		Rubber and Kindergarten balls.
Saturday	9 a.m. 11.30 a.m.	Saturday	9 a.m.	See-saw, carpet balls, etc. No school in afternoon.

SUNDAY. { 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Sunday School, Praise Service (hymns).

{ 3.00 to 4 p.m.—Bible stories and sacred recitations—hymns, etc.

As already stated we have had 73 children attending our training classes during the year, made up of all grades from fair down to the lowest. Of this number 17 of them are dumb, 3 being deaf. There are 14 who make an attempt at speaking, but cannot articulate a word, merely producing sound. There are 16 that can be understood by those accustomed to their peculiar speech, 3 of whom have succeeded in learning a few words. There are therefore only 25 out of the 73 who can speak at all plainly.

Miss Christie was asked to furnish a statement of the year's work from her standpoint, and I don't think I can do better than to give it in her own words, knowing its correctness in every particular.

"The year's work has slowly but truly effected a great change in the mental as well as moral disposition of nearly all of the children. Some few are of sad, nervous, excitable temperaments, with stubborn wills, as to make it impossible with only two teachers to do them justice, and for several months their presence in the school room was demoralizing to the good behaviour of the others. But they have learned to respect the defects of their more unfortunate companions, and take their failure to do as they themselves are expected, as a matter of course. Having all grades in two divisions, many are capable of greater advancement than we have been able to further. However slow the improvement, it is a great deal in the course of a year, as is plainly indicated in the countenances and deportment of most of the children. Visitors are often heard to remark, 'How bright they look!' 'How happy they seem to be!' etc., etc., while we know them to be especially changed in their respect for each other, being kind instead of cruel, joyous rather than dull or morose, and keenly alive to the ludicrous in work as well as at play. The quick impulse to kick, pinch or scratch an unoffending companion is seldom seen in the school room now. Some of the lowest as well as the highest grade have transformed the different idiotic movements of the hands before the face into an intelligent use of our various appliances, and their ability to perform all the exercises in some way has steadily increased according to their dormant, but I believe natural skill. As many as ten low grade children, who for some months took no notice of the work going on around them, now attempt every exercise of the second division. Some of these succeed without the assistance of their teacher, and their voluntary attempts to help a companion, often more capable than themselves, is as amusing as admirable, and often stimulates the indolent when the teacher fails. Much of our success we owe to the variety and abundance of material furnished us. The beautiful picture books, toy games, etc., have been a source of development as well as amusement. As the power of forming ideas in the abstract is lacking, we can only reach them through something tangible, and have therefore collected some illustrations of everything with which a child will generally come in contact, or is supposed to learn, either in the form of pictures and objects, or in stories and games. Our work is something like making a fire without matches or coals, like the lone and destitute Indian who could only procure a spark to kindle his faggots, and that from the friction of two stones. So with us; often there is not a spark of intelligence, and we must work earnestly and patiently till it appears, and as dexterously as possible keep it alight till the little flame is kindled. To the brighter class of children the Kindergarten songs, games, blocks, etc., have introduced many truths they had not come in contact with previously, and brought out some children to a wonderful degree who were perfect babies, though not of the very low grade, inasmuch as they call for an all-sided development, or the opportunity is embodied in them. Two children in particular were really infants at 8 years; one did not talk or walk; the other about like a child of 2 years. Both do everything intelligently, and march with the classes for the dumb-bell exercises, but neither talk plainly or at all well. Several pupils keep a class engaged with a game while an individual lesson is being given, and one child who last year could not talk, read, write or handle any of our appliances, is now the brightest of the whole lot; not of course the most advanced, but the most capable of advancement in every respect. She not only regained the power of language, very much as a child learns first to talk, but reads, writes, counts and takes the most active part in every exercise, and only the last few weeks does she do so voluntarily, which is the most remarkable feature of all, so opposed was she to exert herself in any required direction. Her stubborn will and indomitable energy, were always in some unprofitable

pursuit during class exercises, but little by little has she adopted the spirit of the work, and is with her marvellous improvement, happy and delighted with most every exercise. Four pupils use the first and second reader; about 25 read from the chart; 8 write in copy books very nicely, and 30 count objects very well, and in form and color shew the training to a remarkable extent. In the class of 33, all but 8 will use harmonious colors together, and with the few tints we use, will always suggest the most artistic effects. With geometrical tablets some make very good designs, showing symmetry to a remarkable degree. They also show considerable ingenuity in building with blocks, and in stick laying will make a great variety of representations, etc."

I offer no apology for including Miss Christie's remarks in this report, as I believe they will be found interesting, and go to show clearly the material we have to train, and very largely the methods of training. The drill exercises, with dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and marching, form a very large and valuable part of the system, and very creditable attempts at each are made by the majority of the children. The kindergarten system of teaching has been adopted as far as it is suitable and applicable to imbecile children, believing that better results can be obtained by this method in a given time, and it most naturally leads up to industrial training, which after all should be the chief end aimed at. It is desirable to keep in view the fact that in a year or two more we should have one or two trade instructors, as by that time we will have some material prepared to learn some of the simpler trades. Shoemaking would not only be a simple and useful trade, but in our case, a profitable one as well. Tailoring would also be a suitable trade for our purpose, as when our population increases, with the completion of our buildings, we will require additional labor in the sewing rooms, and an intelligent tailor should be employed, who could act as instructor in that trade.

Sunday Services.

By reference to the time table it will be seen we have a Sunday service both forenoon and afternoon, in connection with our school, which is attended by all the inmates, and much enjoyed by them. The ministers of the town have not, however, indicated that they take any interest in this matter, notwithstanding the anxiety displayed by some of them two years ago to render us some aid in this direction, and when they went so far as to call ours a "Godless institution."

Officers and Employes.

In conclusion it is but proper to state, and it gives me much pleasure to do so, that all the officers and employes have performed their duties, with but few exceptions, in a very satisfactory manner, and have striven to make the institution as efficient as it is popular. The teachers especially have labored most conscientiously in the work assigned to them, and are partially rewarded by the success which have attended their efforts.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, 1st October, 1889.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				143	141	284
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	4	2	6			
“ Medical Certificate.....	21	18	39	25	20	45
Total number under treatment during year.....				168	161	329
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved	1	3	4			
Total number of discharges during year	1	3	4			
Died	9	7	16			
Transferred				10	10	20
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889.....				158	151	309
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				305	281	586
“ discharged	23	14	37			
“ died	109	95	204			
“ eloped	2	.....	2			
“ transferred	13	21	34	147	130	277
“ remaining, 30th September, 1889				158	151	309
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889.....				195	152	347

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of July, 1889)	158	151	309
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of Oct., 1888)	143	141	284
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	55370	53776	108146
Daily average population.....	151.70	147.33	299.03

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS. SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married					6	6
Single.....	25	20	45	305	275	580
Total	25	20	45	305	281	586
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	4	2	6	54	47	101
Episcopalians	3	5	8	62	68	130
Methodists	9	8	17	73	80	153
Baptists		3	3	4	13	17
Roman Catholics.....	7	2	9	52	34	86
Mennonites				6	3	9
Quakers.....				3	1	4
Other denominations	2		2	7	5	12
Not reported.....				44	30	74
Total.....	25	20	45	305	281	586
NATIONALITIES.						
English	3	2	5	26	21	47
Irish	1		1	26	21	47
Scotch				20	11	31
Canadian.....	21	15	36	203	201	404
United States		2	2	3	6	9
Other Countries		1	1	11	8	19
Unknown				16	13	29
Total.....	25	20	45	305	281	586

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....				5	4	9
Bruce.....	1		1	7	7	14
Carleton.....	4	1	5	13	6	19
Dufferin.....				1	1	2
Elgin.....				1	9	10
Essex.....	1		1	7	5	12
Frontenac.....	1		1	10	16	26
Grey.....		1	1	14	11	25
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				8	5	13
Hastings.....		2	2	3	8	11
Huron.....	2	3	5	12	15	27
Kent.....				4	10	14
Lambton.....	2	1	3	9	8	17
Lanark.....				6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville.....				9	3	12
Lennox and Addington.....				7	6	13
Lincoln.....				4	3	7
Middlesex.....		3	3	11	12	23
Muskoka District.....	2		2	5	2	7
Norfolk.....				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham.....	2	1	3	11	12	23
Ontario.....	2		2	12	8	20
Oxford.....		1	1	8	8	16
Peel.....				2	8	10
Perth.....		1	1	6	5	11
Peterborough.....	1		1	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....		1	1		1	1
Prince Edward.....				1	4	5
Renfrew.....				1	6	7
Simcoe.....	2	1	3	22	13	35
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				8	1	9
Victoria.....				6	5	11
Waterloo.....				6	4	10
Welland.....		2	2	1	4	5
Wellington.....				9	3	12
Wentworth.....	2		2	15	13	28
York.....	3	2	5	44	38	82
Total admissions.....	25	20	45	305	281	586

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton	1		1	4	3	7
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				7	4	11
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings				2	3	5
Huron				4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton		1	1	2	3	5
Lincoln				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington				2	5	7
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District	1		1	2		2
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario	1		1	4		4
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				4	3	6
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell		1	1		1	1
Renfrew				1	4	5
Simcoe				6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				7		7
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York	1		1	10	5	15
Total admissions	4	2	6	99	85	184

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
549	C. G. C	M.....	October 24th, 1888.....	February 1st, 1889.....	
561	M. A. M.....	F	March 1st, 1889	March 1st, 1889.....	
494	A. M	F	" 21st, 1888	June 15th, "	
579	B. McLj.....	F	July 15th, 1889	Sept. 5th "	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
359	I. B. W.	M.	10	October 21st, 1888 ...	5	2	3	Epilepsy.
504	M. B.	F. . .	28	" 25th "		6	7	Peritonitis.
113	T. T.	M.	36	November 4th "	11	10	14	Epilepsy.
505	H. A. B.	F.	14	February 17th, 1889.		10	7	Consumption.
27	I. H. H.	M.	34	" 18th " ..	12	4	24	General Debility.
537	T. M.	M.	28	March 19th, 1889		6	11	Heart Disease.
347	S. A. D.	M.	11	April 1st "	6		17	General Debility.
516	E. E. C.	F.	6	" 3rd "		9	27	Epilepsy.
243	E. S.	F.	15	" 24th "	7	8	17	Phthisis.
435	C. B.	M.	30	May 6th "	2		28	Disease of Liver.
556	E. B. W.	M.	8	" 24th "		4	21	Epilepsy.
395	M. J. T.	F.	34	" 26th "	3	6	9	General Debility.
376	G. B.	F.	16	June 5th "	4	7	27	General Debility.
550	E. S.	M.	30	" 17th "		7	22	Epilepsy.
450	G. E. H.	M.	19	August 15th "	1	8	3	Phthisis.
460	M. H.	F.	32	September 13th, 1889.	1	8	11	Bilious Fever.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 10 " 15 "	5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 15 " 20 "	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 20 " 25 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" 35 " 40 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 " ....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	25	20	45	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	2	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	1	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	7	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	4	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	8	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	4	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	32	.....	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	43	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	34	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	9	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	8	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	47	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	6	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	11	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	7	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	62	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "
" 20 years and upwards.....
Not stated	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	309	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	1	300	.....	300
Tailor's shop				
Shoe shop.....				
Engineer's shop	3	991	.....	991
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work.....				
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed	3	900	.....	900
Bakery				
Laundry	10	620	3010	3630
Dairy.....				
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....				
Piggery				
Painting				
Farm	3	600	.....	600
Garden and	25	4000		4000
Grounds				
Stable	4	1460	.....	1460
Kitchen.....	5	365	1460	1825
Dining rooms	10	1095	2550	3645
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing rooms	3	.....	900	900
Knitting	10	.....	3130	3130
Spinning.....				
Mending.....				
Wards	38	5800	8030	13830
Halls				
Storeroom				
General.....	9	2765	.....	2765
Total	126	19261	19445	38706

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....	1	1	2
Bruce.....	1	3	4
Carleton.....	9	3	12
Dufferin.....		1	1
Dundas.....	3		3
Durham.....	3	2	5
Elgin.....	1	5	6
Essex.....	6	3	9
Frontenac.....	2	2	4
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grenville.....			
Grey.....	9	8	17
Haldimand.....	5	2	7
Halton.....	3	4	7
Hastings.....	3	7	10
Huron.....	7	9	16
Kent.....	2	5	7
Lambton.....	7	4	11
Lanark.....	3	2	5
Leeds.....	2	2	4
Lennox and Addington.....	6	6	12
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	6	5	11
Muskoka District.....	3	2	5
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	3	3	6
Northumberland.....	3	3	6
Ontario.....	7	4	11
Oxford.....	4	4	8
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....	3	2	5
Perth.....	4	2	6
Peterborough.....		3	3
Prescott.....	1		1
Prince Edward.....	1	2	3
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	1	4	5
Russell.....			
Simcoe.....	8	6	14
Stormont.....	2		2
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	1	3	4
Waterloo.....	3	2	5
Welland.....		4	4
Wellington.....	3	3	6
Wentworth.....	6	4	10
York.....	24	23	47
Not classed, unknown, etc.....			
Total.....	158	151	309



TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS,
AND REFORMATORIES,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1890.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1889.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

In submitting the twenty-second annual report upon the Common Gaols of Ontario, it is gratifying to note that while there has been a slight increase in the total number of commitments of adult males yet there has been a marked decrease in the commitments of females and boys as shown in the following statement:

DATE OF COMMITMENT.				Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept.,	1869			3599	294	1680	82	5655
"	"	"	1870	4215	319	1737	108	6379
"	"	"	1871	4586	329	1642	58	6615
"	"	"	1872	5006	281	1615	56	6958
"	"	"	1873	5745	323	1735	74	7877
"	"	"	1874	7298	377	1746	67	9488
"	"	"	1875	8048	389	1566	70	10073
"	"	"	1876	9005	434	1727	70	11236
"	"	"	1877	11053	542	1824	62	13481
"	"	"	1878	9537	480	1959	54	12030
"	"	"	1879	8995	416	1756	53	11220
"	"	"	1880	8829	549	1863	59	11300
"	"	"	1881	7007	468	1681	73	9229
"	"	"	1882	7286	522	1750	62	9620
"	"	"	1883	7858	423	1551	48	9880
"	"	"	1884	9858	458	1719	46	12081
"	"	"	1885	9419	450	1507	50	11426
"	"	"	1886	8831	352	1424	38	10645
"	"	"	1887	8996	409	1574	38	11017
"	"	"	1888	10060	551	1778	65	12454
"	"	"	1889	10349	451	1685	46	12531

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the figures relating to the year under report when compared with 1888 show that a small increase has taken place in the total number of commitments, namely, 77 or 0.61 per cent. Although the number of adult males was increased by 289 or 2.87 per cent. The adult females were less by 93 or 0.52 per cent., and the girls under 16 years of age were also reduced by 19 or 29.23 per cent., making a total reduction in the number of females committed during the year of 112 or 6.08 per cent. as previously alluded to. There was also a decrease in the number of boys committed during the year of 100 or 18.15 per cent.

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1888 and 1889, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of persons committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1889.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1888.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	195	24	219	160	14	174	35	10	45			
Berlin	112	8	120	105	7	112	7	1	8			
Belleville	197	25	222	221	29	250				24	4	28
Brantford	377	28	405	312	34	346	65		65		6	6
Brampton	244	9	253	257	6	263		3	3	13		13
Brockville	160	19	179	117	14	131	43	5	48			
Bracebridge	84	16	100	22	3	25	62	13	75			
Cayuga	116	6	122	72	3	75	44	3	47			
Cornwall	81	6	87	53	8	61	28		28		2	2
Cobourg	118	15	133	90	13	103	28	2	30			
Chatham	174	34	208	127	16	143	47	18	65			
Goderich	66	8	74	117	13	130				51	5	56
Guelph	72	15	87	120	10	130		5	5	48		48
Hamilton	300	125	925	849	182	1031				49	57	106
Kingston	231	23	254	172	37	209	59		59		14	14
London	919	123	1042	746	137	883	173		173		14	14
Lindsay	56	7	63	57	12	69				1	5	6
L'Original	27	2	29	13	4	17	14		14		2	2
Milton	324	8	332	487	6	493		2	2	163		163
Napanee	30	14	44	30	15	45					1	1
Ottawa	520	121	641	532	183	715				12	62	74
Owen Sound	173	19	192	177	5	182		14	14	4		4
Orangeville	65	6	71	58	2	60	7	4	11			
Perth	65	13	78	66	16	82				9	3	4
Pictou	53		53	62		62				1		9
Pembroke	68	7	75	43	17	60	25		25		10	10
Peterboro	95	16	111	131	23	154				36	7	43
Port Arthur	46	6	52	48	2	50		4	4	2		2
Parry Sound	38	3	41	24	2	26	14	1	15			
Rat Portage	108	7	115	103	6	109	5	1	6			
Simcoe	99	9	108	64	13	77	35		35		4	4
St. Catharines	81	18	99	60	19	79	21		21		1	1
Sarnia	248	13	261	197	18	215	51		51		5	5
Stratford	145	5	150	136	22	158	9		9		17	17
Sandwich	181	21	202	170	22	192	11		11		1	1
St. Thomas	155	26	181	131	17	148	24	9	33			
Sault St. Marie	118	9	127	181	10	191				63	1	64
Toronto	3119	832	3951	3305	823	4128		9	9	186		186
Walkerton	92	12	104	92	9	101		3	3			
Woodstock	377	20	397	416	32	448				39	12	51
Welland	174	8	182	160	12	172	14		14		4	4
Whitby	68	19	87	83	13	96		6	6	15		15
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	3		3	4		4				1		1
Little Current	28	1	29	6		6	22	1	23			
Manitowaning	19	4	23	13	3	16	6	1	7			
Mattawa	31		31	30	4	34	1		1		4	4
Minden	5		5	2	1	3	3		3		1	1
Haliburton												
Sudbury	50		50	82	4	86				32	4	36
Huntsville	5		5	4		4	1		1			
Fort William	78	16	94	92	1	93		15	15	14		14
Bruce Mines	4	1	5	12	1	13				8		8
Burk's Falls	18		18				18		18			
North Bay	87	5	92				87	5	92			
Total	10799	1732	12531	10611	1843	12454	959	135	1094	771	246	1017

Toronto, although shewing a large increase in 1888, shews the material decrease of 177 in 1889. Milton also shews a large decrease, viz., 161. The other decreases are scattered over several of the gaols, in each case the number being small. Among those gaols that increases have taken place in the number of commitments are London, 159; Bracebridge, 75; Brantford, 59; Cayuga, 47; Chat-ham, 65; St. Thomas, 33.

The number of commitments in each of the past thirteen years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Assault, com- mon	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534
Assault, felon- ious	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138
Rape, and as- sault with in- tent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	39
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31
Manslaughter..	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18
Attempt at sui- cide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9
Miscellaneous..	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2
Total	990	1,009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1,043	907	838	923	968

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Arson and in- cendiarism....	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51
Burglary.....	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4
Destroying and injuring prop- erty	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	92	73	75	86
Embezzlement..	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49
Fraud, and ob- taining money or goods under false pretences.	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125
Horse, cattle and sheep steal- ing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81
Housebreaking and robbery ..	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164
Larceny	2,070	1,818	1,626	1,669	1,363	1,401	1,278	1,742	1,589	1,396	1,370	1,698	1,606
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329
Miscellaneous..	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	.....
Total	2,773	2,686	2,523	2,523	1,990	2,175	1,989	2,676	2,614	2,314	2,183	2,812	2,636

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Bigamy.....	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136
Keeping houses of ill-fame....	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103
Perjury.....	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25
Seduction....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	14	19
Indecent assault and exposure..	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76
Miscellaneous..	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59
Total	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446	434

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables....	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163
Carrying unlawful weapons...	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29
Deserting employment.....	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6
Drunk and disorderly.....	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	3,895	4,650	3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157
Threatening and seditious language.....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40
Vagrancy.....	3,888	2,524	2,536	2,210	1,580	1,449	1,554	2,130	2,455	2,243	2,192	2,301	2,164
Miscellaneous..	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316
Total	8,544	7,066	6,700	6,640	5,388	5,391	6,068	7,341	6,671	6,350	6,886	7,514	7,722

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Contempt of Court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107
Detained as witnesses.....	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large.....	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437
Non-payment of fines and costs.	41	39											
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45
Total.....	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13,481	12,030	11,220	11,300	9,229	9,620	9,880	12,081	11,426	10,645	11,017	12,454	12,531

As compared with the previous year the commitments under the first heading have generally decreased, with the exception of common assault and cutting and wounding where there have been slight increases in the numbers.

The committals under the second heading being for crimes against property also shew a decrease with but few exceptions.

The foregoing remarks will also apply to section three, crimes against public morals and decency.

Under the fourth head, offences against public order and peace, there has been a general increase of 208, which was principally for drunkenness, there being an increase for that offence of 326, while for some of the other crimes there have been small decreases, making a total increase under this head as above.

The other causes for which persons were detained shew a slight increase, while there has been a decrease in the number of lunatics committed to the gaols.

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged.....	2,906
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	1,066
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	60
Detained as witnesses	43
Detained as fraudulent debtors.....	115
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	424
Died before trial	14
Detained by civil processes other than above	87
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1888	124
Found guilty and sentenced	7,692
Total number of commitments	12,531

The places of confinement to which the 7,692 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1888.	1889.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	147	172
do to the Reformatory for Boys.....	87	79
do direct to the Central Prison	415	475
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison.....	268	276
do direct to the Reformatory for Females ..	129	98
do to Common Gaols and subsequently trans- ferred to the Reformatory for Females	47	30
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	6,403	6,562
Total	7,496	7,692

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners :—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	534	358
Assault, felonious	197	115
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent.....	138	60
Rape, and assault with intent.....	39	12
Murder	31	7
Manslaughter.....	18	4
Attempted suicide.....	9	2
Miscellaneous.....	2	6
	968	564

2. Crimes against Property.

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	51	16
Burglary	76	31
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money . .	4	2
Destroying and injuring property	86	60
Embezzlement	17	6
Forgery	49	20
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	125	50
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	81	46
Housebreaking and robbery	164	84
Larceny	1,606	1,000
Receiving stolen goods	48	26
Trespass	329	270
Miscellaneous		
	<hr/> 2,636	<hr/> 1,611

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy	16	10
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame . .	136	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	103	50
Perjury	25	4
Seduction	19	1
Indecent assault and exposure	76	46
Miscellaneous	59	37
	<hr/> 434	<hr/> 202

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language	70	47
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	163	102
Carrying unlawful weapons	29	29
Deserting employment	6	5
Drunk and disorderly	4,777	3,359
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	157	151
Threatening and seditious language	40	12
Vagrancy	2,164	1,266
Miscellaneous	315	230
	<hr/> 7,721	<hr/> 5,201
	<hr/> 11,759	<hr/> 7,578
Contempt of Court	134	114
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	11,893	7,692

The convictions represent 61.38 per cent. of the commitments, a little higher ratio than last year.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :—

Periods of Sentence.

	1888.	1889.
For periods under thirty days.....	2,689	3,117
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,539	2,248
For sixty days, or two months.....	689	659
Over two months to three months.....	458	466
Over three months to four months.....	137	181
Over four months to five months.....	46	58
Over five months to six months.....	420	428
Over six months to nine months.....	75	71
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	95	99
Over one year and up to two years.....	109	113
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	57	65
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....	90	102
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	87	81
Sentenced to death and executed	1	
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.....	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.....	3	3
	<hr/> 7,496	<hr/> 7,692

Sex.

Male.....	10,611	6,608
Female	1,843	1,084
	<hr/> 12,454	<hr/> 7,692

Nationalities.

Born in Canada.....	6,056	6,270
Born in England	2,105	2,142
Born in Ireland	2,514	2,370
Born in Scotland	626	644
Born in the United States	815	840
Born in other countries	338	265
	<hr/> 12,454	<hr/> 12,531

Religious Denominations.

	1888.	1889.
Roman Catholic.....	4,499	4,544
Church of England	3,925	3,876
Presbyterian	1,590	1,610
Methodist	1,646	1,682
Other Denominations	794	819
	<hr/> 12,454	<hr/> 12,531

Social Conditions.

	1888.	1889
Married	4,446	4,637
Unmarried	8,008	7,894

12,454	12,531
--------	--------

Habits.

Temperate	3,732	3,798
Intemperate	8,722	8,733

12,454	12,531
--------	--------

Educational Status.

Could read and write	10,076	9,933
Could neither read nor write	2,378	2,598

12,454	12,531
--------	--------

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1888.	1889.
In the Common Gaols	730	675
In the Central Prison, Toronto	346	352
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene..	196	210
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	170	131
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	536	573

1,978	1,941
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GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twelve years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expen- diture.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,220	58,856 21	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :—

3,131 Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol.....	79,750 days.
9,400 Municipal “ “ “	197,350 “
<u>12,531 Prisoners in all “ “</u>	<u>277,100 “</u>

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1889, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1889, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.							Total number of per- sons who remained in custody 30th September, 1889.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 mo's and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sure- ties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise de- tained.		
Barrie	15	3				10	5		3		18	
Berlin	1					1					1	
Belleville	27	2	1		4	9	8		6	3	30	
Brantford	15	3			1	17					18	
Brampton	3				1	2					3	
Brockville	10	3			1	5	5		2		13	
Bracebridge	1						1				1	
Cayuga	8				4	3			1		8	
Cornwall	8					4	2		1	1	8	
Cobourg	16	7			3	6	8		6		23	
Chatham	15	3			1	9	6		1	1	18	
Goderich	1	4					1		4		5	
Guelph	9	1			5	1	3		1		10	
Hamilton	20	5	1		9	12	1	1	3		26	
Kingston	13	7			4	4	10		2		20	
London	22	10			9	12	6		4	1	32	
Lindsay	4					3	1				4	
L'Orignal	9		1		1		3		5	1	10	
Milton	5	1			1	2	2			1	6	
Napanee	2	2				2	2				4	
Ottawa	17	11			6	10	12		1		29	
Owen Sound	14	3			6	2	8			1	17	
Orangeville	17				2	2	13				17	
Perth	7	3				1	8		1		10	
Picton												
Pembroke	10	2				2	9		1		12	
Peterboro	7	2					6	1	2		9	
Port Arthur	5	1				2	2		2		6	
Parry Sound		2				2					2	
Rat Portage	2						2				2	
Simcoe	6		1		1	2	3		1		7	
St. Catharines	4	3			1	3	2		1		7	
Sarnia	17	5			2	5	11		3	1	22	
Stratford	7	1	1		1	2	4	1	1		9	
Sandwich	8	4			3	5			4		12	
St. Thomas	10				1	1				8	10	
Sault Ste. Marie	6		1		1	3	3				7	
Toronto	110	66	4		34	110	17	1	15	3	180	
Walkerton	7	3	2			1	5	1		5	12	
Woodstock	18	5			4	5	3		3	8	23	
Welland	5 ^m		1		1	3	2				6	
Whitby	4	1		1	1	2	2		1		6	
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay												
Little Current	1	1			1			1			2	
Manitowaning												
Mattawa												
Minden												
Haliburton												
Sudbury	3				3						3	
Huntsville												
Fort William	3	2				1	4				5	
Bruce Mines												
Burk's Falls	1				1						1	
North Bay	1						1				1	
Total	495	166	13	1	113	266	181	6	75	34	675	

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	TOTAL NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			NUMBER OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	195	24	219	19	.....	19	176	24	200	191	27	1
Berlin	112	8	120	5	1	6	107	7	114	91	23	4
Belleville	197	25	222	6	1	7	191	24	215	186	23	9
Brantford	377	28	405	14	2	16	363	26	389	230	55	34
Brampton	244	9	253	2	1	3	242	8	250	183	39	13
Brockville	160	19	179	13	1	14	147	18	165	108	32	6
Bracebridge	84	16	100	2	.....	2	82	16	98	95	5	.....
Cayuga	116	6	122	5	1	6	111	5	116	72	26	11
Cornwall	81	6	87	2	.....	2	79	6	85	71	9	1
Cobourg	118	15	133	3	.....	3	115	15	130	96	19	8
Chatham	174	34	208	8	1	9	166	33	199	184	15	7
Goderich	66	8	74	3	.....	3	63	8	71	36	8	11
Guelph	72	15	87	4	1	5	68	14	82	80	6	.....
Hamilton	800	125	925	40	8	48	760	117	877	390	128	78
Kingston	231	23	254	5	.....	5	226	23	249	217	32	4
London	919	123	1042	27	.....	27	892	123	1015	613	196	78
Lindsay	56	7	63	7	1	8	49	6	55	58	4	1
L'Orignal	27	2	29	1	.....	1	26	2	28	26	2	.....
Milton	324	8	332	3	.....	3	321	8	329	300	27	5
Napanee	30	14	44	1	1	2	29	13	42	19	6	2
Ottawa	520	121	641	20	2	22	500	119	619	597	45	15
Owen Sound	173	19	192	14	.....	14	159	19	178	105	44	21
Orangeville	65	6	71	.....	.....	.....	65	6	71	25	22	5
Perth	65	13	78	2	.....	2	63	13	76	53	9	1
Pictou	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53	21	6	4
Pembroke	68	7	75	3	.....	3	65	7	72	58	10	4
Peterboro'	95	16	111	6	.....	6	89	16	105	64	18	7
Port Arthur	46	6	52	.....	.....	.....	46	6	52	52	.....	.....
Parry Sound	38	3	41	2	1	3	36	2	38	36	4	.....
Rat Portage	108	7	115	3	2	5	105	5	110	81	14	7
Simcoe	99	9	108	14	.....	14	85	9	94	74	28	5
St. Catharines	81	18	99	3	.....	3	78	18	96	93	3	3
Sarnia	248	12	261	15	.....	15	233	13	246	252	6	2
Stratford	145	5	150	4	.....	4	141	5	146	79	16	6
Sandwich	181	21	202	2	.....	2	179	21	200	165	18	6
St. Thomas	155	26	181	4	3	7	151	23	174	114	35	15
Sault Ste. Marie	118	9	127	2	2	4	116	7	123	116	8	3
Toronto	3119	832	3951	157	6	163	2962	826	3788	3088	498	161
Walkerton	92	12	104	6	.....	6	86	12	98	93	9	1
Woodstock	377	20	397	9	6	15	368	14	382	251	75	29
Welland	174	8	182	4	.....	4	170	8	178	129	26	8
Whitby	68	19	87	6	3	9	62	16	78	64	15	5
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Little Current	28	1	29	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29	15	6	4
Manitowaning	19	4	23	.....	2	2	19	2	21	16	3	4
Mattawa	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	30	1	.....
Minden	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....
Huntsville	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5	.....	.....
Fort William	78	16	94	.....	.....	.....	78	16	94	65	15	14
Bruce Mines	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	17	1	.....
North Bay	87	5	92	2	.....	2	85	5	90	90	2	.....
Total	10799	1732	12531	451	46	497	10349	1685	12034	9127	1619	603

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities
 ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
 ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Accquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	NAME OF GAOL.
2			19			33	11			156		Barrie.
4	1		7			27				86		Berlin.
86			17	3		51		1	3	146		Belleville.
18	1		8	2	3	142			1	249		Brantford.
33	2		3	1		219	1		1	27		Brampton.
			8			7	36		1	125		Brockville.
			7	1		3				89		Bracebridge..
13	1		3		1	33	2	2	6	74		Cayuga.
6	2		10	3		1	2			69		Cornwall.
10	3	1	13	2		13	9	1	3	88		Cobourg.
2	1	1	3	5		64	3		1	130		Chatham.
19	1		7	4	2	10	4			46		Goderich.
1	2		6	2	2	5	25		5	40		Guelph.
329	11		12	9		10	132	1	9	741		Hamilton.
1			4	4		9	38		4	195		Kingston.
155	7	2	28	10		319	78	1	11	586		London.
	1		9			16	3			34		Lindsay.
1			8			6	1		1	13		L'Orignal.
	2	1	3			9	273		1	43		Milton.
17			3			3		1		37		Napanee.
14			21			198	6		6	410		Ottawa.
22		7	7	4		22	6		6	140		Owen Sound.
19	1		2			6	10		2	50		Orangeville.
15			10			8	4			56		Perth.
22						36	1			16		Picton.
3			8	2	8	6	1			50		Pembroke.
22	1	1	7		1	7	38			56		Peterboro'.
			4			7	2			39		Port Arthur.
1		1	3			2				35		Parry Sound.
13		9	1			23				82		Rat Portage.
1	1		6			13	22		1	65		Simcoe.
	3		9	1		2	13		1	70		St. Catharines.
1	1	4	11	1		45	14		2	183		Sarnia.
49	1		6	2	3	6	47	1	1	83		Stratford.
13		1	8		11	17	16		3	146		Sandwich.
17	1	1	7	2	1	39			7	123		St. Thomas.
	1	3	2			24	2		1	94		Sault Ste. Marie.
204	7	9	87	34		1381	54	2	34	2343		Toronto.
1	3		10	3	8	13	1		1	65		Walkerton.
42	2		11	14	1	8	155	4	4	198		Woodstock.
19	1		3			4	41		1	132		Welland.
3	1		16			4	1		2	63		Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
										3		Gore Bay.
4	1	2	1						1	24		Little Current.
			1							22		Manitowaning.
			1	6		7	12			5		Mattawa.
										5		Minden.
						41			3	6		Haliburton.
			1		2	2						Sudbury.
												Huntsville.
						5				94		Fort William.
									1	17		Bruce Mines.
			3		44		2			43		Burk's Falls.
												North Bay.
1182	60	43	424	115	87	2906	1066	14	124	7692	.....	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counter-feeding and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie.....		5	7	7	5	1			2	1	5	13	1			
Berlin.....				8							2				1	
Belleville.....		2	3	7	4			2			4	3	2		1	
Brantford.....		1	1	29	2										2	
Brampton.....		1		2					2			1				
Brockville.....		1		3	9			1				4				
Bracebridge.....		1									1	1				
Cayuga.....		2		2	2						2	1				
Cornwall.....		2		9							2	4			1	
Cobourg.....		2	2	4	7							5			1	
Chatham.....	1	2		4	1					5	1	5				
Goderich.....			3	3							3	2				
Guelph.....				6							1	2			2	2
Hamilton.....		10	2	62	4			1		3	7				2	11
Kingston.....		3		17	3					1	5		2	2		
London.....		3		29	15					1	5	5			1	
Lindsay.....					2	1		1			2					
L'Orignal.....				3	1						2	3				
Milton.....				5							1	3			1	
Napanee.....			2	1					1			1				
Ottawa.....		4		45	4				31	6		8			1	10
Owen Sound.....		3	2	12	1				4	2		18				
Orangeville.....				3	1			1				1				
Perth.....				2	2							5				
Picton.....				6	1						1	1				
Pembroke.....				6								2				
Peterboro.....				2								1				
Port Arthur.....				4								1	1			
Parry Sound.....		1		2												2
Rat Portage.....				8												
Simcoe.....		2		2	2						2	2			1	
St. Catharines.....		3	1	8							1	4				
Sarnia.....			4	9								1				
Stratford.....			1	6	5							3				
Sandwich.....		1	1	13	7						1	10	1		1	
St. Thomas.....		1	4	13	6	1					1	2	1			
Sault Ste. Marie.....			3	6												
Toronto.....	1	4	2	131	110	5		8		8	21	5	14	1	6	60
Walkerton.....				6				1				2	1			1
Woodstock.....		5	1	7	1					3	1		1	1		
Welland.....				8	1							9				
Whitby.....				4				1			2					
Lock-ups—Gore Bay.....				2												
“ Little Current.....		4		1									1			
“ Manitowaning.....				2												
“ Mattawa.....		3		5								1	1			
“ Minden.....				1												
“ Haliburton.....																
“ Subdury.....																
“ Huntsville.....																
“ Fort William.....				11												
“ Bruce Mines.....											1	1				
“ Burk's Falls.....				2	1											1
“ North Bay.....		4		1		1				2	2	1	1		3	
Total.....	2	70	33	534	197	9		16	40	32	76	134	29	4	24	87

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September 1889.

Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and disturbing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	NAME OF GAOL.
3	1	1	46	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	Barrie.	
2	3	3	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	6	Berlin.	
2	1	1	39	218	1	1	2	1	6	1	2	5	6	2	2	Belleville.	
1	1	1	23	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	Brantford.	
1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	Brampton.	
3	4	3	25	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	7	2	10	Brockville.	
3	2	3	25	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	Bracebridge.	
2	5	1	28	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	Cayuga.	
4	1	1	61	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	2	5	2	4	Cornwall.	
2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	Cobourg.	
10	1	21	401	1	16	3	2	8	2	3	15	2	13	9	1	Chatham.	
4	2	1	139	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	9	8	13	Goderich.	
10	1	2	540	3	2	1	10	1	1	1	15	3	9	2	1	Guelph.	
1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	Hamilton.	
4	5	7	276	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	13	Kingston.	
4	2	7	27	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	London.	
1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lindsay.	
2	2	1	13	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	7	13	L'Original.	
1	5	1	276	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	Milton.	
1	2	1	27	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	13	Napanee.	
2	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ottawa.	
1	1	1	18	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	Owen Sound.	
1	2	4	99	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	Orangeville.	
2	3	1	16	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Perth.	
1	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Picton.	
34	1	20	30	9	36	5	9	32	2	18	68	15	68	15	68	Pembroke.	
3	3	3	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	Peterboro'.	
14	3	3	55	21	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	Port Arthur.	
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Parry Sound.	
1	2	4	99	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	Rat Portage.	
2	3	1	16	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Simcoe.	
1	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Catharines.	
34	1	20	30	9	36	5	9	32	2	18	68	15	68	15	68	Sarnia.	
3	3	3	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	Stratford.	
14	3	3	55	21	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	Sandwich.	
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	St. Thomas.	
1	2	4	99	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	Sault Ste. Marie.	
2	3	1	16	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Toronto.	
1	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Walkerton.	
34	1	20	30	9	36	5	9	32	2	18	68	15	68	15	68	Woodstock.	
3	3	3	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	Welland.	
14	3	3	55	21	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	Whitby.	
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Lock-ups—Gore Bay.	
1	2	4	99	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	“ L. Current.	
2	3	1	16	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	“ Manitowang	
1	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	“ Mattawa.	
34	1	20	30	9	36	5	9	32	2	18	68	15	68	15	68	“ Minden.	
3	3	3	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	“ Haliburton.	
14	3	3	55	21	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	“ Subdury.	
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	“ Huntsville.	
1	2	4	99	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	“ Ft. William.	
2	3	1	16	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	“ Bruce Mines.	
1	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	“ Burk's Falls.	
34	1	20	30	9	36	5	9	32	2	18	68	15	68	15	68	“ North Bay.	
3	3	3	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	Total.	
14	3	3	55	21	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2		

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Refusing bail.
Barrie	3	41	20	2				1	1		
Berlin		22	7		1	1	1				
Belleville	3	32	17			1	2		3	4	
Brantford ^d		42	8			2	1		1	1	
Brampton		6	4								
Brockville	1	37	8		6	1				4	
Bracebridge	2	12	10	1				1	1		
Cayuga		12	3			2	1				
Cornwall		7	10								
Cobourg		16	13	1	1	1		1			
Chatham	6	42	3		3	5	1	9			
Goderich		8	7							4	
Guelph	1	16	6			1	1		1	1	
Hamilton	2	100	21							4	
Kingston	1	29	4						1	1	
London	7	74	28				3		3	3	
Lindsay		17	9							1	
L'Orignal		4	8			1					
Milton	3	5	3			1					
Napanee		8	3						1		
Ottawa	16	102	21		3	3			1	1	
Owen Sound	3	18	7	6			1		1		
Orangeville		10	2				1	1			
Perth		8	10		2				3		
Picton		1							1		
Pembroke		20	7	1		1					
Peterboro'		20	7						2	2	
Port Arthur		9	4						1		
Parry Sound		4	4	1	1			1	1		
Rat Portage	1	10	1						1		
Simcoe		29	6	1	7			1	1	2	
St. Catharines		11	9				3		1		
Sarnia	2	40	11	1		1			2	1	
Stratford	1	18	6				1		3		
Sandwich	1	39	8			1		3	1		
St. Thomas	1	44	7		3		2	3		1	
Sault Ste. Marie		24	2			3		2			
Toronto	46	557	87	4		4			6	14	
Walkerton	1	17	10							1	
Woodstock	2	38	11			1		1	1	1	
Welland		22	3				3			1	
Whitby		15	16				2	1			
Lock-ups—Gore Bay											
“ Little Current			1				2	1			
“ Manitowaning			1								
“ Mattawa		1	1								
“ Minden		3									
“ Haliburton											
“ Subdury		4				1					
“ Huntsville			1		1						
“ Fort William		3						2	1		
“ Bruce Mines		1									
“ Burk's Falls		2									
“ North Bay		6	2							1	
Total	103	1606	437	18	28	31	25	28	39	48	.....

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1889—*Continued.*

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	5	219	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	24	.....	17	120	Berlin.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	52	1	12	222	Belleville.
.....	4	1	.....	1	13	.....	42	.....	5	405	Brantford.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	197	1	2	253	Brampton.
.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	22	2	5	179	Brockville.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	5	100	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	2	.....	1	18	.....	38	1	5	122	Cayuga.
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	87	Cornwall.
.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	24	3	2	133	Cobourg.
.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	7	1	15	208	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	1	1	74	Goderich.
.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	2	4	87	Guelph.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	49	.....	122	.....	26	925	Hamilton.
.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	.....	1	254	Kingston.
3	15	5	.....	.....	10	.....	189	7	9	1042	London.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	63	Lindsay.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	L'Orignal.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	273	2	8	332	Milton.
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	44	Napanee.
.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	11	641	Ottawa.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	59	.....	2	192	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	41	.....	2	71	Orangeville.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33	.....	2	78	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	53	Picton.
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	75	Pembroke.
.....	7	2	.....	.....	1	.....	23	1	6	111	Peterboro'.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	52	Port Arthur.
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41	Parry Sound.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	115	Rat Portage.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	5	1	5	108	Simcoe.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10	3	1	99	St. Catharines.
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	50	1	11	261	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	65	1	4	150	Stratford.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	15	.....	7	202	Sandwich.
1	10	.....	.....	15	3	.....	13	1	8	181	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	127	Sault Ste. Marie.
5	11	10	1	6	132	.....	250	7	13	3951	Toronto.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22	104	Walkerton.
2	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	218	2	2	397	Woodstock.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	86	1	10	182	Welland.
.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	10	1	4	87	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Lock-ups—Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	“ Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	“ Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	“ Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	“ Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“ Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	“ Subdury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	“ Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	21	94	“ Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	“ Bruce Mines.
.....	5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	5	18	“ Burk's Fal s.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	22	.....	.....	92	“ North Bay.
19	121	47	4	40	329	9	2164	45	268	12531	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	2		2
Abusive and obscene language	56	14	70
Arson	25	8	33
Assault	498	36	534
Assault, felonious	190	7	197
Attempted suicide	6	3	9
Abduction			
Bigamy	15	1	16
Breaches of the peace	35	5	40
Breaches of by-laws	31	1	32
Burglary	76		76
Carrying unlawful weapons	28	1	29
Contempt of court	129	5	134
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4		4
Cruelty to animals	24		24
Cutting, wounding and attempting	77	10	87
Debtors	105	2	107
Deserting employment	6		6
Destroying and injuring property	70	16	86
Detained as witnesses	35	14	49
Drunk and disorderly	4,035	742	4,777
Embezzlement	17		17
Escaping from or obstructing constables	89	2	91
Escaping from prisons	10		10
Forgery	49		49
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	122	3	125
Gambling	7		7
Giving liquor to Indians	34	2	36
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	81		81
House-breaking and robbery	160	4	164
Incendiarism	16	2	18
Indecent assault and exposure	75	1	76
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	59	77	136
Keeping houses of ill-fame	33	70	103
Larceny	1,480	126	1,606
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	258	179	437
Manslaughter	18		18
Misdemeanor	26	2	28
Murder	21	10	31
Perjury	20	5	25
Prostitution	2	26	28
Rape and assault with intent	39		39
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen goods	44	4	48
Seduction	19		19
Selling liquor without license	109	12	121
Shooting with intent	47		47
Stabbing	4		4
Threatening and seditious language	40		40
Trespass	310	19	329
Unlawful shooting	8	1	9
Vagrancy	1,873	291	2,164
Want of sureties to keep the peace	39	6	45
Other offences not enumerated	243	25	268
Total	10,799	1,732	12,531

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1889, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1889.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	142	14	156	102	8	110	40	6	46	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	84	2	86	53	3	56	31	.....	31	.....	1	1
Belleville	130	16	146	117	21	138	13	.....	13	.....	5	5
Brantford	234	15	249	170	16	186	64	.....	64	.....	1	1
Brampton	25	2	27	19	1	20	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	113	12	125	72	8	80	41	4	45	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	76	13	89	11	.....	11	65	13	78	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	71	3	74	38	4	42	33	.....	33	.....	1	1
Cornwall	66	3	69	30	3	33	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	79	9	88	41	3	44	38	6	44	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	116	14	130	59	5	64	57	9	66	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	42	4	46	31	10	41	11	.....	11	.....	6	6
Guelph	31	9	40	53	4	57	.....	5	5	22	.....	22
Hamilton	646	95	741	531	131	662	115	.....	115	.....	36	36
Kingston	179	16	195	131	29	160	48	.....	48	.....	13	13
London	530	56	586	411	78	489	119	.....	119	.....	22	22
Lindsay	29	5	34	39	7	46	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
L'Orignal	13	.....	13	11	1	12	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Milton	40	3	43	37	.....	37	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	27	10	37	32	1	33	.....	9	9	5	.....	5
Ottawa	344	66	410	313	77	390	31	.....	31	.....	11	11
Owen Sound	125	15	140	103	10	113	22	5	27	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	45	5	50	43	2	45	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Perth	50	6	56	48	8	56	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
Pictou	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	47	3	50	35	3	38	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	49	7	56	47	9	56	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
Port Arthur	34	5	39	54	4	58	.....	1	1	20	.....	20
Parry Sound	33	2	35	6	.....	6	27	2	29	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	79	3	82	66	1	67	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	59	6	65	22	.....	22	37	6	43	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	57	13	70	57	3	60	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	176	7	183	180	9	189	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Stratford	83	.....	83	73	7	80	10	.....	10	.....	7	7
Sandwich	132	14	146	137	15	152	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
St. Thomas	105	18	123	85	16	101	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	91	3	94	91	5	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Toronto	1,777	566	2,343	1,816	531	2,347	.....	35	35	39	.....	39
Walkerton	60	5	65	42	9	51	18	.....	18	.....	4	4
Woodstock	191	7	198	166	15	181	25	.....	25	.....	8	8
Welland	130	2	132	171	5	176	.....	.....	.....	41	3	44
Whitby	56	7	63	38	.....	38	18	7	25	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups :—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Little Current	24	.....	24	4	1	5	20	.....	20	.....	1	1
Manitowaning	18	4	22	4	2	6	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	5	.....	5	24	1	25	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Minden	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	78	16	94	85	6	91	.....	10	10	7	.....	7
Bruce Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	40	3	43	.....	.....	.....	40	3	43	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,608	1,084	7,692	5,717	1,072	6,789	1,074	144	1,218	173	132	305

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.													
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Cen- tral Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reforma- tory.	To Female Reforma- tory direct.	To Provincial Peni- tentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there de- tained until expira- tion of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not in- cluding the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.		
Barrie.....	142	14	156	12	5	3	2	3	1	2	128	54	40	18	17		
Berlin.....	84	2	86	8	10	1	5	5	2	1	59	39	14	2	7		
Belleville.....	130	16	146	5	7	.....	2	7	1	2	122	28	57	18	16	
Brantford.....	234	15	249	12	6	.....	3	3	2	.....	223	145	60	18	10
Brampton.....	25	2	27	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	21	8	10	2	2
Brockville.....	113	12	125	1	17	2	1	6	3	2	93	63	8	10	4		
Bracebridge.....	76	13	89	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	87	70	3	2	7
Cayuga.....	71	3	74	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....	65	41	13	7	2
Cornwall.....	66	3	69	.....	3	.....	1	4	3	.....	58	34	13	5	2
Cobourg.....	79	9	88	10	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	72	15	34	14	8
Chatham.....	116	14	130	1	18	.....	4	3	4	.....	100	64	18	12	2
Goderich.....	42	4	46	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	41	9	11	.....	17
Guelph.....	31	9	40	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	30	17	.....	9	2
Hamilton.....	646	95	741	26	38	1	17	5	8	1	645	431	178	33	27		
Kingston.....	179	16	195	6	8	.....	2	9	6	1	163	57	59	17	20	
London.....	530	56	586	33	21	.....	8	7	5	2	510	395	49	54	34	
Lindsay.....	29	5	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31	9	13	4	4
L'Original.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	2	2	1
Milton.....	40	3	43	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	39	14	10	3	.....	
Napanee.....	27	10	37	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	32	8	.....	4	.....	
Ottawa.....	344	66	410	3	42	5	2	8	1	3	346	269	30	11	19		
Owen Sound.....	125	15	140	.....	6	.....	8	2	3	2	119	59	19	8	20
Orangeville.....	45	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	4	18	1	9
Perth.....	50	6	56	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	50	7	6	7	15
Pictou.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	11	.....	.....	1
Pembroke.....	47	3	50	4	1	.....	.....	8	1	.....	36	10	10	3	.....	
Peterboro.....	49	7	56	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	52	13	15	5	8
Port Arthur.....	34	5	39	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	19	2	3	3
Parry Sound.....	33	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	27	.....	2	5
Rat Portage.....	79	3	82	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	69	3	6	.....	
Simcoe.....	59	6	65	.....	3	.....	.....	2	5	.....	55	40	8	4	3
St. Catharines..	57	13	70	.....	13	.....	4	1	2	.....	50	23	14	6	4
Sarnia.....	176	7	183	8	17	1	.....	6	4	1	146	41	67	19	12	
Stratford.....	83	.....	83	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	78	25	21	20	11
Sandwich.....	132	14	146	1	19	.....	5	.....	2	.....	119	84	32	2	4
St. Thomas.....	105	18	123	4	16	.....	6	7	1	.....	89	42	30	11	9
Sault Ste. Marie	91	3	94	3	10	.....	1	7	1	2	70	25	32	9	1	
Toronto.....	1,777	566	2,343	111	144	14	28	41	17	12	1,976	529	1,238	214	94		
Walkerton.....	60	5	65	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	59	42	9	7	1
Woodstock.....	191	7	198	7	6	.....	4	4	.....	3	174	56	40	32	45
Welland.....	130	2	132	11	22	.....	.....	1	1	.....	97	27	30	37	10
Whitby.....	56	7	63	1	7	.....	1	3	1	1	49	28	11	8	4	
Lock-ups:—																	
Gore Bay.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Little Current.....	24	.....	24	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	20	2	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	18	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	1	.....	.....
Mattawa.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Minden.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William.....	78	16	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	69	11	8	1
Bruce Mines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	2	2	1
North Bay.....	40	3	43	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	30	2	.....	4
Total.....	6,608	1,084	7,692	276	475	30	103	167	83	46	6,512	3117	2,248	659	466		

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.												COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
9	1	12	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	21	31	52	Barrie.
5	2	8	...	1	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	8	33	41	Berlin.
4	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	7	13	Belleville.
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	8	15	23	Brantford.
2	1	17	6	3	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	Brampton.
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	14	21	Brockville.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	8	10	Bracebridge.
3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14	Cayuga.
...	...	8	...	...	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	10	10	Cornwall.
2	...	17	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	14	Cobourg.
1	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	Chatham.
1	2	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	14	Goderich.
3	4	1	21	10	15	2	3	8	...	...	...	9	7	16	Guelph.
3	4	15	1	4	...	5	4	6	...	...	...	5	16	21	Hamilton.
9	...	17	6	5	5	7	...	5	...	...	...	3	13	16	Kingston.
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	26	44	London.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	Lindsay.
1	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	7	L'Orignal.
18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	Milton.
4	1	43	2	12	10	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	Napanee.
2	7	14	2	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	7	8	Ottawa.
1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	Owen Sound.
1	1	16	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	Orangeville.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	Perth.
6	...	7	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Pictou.
3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	24	24	Pembroke.
...	2	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	Peterboro'.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Port Arthur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	Parry Sound.
...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	Rat Portage.
5	1	1	1	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5	17	22	Simcoe.
6	...	12	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	St. Catharines.
...	25	...	2	1	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	23	27	50	Sarnia.
...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Stratford.
3	...	6	...	8	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	17	22	Sandwich.
3	...	9	...	3	7	3	4	1	...	1	...	5	3	8	St. Thomas.
2	1	...	7	1	8	1	6	1	...	...	...	5	21	26	Sault Ste. Marie.
56	17	95	8	19	14	10	31	17	...	1	...	13	18	31	Toronto.
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	22	27	Walkerton.
4	2	7	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	Woodstock.
11	5	9	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	Welland.
3	...	4	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	23	27	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lock-ups :—
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	24	Manitowaning.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minden.
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haliburton.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudbury.
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Huntsville.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	Fort William.
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Bruce Mines.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burk's Falls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Bay.
181	58	428	71	99	110	67	100	83	...	3	1	215	527	742	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie.....		5	2	1	1				2	1	3	13	1
Berlin.....				4									
Belleville.....		2		3	2			1			2	3	2
Brantford.....		1		15	1							3	
Brampton.....				1								1	
Brockville.....		1		3	6			1				3	
Bracebridge.....		1		5								1	
Cayuga.....		1		2	2						2		
Cornwall.....		2		9							2	4	
Cobourg.....		2		3	6							2	
Chatham.....	1	2		3						3		5	1
Goderich.....			1	2								2	
Guelph.....				3								2	
Hamilton.....		9	1	53	1			1			4		2
Kingston.....		3		12	3					1			2
London.....		2		14	8						1	5	
Lindsay.....				2	2	1		1					
L'Orignal.....				3	1						1	3	
Milton.....				3								3	
Napanee.....			2	1					1			1	
Ottawa.....		4		30	6				21	5		8	
Owen Sound.....		2		9	1				4	1		18	
Orangeville.....				1								1	
Perth.....				2	2							5	
Picton.....				4							1	1	
Pembroke.....				3								2	
Peterboro'.....												1	
Port Arthur.....					3								
Parry Sound.....			1	2									
Rat Portage.....				8									
Simcoe.....		2		2	1							2	
St. Catharines.....		3		7							1	3	
Sarnia.....			2	5								1	
Stratford.....				1	4							3	
Sandwich.....				5	3								1
St. Thomas.....		1	1	7	3						1	2	1
Sault. Ste. Marie.....			2	6									1
Toronto.....		4		86	57	1		4		6	7	5	14
Walkerton.....				1				1				2	1
Woodstock.....			1	6	1					1			1
Welland.....				5	1							8	
Whitby.....				4				1			2		
Lock-ups—													
Gore Bay.....				2									
Little Current.....		4		1									1
Manitowaning.....				2									
Mattawa.....		1		2									
Minden.....				1									
Haliburton.....													
Sudbury.....													
Huntsville.....													
Fort William.....				11									
Bruce Mines.....													
Burk's Falls.....				2									
North Bay.....				1							2	1	1
Total.....	1	52	13	358	115	2		10	28	21	31	114	29

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
					43					4			Barrie.
	1				17				1				Berlin.
	2				34							3	Belleville.
				2	150						1		Brantford.
				1	4								Brampton.
				1	43	1			1	1			Brockville.
				3	25				2	4			Bracebridge.
	1		2	3	18								Cayuga.
					29								Cornwall.
		1			27							1	Cobourg.
				3	55							2	Chatham.
					1								Goderich.
	2	6		17	10		1						Guelph.
1			1		386		8		1	3			Hanilton.
					116			2		1			Kingston.
					353		7		1	6	1	11	London.
					3					1			Lindsay.
	1			1	1								L'Original.
					4		3						Milton.
	1				4								Napanee.
	1	1		5	198		3		1	2			Ottawa.
				2	21		1			1			Owen Sound.
					3								Orangeville.
					2				1				Perth.
				1	7								Picton.
					5		5	1					Pembroke.
					11				4	1			Peterboro'.
					18								Port Arthur.
			2		15								Parry Sound.
					56							2	Rat Portage.
	1			1	14				1	1			Simcoe.
				2	32					1			St. Catharines.
					89				1	1			Sarnia.
					10								Stratford.
	1			3	47					3			Sandwich.
				2	22							1	St. Thomas.
					27					1		1	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	6	32		11	1,315	5	22	2	2	14			Toronto.
		1			8		2		1	2			Walkerton.
				1	29				1	1			Woodstock.
					15				2				Welland.
					5		1			1		2	Whitby.
													Lock-ups.
					1								Gore Bay.
					14					1			Little Current
					18								Manitowaning
					1								Mattawa.
					1								Minden.
					1								Haliburton.
					1								Sudbury.
													Huntsville.
					43					1		6	Fort William.
		1		1	3								Bruce Mines.
					5							1	Burk's Falls.
													North Bay.
2	16	42	5	60	3,359	6	53	5	20	50	2	32	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	1			1	4	3	24	1				1
Berlin	2	2		1			16					
Belleville	3	2			3	2	19				1	
Brantford	2			1			25					
Brampton							4					
Brockville					3	1	27		5	1		
Bracebridge				1	5		5					1
Cayuga	2	1					10					
Cornwall	2			1			7					
Cobourg	1			2			10	1	1			1
Chatham	2	2		1		3	24			1		4
Goderich							5					
Guelph							7				1	
Hamilton	1	7		7		2	63					
Kingston				1		1	21					
London	2	2			6	1	40					
Lindsay				1		1	7					
L'Orignal							3					
Milton	1			1		3	4					
Napanee							4					
Ottawa		3		3	2	5	68					
Owen Sound				2	1	3	15					
Orangeville							6					
Perth	1						4					
Pictou							1					
Pembroke		6					11			1		
Peterboro'					2		5					
Port Arthur							6					
Parry Sound							4	1	1			1
Rat Portage					1	1	10					
Simcoe	3	1					16		1			1
St. Catharines	1						5					
Sarnia	3	2		1	1	1	19					
Stratford	1						6					1
Sandwich	1	1		3	1		30					3
St. Thomas	2		1	3			30					3
Sault Ste. Marie		10					15			1		2
Toronto	10	34		8	23	22	344	1				
Walkerton	4			1		1	13					
Woodstock	1	1					28					1
Welland				2			11					
Whitby		9		2			12					
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay												
Little Current				1						2		
Manitowaning			2									
Mattawa				1								
Minden							3					
Haliburton												
Sudbury							4			1		
Huntsville												
Fort William					2		3				2	
Bruce Mines												
Burk's Falls							2					
North Bay		1		1			4					
Total	46	84	3	46	54	50	1,000	4	8	7	4	19

No. 8—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Refusing bail.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	38	5	156	Barrie.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	23	12	86	Berlin.
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	41	14	146	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	3	249	Brantford.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	1	27	Brampton.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	14	4	125	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	28	89	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1	74	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	69	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	23	.....	88	Cobourg.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	10	130	Chatham.
1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	46	Goderich.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	4	3	40	Guelph.
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	12	741	Hamilton.
1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	21	3	195	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	586	London.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	34	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	L'Orignal.
1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	43	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	37	Napanee.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	30	4	410	Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	140	Owen Sound.
2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	39	.....	50	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	56	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	50	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	56	Peterboro'.
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	39	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	82	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	4	65	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	1	70	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	183	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2	83	Stratford.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	14	7	146	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	10	4	123	St. Thomas.
2	12	.....	11	3	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	28	.....	94	Sault Ste. Marie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	11	2,343	Toronto.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	10	17	65	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	99	14	198	Woodstock.
1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	72	6	132	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	4	63	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Lock-ups—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	Little Current
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Manitowaning
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	21	94	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	17	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	18	5	43	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
12	26	1	119	17	1	12	270	5	1	1,266	211	7,692	Total.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion.....		1	1
Abusive and obscene language.....	43	9	52
Arson.....	11	2	13
Assault.....	340	18	358
Assault, felonious.....	112	3	115
Attempted suicide.....	1	1	2
Abduction.....			
Bigamy.....	10		10
Breaches of the Peace.....	24	4	28
do by-laws.....	21		21
Burglary.....	31		31
Contempt of Court.....	111	3	114
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	28	1	29
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	2		2
Cruelty to animals.....	16		16
Cutting, wounding and attempting same.....	36	6	42
Deserting employment.....	5		5
Destroying and injuring property.....	53	7	60
Drunk and disorderly.....	2,771	588	3,359
Embezzlement.....	6		6
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	52	1	53
Escaping from prison.....	4	1	5
Forgery.....	20		20
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	48	2	50
Gambling.....	2		2
Giving liquor to Indians.....	30	2	32
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	46		46
Housebreaking and robbery.....	84		84
Incendiarism.....	3		3
Indecent assault.....	45	1	46
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	20	34	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	18	34	50
Larceny.....	927	73	1,000
Manslaughter.....	4		4
Misdemeanour.....	7	1	8
Murder.....	7		7
Perjury.....	4		4
Prostitution.....	1	18	19
Rape and assault with intent.....	12		12
Refusing bail.....	1		1
Receiving stolen property.....	22	4	26
Seduction.....	1		1
Selling liquor without license.....	104	10	119
Shooting with intent.....	17		17
Stabbing.....	1		1
Threatening and seditious language.....	12		12
Trespass.....	256	19	270
Unlawful shooting.....	5		5
Vagrancy.....	1,049	217	1,266
Other offences not enumerated.....	185	24	211
Totals.....	6,608	1,084	7,692

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					Total number committed to Gaol.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie.....	122	38	32	12	10	5	75	56	43	41	4	84	135	44	51	168	219
Berlin.....	57	12	15	9	8	19	31	15	36	9	29	41	79	12	66	54	120
Belleville.....	158	20	28	7	5	4	60	59	13	83	7	92	130	74	112	110	222
Brantford.....	283	62	46	19	24	16	114	109	62	67	73	98	307	108	88	317	405
Brampton.....	69	88	57	17	16	6	67	103	46	20	17	42	211	33	70	183	253
Brockville.....	107	9	39	2	16	6	83	46	22	20	8	61	118	43	55	124	179
Bracebridge.....	66	12	2	4	1	15	28	21	12	24	15	19	81	23	42	58	100
Cayuga.....	64	17	9	3	23	6	34	32	12	20	24	25	97	19	40	82	122
Cornwall.....	61	7	10	1	5	3	47	12	16	8	4	41	46	29	35	52	87
Cobourg.....	75	15	28	9	2	4	32	42	26	28	5	53	80	31	37	96	133
Gatham.....	134	17	19	7	25	6	62	34	22	73	17	71	137	38	121	87	208
Goderich.....	31	11	19	10	1	2	9	21	18	9	7	50	24	19	21	53	74
Guelph.....	47	24	6	3	5	2	21	23	11	22	10	26	61	12	45	42	87
Hamilton.....	484	152	172	37	59	21	383	278	112	115	37	312	613	195	104	821	925
Kingston.....	139	36	57	10	12	...	115	83	19	35	2	67	187	63	31	223	254
London.....	466	191	235	65	71	14	320	383	153	134	52	334	708	139	418	624	1,042
Lindsay.....	37	14	11	1	...	...	19	24	10	10	...	20	43	2	24	39	63
Lorignal.....	26	...	3	...	...	...	24	3	1	...	...	18	11	14	14	15	29
Milton.....	70	112	94	36	16	4	33	159	60	22	8	61	271	57	63	269	332
Napanee.....	36	1	6	...	...	1	10	22	1	10	1	13	31	12	21	23	44
Ottawa.....	448	39	107	21	13	13	445	104	50	32	10	263	378	212	113	528	641
Owen Sound.....	81	37	37	14	12	11	38	57	37	28	32	91	101	53	88	104	192
Orangeville.....	18	18	25	...	2	8	2	38	12	8	11	31	40	12	38	33	71
Perth.....	42	7	19	9	1	...	24	26	21	5	2	35	43	18	40	38	78
Picton.....	44	2	3	3	1	...	16	16	4	14	3	23	30	...	4	49	53
Pembroke.....	62	1	4	...	...	8	43	4	13	5	10	26	49	35	14	61	75
Peterboro'.....	77	6	18	4	6	...	29	28	15	37	2	50	61	29	55	56	111
Port Arthur.....	25	10	4	3	3	7	30	8	6	1	7	22	30	16	9	43	52
Parry Sound.....	25	6	6	2	...	2	9	14	8	6	4	15	26	6	24	17	41
Rat Portage.....	50	22	23	5	5	10	43	31	14	3	24	76	35	36	20	95	115
Simcoe.....	66	4	18	5	10	5	26	15	8	29	30	35	73	40	67	41	108
St. Catharines.....	62	14	15	4	2	2	37	34	8	25	5	42	57	13	24	75	99
Sarnia.....	169	37	28	14	12	1	69	77	40	29	46	55	206	90	141	120	261
Stratford.....	54	47	18	21	8	2	37	39	42	19	13	89	61	19	65	85	150
Sandwich.....	100	11	23	5	58	5	96	29	15	47	15	73	129	39	95	107	202
St. Thomas.....	107	26	15	6	24	3	29	36	19	49	48	65	116	39	134	47	181
Sault Ste. Marie.....	79	11	12	7	16	2	55	22	24	15	11	41	86	27	50	77	127
Toronto.....	1670	811	940	196	271	63	1543	1457	435	402	114	1786	2165	695	939	3012	3951
Walkerton.....	81	5	8	6	3	1	14	20	26	30	14	45	59	32	63	41	104
Woodstock.....	171	101	65	24	28	8	104	145	57	60	31	88	309	73	143	254	397
Welland.....	73	37	30	10	23	9	56	65	23	21	16	44	138	17	55	127	182
Whitby.....	54	15	10	1	7	...	18	20	10	30	9	28	59	19	43	44	87
Lock-ups:—																	
Gore Bay.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	3
Little Current.....	14	5	6	1	3	...	11	8	2	8	...	15	14	8	6	23	29
Manitowaning.....	22	...	...	1	...	...	19	1	2	1	...	11	12	11	5	18	23
Mattawa.....	27	2	2	...	...	...	22	6	2	1	...	6	25	10	5	26	31
Minden.....	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	4	2	2	3	5
Haliburton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdury.....	10	7	12	8	9	4	12	8	7	3	20	21	29	35	...	50	50
Huntsville.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	5
Fort William.....	31	10	20	7	15	11	48	10	2	4	30	20	74	39	25	69	94
Bruce Mines.....	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	1	4	5
Burk's Falls.....	10	2	3	1	2	...	...	7	2	8	1	6	12	2	15	3	18
North Bay.....	54	9	11	3	4	11	49	21	9	8	3	2	3	13	25	67	92
Total.....	6270	2142	2370	644	840	265	4544	3876	1610	1682	819	4637	7894	...	...	...	12531

TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boiler-makers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon-makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie.....	2	1	1		4	6	14		1		2		7			
Berlin.....	4	3	1		1	1	2			4		2		6		
Belleville.....	1	2	3		2	5	6			2	1	1		5		1
Brantford.....	2		5		3	4	14			1	3	2		14		3
Brampton.....		1	2	1	3	2	2					5		2		
Brockville.....	1			5	1	3	3							1		
Bracebridge.....		1														
Cayuga.....		1	2		2	4	7					3	1			
Cornwall.....		2				2				3				4		
Cobourg.....		2	3		4	2	1					1		14		
Chatham.....	3		1	1	2	5	5			3				7		
Goderich.....			1		1					1		1		1	1	
Guelph.....				1		2	3					1		5		4
Hamilton.....	11	7	9		12	28	44			6	7	12	1	24	2	15
Kingston.....	1		2	1	7	3						4		7		3
London.....	18	6	6	1	22	8	27			16	7	6	7	27	4	19
Lindsay.....	1		1				6							2		
L'Orignal.....	1														1	
Milton.....		4	3		4	1	3						2	1		
Napanee.....	1				1							1				
Ottawa.....	2		1		4	7	20			3				15	1	2
Owen Sound.....	1	2	1		6	1	10			2			5	6	1	
Orangeville.....	8											1		2		
Perth.....	1				1	1				1						
Picton.....					1							1		2		
Pembroke.....												1		1		1
Peterboro'.....	2				1	4	3					2	1	5		
Port Arthur.....					1									1		
Parry Sound.....						1				1				1		
Rat Portage.....						3								1		
Simcoe.....	1			1	2		11						1	1		
St. Catharines.....	1		1		1	2	2							3		
Sarnia.....	1		3		1	2	15				4		3	1		2
Stratford.....	1	4	6	1	2		1			2		1	1	6		
Sandwich.....	3		1		2	3	3				1	5		4		3
St. Thomas.....	2		1	2	7	2	1				1			8	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....			1		4							2		9		
Toronto.....	35	1	37	20	8	45	67	120	1	45	8	28	47	99	6	32
Walkerton.....	1		3	1	2	1	3						1	5	1	
Woodstock.....	2		3	1	2	4	7			2			7	8	1	3
Welland.....		2	1		2	6	2					5	1	7		1
Whitby.....	3				2	1	1	5				1	2	1		
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay.....														1		
Little Current.....																
Manitowaning.....																
Mattawa.....					1									3		
Minden.....																
Haliburton.....																
Sudbury.....																
Huntsville.....																
Fort William.....				1												
Bruce Mines.....																
Burk's Falls.....																
North Bay.....														2		
Total.....	108	7	72	77	24	155	177	344	1	93	32	95	77	319	19	90

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NAME OF GAOL.																
Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victuallers.	
2						1	1		2	23	1				1	Barrie.
4						2			3	16					1	Berlin.
2				4					6	20	2				1	Belleville.
1		1		2			1		5	2	2		2	1		Brantford.
				1					2	14			1		3	Brampton.
							2		1	6						Brockville.
1		1								8						Bracebridge.
1										14						Cayuga.
4						2	1		3	15			1		4	Cornwall.
1										15	1					Cobourg.
2				1						7						Chatham.
13				8	1	1			23	7	5	1	1	7	7	Goderich.
2				1		1	1	1	5	9					2	Guelph.
19	2	1	1	5		4	3	1	11	88	2		2		11	Hamilton.
						1				4					1	Kingston.
							1			3						London.
1									3	10	1					Lindsay.
							2			3					3	L'Orignal.
9					1					15	2		1			Milton.
5				1					2	15			2		4	Napanee.
										5			1		1	Ottawa.
1				3					1	5						Owen Sound.
										4		1				Orangeville.
										7						Perth.
1		2								12					3	Pictou.
			1							2						Pembroke.
										4	2				1	Peterboro'.
						1				4						Port Arthur.
										23						Parry Sound.
				1					1	4	2			2	3	Rat Portage.
			2		1		1	6		5				1		Simcoe.
4				2			1		5	5	7					St. Catharines.
3		1				2			1	10	2				1	Sarnia.
1				1			1		2	25	4				5	Stratford.
1			2		1					5						Sandwich.
118	1	4	4	26	1	8	11	3	90	39	16	7	11	13	6	St. Thomas.
						1			1	10			2			Sault Ste. Marie.
3				2			1		8	8	4	1			5	Toronto.
									5	16	1				1	Walkerton.
2										5					2	Woodstock.
																Welland.
																Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
						1			1	2					1	Gore Bay.
										3						Little Current.
1										2						Manitowaning.
																Mattawa.
										2						Minden.
																Haliburton.
										1						Sudbury.
5									1	2	1					Huntsville.
										1						Fort William.
										10						Bruce Mines.
2										9	2				3	Burk's Falls.
																North Bay.
209	3	10	10	59	5	26	26	12	192	502	56	10	24	24	72	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Roopenakers.
Barrie.....	100				1	3		1	1	1	3	8		1		
Berlin.....	45				3				3			5				
Belleville.....	7	104			4			2				4		11	1	
Brantford.....	16	245			2				7	4		12		1		
Brampton.....		175			5				4	2		6			2	
Brockville.....	7	113			3	1	1	1	1	2		6			3	
Bracebridge.....		20		24										3		
Cayuga.....		67									2	3				
Cornwall.....		40			2	2					2					
Cobourg.....		56			1			1	1		1	2				1
Chatham.....		106			1	1		1	1			4		19		
Goderich.....		29				1		1		1						
Guelph.....		25			1		3		3		2		1			
Hamilton.....		395			8	2			23	4	6	14		2	3	
Kingston.....		125			7				5			13				
London.....	11	395			6	1		3	27	8	14	34			11	
Lindsay.....		34							1	2	1			1		
L'Orignal.....		12								3						
Milton.....		253			6				4		1	5				
Napanee.....		15			1							1				
Ottawa.....	48	356			12	4	2		2	2	4	18		40		
Owen Sound.....		86		1	5	1			1	1		3		5		
Orangeville.....		32			2							3	1			
Perth.....	1	46				1						1				
Pictou.....		28				8										
Penbroke.....		45		6												
Peterboro.....	2	41				2			5		1	2				
Port Arthur.....	1	29		1										1	2	
Parry Sound.....		19		3		1							1	1		
Rat Portage.....		73		2								5				
Simcoe.....	2	43			2	2			1	1			1			
St. Catharines.....	5	34			1							3		1		
Sarnia.....		153			2				1		3	1		2		
Stratford.....		66			2	4			1	3		4		2	1	
Sandwich.....		99		1	2	2			1	2	1	2		1	6	
St. Thomas.....	8	58							1	1		3			4	
Sault Ste. Marie.....		80		4	1		1					3			1	
Toronto.....	4	1,126	7	2	34	32			65	58	50	174	3	273	2	
Walkerton.....		44			2	1	1		1	1						
Woodstock.....		202			2				6			15		1	2	
Welland.....		86									1	5	1		1	
Whitby.....		27			1	1	1	1		2		3			1	
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay.....		1														
Little Current.....		8		4												
Manitowaning.....		12														
Mattawa.....		21														
Minden.....																
Haliburton.....							1									
Sudbury.....		50														
Huntsville.....		2		1												
Fort William.....	4	30		4							1			3	6	
Bruce Mines.....		2		1												
Burk's Falls.....		5														
North Bay.....	2	20		25						2	1	3		2	11	
Total.....	118	5,308	7	79	119	70	10	10	166	100	94	365	8	373	57	1

No. 11.—*Continued.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washer-women.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Woodturners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
5	2	22	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	5	219	Barrie.
3		4	1			1	1			4	5	4	5	120	Berlin.
3	2	6	1		4	1		2	2		5	5	12	222	Belleville.
2		6	8				2	1	4	1		5	5	405	Brantford.
5		8	4					1	4			1	4	253	Brampton.
	1	7			1				1	1		2	3	179	Brockville.
		3			10								22	100	Bracebridge.
7		2	3		1	1			1			2	3	122	Cayuga.
		6	2		3				4				5	87	Cornwall.
2		5	1	1			1		3		1	3	8	133	Cobourg.
1		9						1				8	3	208	Chatham.
2			1					1				9	4	74	Goderich.
		3	1					2	2	2		8	3	87	Guelph.
15		69	15	2	10	4	7	1	7		2	17	73	925	Hamilton.
8		2			2		1					37	2	254	Kingston.
10	2	108	20	2	27	1	2	6		2		10	18	1042	London.
		3	1	1								11	1	63	Lindsay.
										2		2	3	29	L'Orignal.
4		7		1	1				1				10	332	Milton.
	1	9	1			1			1	2			1	44	Napanee.
2		26	6		5		5	1	1	4	1	14	3	641	Ottawa.
11		6	1		1		4		1	3		4		192	Owen Sound.
	3	6	3									11		71	Orangeville.
		9	3			1			4		1			78	Perth.
4				1										53	Picton.
		11	2		1							10		75	Pembroke.
2		5			1		1					4		111	Peterboro'.
3					1								3	52	Port Arthur.
		3	1									2	1	41	Parry Sound.
												8	115	115	Rat Portage.
2		1			2			2				12	5	108	Simcoe.
14		9			1							5	2	99	St. Catharines.
15		4	1				2	2				29	3	261	Sarnia.
4			1	1	2		1					8	2	150	Stratford.
5		14	2									10	5	202	Sandwich.
1	2	17	3		4				1		2	4	7	181	St. Thomas.
		9											3	127	Sault Ste. Marie.
66	3	381	82	1	162	6	35	8	19	62	13	219	85	3951	Toronto.
1		1	2		1				1			15	4	104	Walkerton.
5	5	17	11	1	6		1	3	1	4		29	6	397	Woodstock.
11		8	2		1	1	2					3	10	182	Welland.
	1	5	1	1	2						1	12	3	87	Whitby.
															Lock-ups—
														3	Gore Bay.
8					1							1		29	Little Current.
4		2										2		23	Manitowaning.
				1					1					31	Mattawa.
										1		2		5	Minden.
															Haliburton.
													1	50	Sudbury.
													5	5	Huntsville.
4		8				1						6	17	94	Fort William.
		1												5	Bruce Mines.
													2	18	Burk's Falls.
		1	1	1						2		3		92	North Bay.
226	20	823	192	14	250	18	68	27	60	89	21	539	370	12531	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.	
				\$	c.
Barrie	1				
Berlin	1			15	00
Belleville			1		
Brantford	3				
Brampton					
Brockville					
Bracebridge	2				
Cayuga					
Cornwall					
Cobourg		2	1		
Chatham		1			
Goderich		1			
Guelph			1		
Hamilton			1		
Kingston			1		
London					
Lindsay					
L'Orignal					
Milton					
Napanee					
Ottawa				156	00
Owen Sound		1			
Orangeville					
Perth					
Picton					
Pembroke					
Peterboro'					
Port Arthur				5	00
Parry Sound					
Rat Portage				13	00
Simcoe	1				
St. Catharines					
Sarnia			1		
Stratford					
Sandwich					
St. Thomas		1			
Sault Ste. Marie	1				
Toronto	3	1	2		
Walkerton					
Woodstock	2	1	4	200	00
Welland					
Whitby				37	36
Lock-ups:—					
Gore Bay					
Little Current					
Manitowaning					
Mattawa					
Minden					
Sudbury					
Huntsville					
Fort William					
Bruce Mines	1				
Burk's Falls		1			
North Bay					
Total	15	8	11	426	36

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Cts.						
8 1-4	Yes.	24	8	39	10	Barrie.
8 1-5	Yes.	25	5	18	1	Berlin.
6 3-4	Yes.	32	5	34	10	Belleville.
6 9-10	Yes.	24	6	31	5	Brantford.
7 1-5	Yes.	25	4	19	.....	Brampton.
6 1-4	Yes.	29	3	21	2	Brockville.
30	Yes.	5	2	9	1	Bracebridge.
9 1-2	Yes.	14	4	19	3	Cayuga.
13	Yes.	17	5	12	1	Cornwall.
9 7-11	Yes.	24	5	28	6	Cobourg.
6 1-14	Yes.	26	3	25	6	Chatham.
6	Yes.	12	4	25	6	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	8	14	2	Guelph.
5 3-5	Yes.	60	6	55	24	Hamilton.
9 3-4	Yes.	53	9	36	18	Kingston.
5 11-25	Yes.	18	3	16	4	London.
5 3-4	Yes.	18	4	14	1	Lindsay.
9 1-7	Yes.	18	6	13	3	L'Orignal.
5 7-10	Yes.	23	4	29	2	Milton.
7 4-5	Yes.	18	4	15	3	Napanee.
12	Yes.	96	8	48	18	Ottawa.
11 1-5	Yes.	32	6	29	12	Owen Sound.
7	Yes.	23	6	24	13	Orangeville.
6 1-2	Yes.	18	4	27	10	Perth.
8 2-5	Yes.	26	6	6	.....	Pictou.
7 1-4	Yes.	24	4	18	5	Pembroke.
12 3-8	Yes.	20	4	23	6	Peterboro'.
8	Yes.	22	5	12	1	Port Arthur.
30	Yes.	5	4	6	.....	Parry Sound.
17 1-2	Yes.	7	2	15	2	Rat Portage.
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	13	3	Simcoe.
9	Yes.	40	8	13	5	St. Catharines.
9	Yes.	19	5	29	10	Sarnia.
6 1-4	Yes.	29	6	19	8	Stratford.
9	Yes.	32	4	29	5	Sandwich.
5 1-6	Yes.	16	4	21	3	St. Thomas.
11 1-2	Yes.	14	3	26	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
7 1-2	Yes.	270	19	239	160	Toronto.
7 3-4	Yes.	24	8	12	1	Walkerton.
8 5-8	Yes.	32	5	80	13	Woodstock.
7	Yes.	49	5	46	2	Welland.
6 1-3	Yes.	25	6	13	1	Whitby.
30	Yes.	5	2	3	.....	Lock-ups—
30	Yes.	5	2	7	1	Gore Bay.
30	No.	5	4	2	1	Little Current.
30	Yes.	5	2	4	1	Manitowaning.
30	No.	6	1	2	.....	Mattawa.
45	Yes.	5	1	7	.....	Minden.
30	Yes.	7	2	2	.....	Sudbury.
14 5-8	Yes.	10	6	7	1	Huntsville.
12	Yes.	9	5	1	1	Fort William.
30	Yes.	7	2	3	.....	Bruce Mines.
45	Yes.	7	2	8	1	Burk's Falls.
						North Bay.
						Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.						
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
						\$ c.	\$ c.
Barrie	219	101	118	3691	5461	1959 62	2144 50
Berlin	120	42	78	1655	1409	612 56	1250 00
Belleville	222	93	129	2588	4679	716 01	1650 00
Brantford	405	86	319	1105	4257	629 13	1650 00
Brampton	253	13	240	242	1284	352 49	1150 00
Brockville	179	68	111	1428	2990	759 84	1650 00
Bracebridge	100	100	.....	1130	.....	.....	350 00
Cayuga	122	31	91	1051	1846	783 00	1225 00
Cornwall	87	42	45	1036	748	607 67	1365 00
Cobourg	133	44	89	1223	4097	1175 18	1580 00
Chatham	208	55	153	2484	2306	816 39	1717 50
Goderich	74	25	49	576	3587	1132 99	1420 00
Guelph	87	29	58	1023	1172	1148 90	1350 00
Hamilton	925	138	787	2699	10892	2200 28	2900 00
Kingston	254	65	189	2430	6547	2278 60	1950 00
London	1042	111	931	2258	13924	2756 41	3550 00
Lindsay	63	24	39	937	1697	456 90	1180 00
L'Orignal	29	13	16	945	555	444 43	1149 00
Milton	332	26	306	415	2555	251 19	1015 00
Napanee	44	11	33	569	1783	614 88	1050 00
Ottawa	641	118	523	3607	8169	2921 62	2200 00
Owen Sound	192	39	153	1302	5754	2260 60	1750 00
Orangeville	71	18	53	421	5511	542 02	1250 00
Perth	78	20	58	604	5007	811 46	1560 00
Pictou	53	10	43	394	367	257 94	908 75
Pembroke	75	39	36	1594	2241	403 13	1281 50
Peterboro'	111	18	93	925	4211	1197 12	1350 00
Port Arthur	52	52	.....	3031	.....	848 84	1175 00
Pary Sound	41	41	.....	837	.....	269 78	350 00
Rat Portage	115	115	.....	1783	.....	494 32	2044 00
Simcoe	108	41	67	838	1344	658 63	1050 00
St. Catharines	99	24	75	523	2374	1397 97	1490 00
Sarnia	261	66	195	1825	5139	1603 89	1550 00
Stratford	150	21	129	644	3795	1140 61	1400 00
Sandwich	202	75	127	1890	2218	719 70	2100 00
St. Thomas	181	75	106	2059	2227	313 67	1807 75
Sault Ste. Marie	127	127	.....	4336	.....	1894 06	1750 61
Toronto	3951	639	3312	15227	60995	11260 75	11703 63
Walkerton	104	43	61	827	1038	326 06	1425 00
Woodstock	397	59	338	2279	9202	2558 23	1850 00
Welland	182	34	148	382	4381	1550 00	1734 00
Whitby	87	57	30	1445	1408	574 35	1625 00
Lock-ups—							
Gore Bay	3	3	.....	22	.....	65 45	200 00
Little Current	29	29	.....	580	.....	282 26	225 90
Manitowaning	23	23	.....	160	.....	114 90	200 00
Mattawa	31	11	20	118	58	158 10	303 00
Minden	5	5	.....	13	.....	390 00	150 00
Sudbury	50	50	.....	452	.....	.....	400 00
Huntsville	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Fort William	94	94	.....	1197	.....	410 18	516 10
Bruce Mines	5	4	1	7	1	58	200 00
Burk's Falls	18	18	.....	386	.....	266 30	200 00
North Bay	92	43	49	557	121	.....	457 50
Totals	12531	3131	9400	79750	197350	55388 99	77667 84

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1889.

EXPENDITURES.					SALARIES OF—				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per pris- oner for food, cloth- ing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per pris- oner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per pris- oner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
132 11	4236 23	9 55	9 79	19 34	800 00	500 00	225 00	200 00	Barrie.
24 69	1887 25	5 31	10 42	15 73	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2366 01	3 22	7 43	10 65	600 00	550 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
110 92	2390 05	1 83	4 07	5 90	650 00	500 00	300 00	200 00	Brantford.
19 23	1521 72	1 46	4 55	6 01	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
5 98	2415 82	4 28	9 22	13 50	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	350 00	.....	3 50	3 50	300 00	.....	50 00	.....	Bracebridge.
19 75	2027 75	6 58	10 04	16 62	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1972 67	6 98	15 69	22 67	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
50 00	2805 18	9 21	11 88	21 09	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
95 87	2628 76	4 38	8 26	12 64	725 00	617 50	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
21 22	2574 21	15 20	19 32	34 52	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2498 90	13 20	15 52	28 72	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
36 41	5136 69	2 52	3 03	5 55	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
198 47	4392 07	9 75	7 54	17 29	800 00	765 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
128 05	6434 46	2 76	3 41	6 17	750 00	1750 00	750 00	300 00	London.
.....	1636 90	7 25	18 73	25 98	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
13 26	1606 69	15 78	39 62	55 40	600 00	274 00	225 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
4 25	1270 44	77	3 06	3 83	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1764 88	16 25	23 86	40 11	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
427 90	5549 52	5 23	3 43	8 66	650 00	1000 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
86 00	4096 60	13 23	8 11	21 34	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
30 00	1822 02	8 05	17 61	25 66	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
59 44	2430 90	11 16	20 00	31 16	900 00	400 00	160 00	100 00	Perth.
.....	1166 69	4 86	17 15	22 01	400 00	348 75	100 00	60 00	Pictou.
.....	1684 63	5 37	17 09	22 46	600 00	456 50	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	2547 12	10 79	12 16	22 95	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
8 00	2031 84	16 47	22 60	39 07	600 00	400 00	175 00	.....	Port Arthur.
16 00	635 78	6 97	8 54	15 51	300 00	.....	50 00	.....	Parry Sound.
11 56	2549 88	4 40	17 77	22 17	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
110 57	1819 20	7 12	9 72	16 84	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
.....	2887 97	14 08	15 09	29 17	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
65 55	3219 44	6 40	5 94	12 34	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.
.....	2540 61	7 61	9 33	16 94	600 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
202 20	3021 90	4 57	10 39	14 96	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2121 42	1 73	9 99	11 72	600 00	857 75	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
42 66	3687 33	15 17	13 86	29 03	500 00	885 61	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
691 24	23655 62	3 03	2 96	5 99	1700 00	5860 00	660 00	1200 00	Toronto.
311 04	2062 10	6 13	13 70	19 83	700 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
190 20	4598 43	6 92	4 66	11 58	800 00	500 00	200 00	350 00	Woodstock.
50 00	3334 00	8 79	9 53	18 32	600 00	450 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
22 98	2222 33	6 87	18 67	25 54	800 00	450 00	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
.....	265 45	21 81	66 67	88 48	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups—
10 00	517 26	10 08	7 76	17 84	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
1 00	315 90	5 03	8 70	13 73	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	461 10	5 10	9 78	14 88	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	153 90	78	30 00	30 78	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	400 00	8 00	.....	8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	200 00	40 00	.....	40 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
6 75	933 03	4 44	5 49	9 93	350 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	200 58	11	40 00	40 11	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
9 90	476 20	15 34	11 11	26 45	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	457 50	.....	4 86	4 86	400 00	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
3313 20	136370 03	4 68	6 20	10 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1889.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ c.	Cts.
Barrie	219	9152	1959 62	21.41
Berlin	120	3064	612 56	19.99
Belleville	222	7267	716 01	9.85
Brantford	405	5362	629 13	11.55
Brampton	253	1526	352 49	23.09
Brockville	179	4418	759 84	17.19
Cayuga	122	2897	783 00	27.02
Cornwall	87	1784	607 67	34.06
Cobourg	133	5320	1175 18	22.09
Chatham	208	4790	816 39	17.04
Goderich	74	4163	1132 99	27.09
Guelph	87	2195	1148 90	52.34
Hamilton	925	13591	2200 28	16.11
Kingston	254	8977	2278 60	25.38
London	1042	16182	2756 41	17.03
Lindsay	63	2634	456 90	17.34
L'Orignal	29	1500	444 43	29.62
Milton	332	2970	251 19	8.45
Napanee	44	2352	614 88	26.14
Ottawa	641	11776	2921 62	24.81
Owen Sound	192	7056	2260 60	32.37
Orangeville	71	5932	542 02	9.13
Perth	78	5611	811 46	14.46
Picton	53	761	257 94	33.89
Pembroke	75	3835	403 13	10.51
Peterboro'	111	5136	1197 12	23.30
Port Arthur	52	3031	848 84	28.00
Parry Sound	41	837	269 78	32.23
Rat Portage	115	1783	494 32	27.72
Simcoe	108	2182	658 63	30.18
St. Catharines	99	2897	1397 97	48.25
Sarnia	261	6964	1603 89	23.03
Stratford	150	4439	1140 61	25.69
Sandwich	202	4108	719 70	17.51
St. Thomas	181	4286	313 67	7.31
Sault Ste. Marie	127	4336	1894 06	43.68
Toronto	3951	76222	11260 75	14.77
Walkerton	104	1865	326 06	17.48
Woodstock	397	11481	2558 23	22.28
Welland	182	4763	1550 00	32.54
Whitby	87	2853	574 35	20.13
Total	12076	272298	53701 23	19.73

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	- 157	174	219
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31	31	39
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	- - - 7	9	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	- - - \$4,124.64	\$4,058.91	\$4,236.23

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed:

Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of the Barrie gaol on the 24th August. There were then in custody ten men and three women. Seven of the prisoners were vagrants, three were under sentence for drunkenness, and one for larceny. One male and one female had been committed as lunatics.

The gaol was found to be well kept in all respects.

I enquired into the circumstances of the escape of James Powell, a lunatic, which occurred on the night of the 11th August, and ascertained as follows: The prisoner's mental condition having improved very much during his stay in gaol, he was employed at intervals in cutting wood, and while so engaged he seems to have found the opportunity to secrete a couple of sticks of wood in the water-closet, by the aid of which, and the closet door which he lifted off its hinges, he was enabled to scale the wall.

Owing to a slight indisposition, Powell had occasion to visit the closet somewhat frequently on the day of his escape, and was allowed to do so without attendance or strict surveillance.

It is quite evident that in this instance rule 41 was not strictly observed, which makes it the special duty of the turnkeys to watch prisoners and oversee them when at work, seeing that they are never left alone in the gaol yards. Had this rule been followed the escape could not have happened. I would add, however, that the gaoler was absent on leave at the time of this occurrence, and the inexperience of the man temporarily employed to assist the turnkey may in some measure account for the lack of oversight of this prisoner.

I noticed that the escape was further facilitated by the position of the water-closet roof which projects outside the yard wall, and affords an easy means of reaching the ground. This structural arrangement appears to conflict with the requirements of Rule 97. It is also to be noted that the door of the closet is attached simply with "hook-and-eye" hinges, making it readily available as a means of escape. This should be made more secure.

BERLIN GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	- 109	112	120
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	15	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	- - - 28	29	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	- - - \$1,860.04	\$1,809.09	\$1,887.25

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:

My first inspection of the Berlin gaol for the current year was made on the 29th May, when it contained only two prisoners, one a male charged with larceny, and the other a female vagrant.

On this visit I had occasion to investigate the circumstances of the escape of a male prisoner named Thomas Jenkins, who was under sentence of eighteen months in the Central Prison for horse stealing.

The escape took place on Saturday, 18th May, under circumstances which do not reflect any credit upon the management of the gaol. The gaoler himself had the prisoners doing some work outside, and when returning to the gaol and but a few yards from the place where the prisoner had been working, the gaoler returned for a tool that had been left behind, allowing the prisoner to go on alone. The prisoner did so, and he has not been seen since. The turnkey was absent from the gaol at the time. The gaoler pursued his prisoner for some distance, leaving the gaol to take care of itself, but did not catch him.

I am not at all satisfied with the manner in which this gaol is conducted. The Sheriff does not enforce that discipline and attention to duties on the part of the gaol officers that is necessary. I have explained the whole matter in a special letter to the Sheriff, and trust that what I have said will lead to some improvement.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to visit this gaol. He reported as under :

Acting under your instructions I made a visit to the Berlin gaol on the 7th October. The prisoners in custody numbered 4, all males. 3 were on remand, and 1 was committed for refusing to attend drill.

The corridors on the north side of this gaol are still furnished with old worn out wooden bedsteads, which are found to be very objectionable, it being impossible to keep them clear of vermin. Iron ones should be substituted at the earliest possible moment.

The gaol is in good order. Books properly kept and entered up to date.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	214	250	222
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	28	34
<i>Number of recommittals</i> - - -	29	74	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,161.60	\$2,204.15	\$2,366.01

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed :

I made an inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 6th of June, and saw the 27 prisoners then in custody, 23 males and 4 females.

One of the males had been convicted of rape, one for aiding and abetting, one for seduction, one for aggravated assault and awaiting his trial, one charged with burglary, one with larceny, and for using abusive language one was under sentence of two months, one had been committed charged with giving liquor to an Indian, one for trespassing on railway, one for refusing to keep his family, and 8 for minor offences such as vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., and 3 were committed as insane. Of the females, 3 were convicted of vagrancy, and 1 as insane.

Since the date of my last visit the gaoler has been occupying his new quarters. The completion of the alterations and improvements in the gaol afford the desired room and means for the classification of prisoners.

I found in Ward No. 1, eight prisoners under sentence; in No. 2, two under sentence, convicted of serious offences; in No. 3, there was one of violent habits and threatening character, who by his separation from other prisoners in custody, was placed beyond the power of doing injury to himself or others; in Ward No. 4, there were 4 prisoners, 3 lunatics in keeping of a trusty prisoner; in Ward No. 5 there were 4 young men under sentence for a few days each for first offences.

The ward occupied temporarily by lunatics is in all respects most suitable, and the one by the younger men is equally good, and provides amply for the isolation and separation so desirable in all such cases.

From the large number of commitments lately, it is fortunate that the improvement had been made and additional room added before the increased number had to be cared for. The refitting and improvement has been substantially and satisfactorily done. The principal requirement now is to furnish iron bedsteads in wards No. 3 and 5, and in view of the necessity for them the Sheriff will please bring these notes in regard thereto, to the notice of the committee in charge at an early day, so that the wooden cots now in use may be removed. Some parts of them might on occasion be used for purposes of assault to the detriment of the officials, and they are otherwise objectionable.

I found the premises in excellent order, neat and well-kept. The house erected for the gaoler is a model of neatness and comfort, heated with a furnace, supplied with city water and gas, and the plans and arrangements are convenient throughout.

I made a second inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 10th October, 1889, and saw the 28 prisoners then in custody. Awaiting trial there was 1 charged with murder, 1 for rape, 7 for larceny, 1 for house-breaking, 1 carrying a revolver 1 for giving liquor to Indians, 11 drunks and vagrants, 5 were committed as insane, Of the females, 1 committed as insane, 1 for vagrancy.

Since the alterations and improvements were made in this gaol, I found that the classification of prisoners was very correctly made and the sentenced prisoners were confined in ward No. 1. In No. 2 were those awaiting trial for more aggravated offences. In No. 3 were those awaiting trial for less serious crime and offences. In No. 4 the male lunatics were kept. And in No. 5 the female lunatics were being cared for. In No. 6 the boys were properly separated and could not come in contact with any of the other prisoners in charge.

I found the premises in excellent order, neat and clean in all appointments, and the books properly entered up.

Since the date of my last visit, an office has been provided for the gaoler, in every respect well situated. It is overlooking the working yard and consequently under the thorough surveillance of the gaoler.

Water is to be supplied from the city system as soon as sewers and trenches can be dug by prison labour. This will put the gaol in very good condition throughout, and all the appointments are ample for the accommodation of the prisoners incarcerated. And one other matter only remains which will be a decided improvement, when the council can see their way to its accomplishment; namely, the concreting the basement floor in the old part of the gaol, and after the water has been introduced in event of the concreting being done, this gaol will be second to none in its appointments, and the county authorities are entitled to credit for the thorough and substantial manner in which the gaoler's house has been built, and all the internal alterations in the gaol proper have been done.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	292	346	405
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	30	31	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	119	142	120
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,582.42	\$2,897.99	\$2,390.05.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd May. There were on that date twelve male prisoners in custody—no females.

Two of the prisoners were charged with horse stealing and were on remand; all the others were drunks and vagrants, with the exception of one boy, eleven years of age, who was charged with vagrancy. It appears that this youth had been adopted by some persons who had failed to govern him in such a way as to keep him off the streets and out of mischief, the result being that he is lodged in gaol pending the decision of the magistrates as to what is to be done with him. This is an exceedingly painful case and one which ought to be disposed of without delay, it is a monstrous thing that a boy of this age, who has committed no crime, should be lodged with criminals within the walls of a gaol.

I found the gaol in good order and condition, except as mentioned below :

On this visit I had occasion to investigate the circumstances attending the escape of two prisoners, which took place on the night of the 13th inst. It appears that these men, strangers in the locality, had been convicted of robbery from a bonded car and sentenced to three months in the Central Prison, and while waiting transfer they effected their escape in the following manner.—

Having procured an axe and some sticks of stovewood, with the aid of these they pried out some bars from their cell door, then proceeded to the water-closet, excavated the bricks from the arch of the closet, made a hole in the roof and got out, taking with them blankets with which they made a rope and attached it to the chimney of the gaoler's residence and lowered themselves into the street. The whole escape was well planned and skilfully executed; the men have not been heard from since.

How these men obtained the axe, which was one belonging to the gaol and had not been missed, I failed to discover. That an axe could be in the possession of the prisoners in their cell, or that such an implement belonging to the gaol, could have been allowed to disappear without being missed, does not reflect credit upon the management of the gaol. In fact everything has been done with respect to these prisoners that could have been done, if connivance at their escape had been meditated, I do not, however, suspect the latter for a moment.

These prisoners were companions; they were arrested together, for the same offence, and tried and sentenced together, and during the whole of their imprisonment, instead of being kept apart from each other as they ought to have been, they were not only kept in the same corridor but were made to sleep in the same cell. The consequence was that they had ample facilities for concocting their schemes, and working together in their accomplishment.

The circumstances connected with this escape disclose the existence of a state of things which must immediately be remedied.

The first is that in the construction of the gaol the brick arch which forms the roof of the upper corridor and cells is of a very flimsy character, being merely a light arch two bricks thick, which a prisoner could almost pick a hole through with a nail.

The next is that the corridors are heated with wood stoves. There are no less than six or seven of these stoves in use, there being one inside each corridor that requires to be heated, and the presence of a supply of split wood therefor is, of course, a necessary condition when fires are required. Thus at most times weapons are provided for the prisoners should they see fit to use them.

Upon an examination of the building of the gaol, I find that it will be necessary to cover the arches of the upper story with iron, so that when the next prisoner undertakes to pull out some bricks from the ceiling he may find himself in contact with the iron, which will not be so easy to get through.

The system of heating the gaol will require to be entirely changed, and some plan adopted by which stoves in the corridors where the prisoners are, can be dispensed with. I made some inquiry into the expense which is now incurred in heating the county buildings, and found it to be enormous, and I am strongly of opinion that the cost of erecting a low pressure steam, or a hot water apparatus, would be paid for out of the saving in fuel which would be effected by the latter, in five or six years, and I would strongly recommend the adoption of one of these plans. Failing either of these, furnaces could be erected in the gaol by which it could be heated—not so economically as by the other plans; but the presence of stoves would be avoided, and ready-made weapons in the shape of stovewood for the use of prisoners would be no longer available.

There is a great necessity in this gaol, as things now are, for the employment of an additional turnkey. The gaoler is necessarily occupied a great part of the day with the business part of his duties. He has his books to keep and other matters to look after which prevent his presence in the gaol and taking part in the care of the prisoners. In fact the gaolers' duties should not embrace any of these. He is the superintending and supervising officer, and should not be called upon to perform routine gaol work.

The one turnkey now employed spends some considerable portion of the day in the duties pertaining to the caretaking of the court house, in which work he has in charge a gang of prisoners to perform the labour.

This is right enough so far as it goes, but while the turnkey is engaged in this work, and the gaoler is engaged in his necessary work, the gaol is left to take care of itself, and I am told that it is the practice to allow working prisoners to be in the workyard for hours at a time without any supervision at all. This is contrary to the rules, and must be stopped.

It appears clear enough, therefore, that the duties of this important gaol cannot be satisfactorily performed with the present staff, namely, the gaoler and the turnkey. It is true that at some seasons of the year there are not many prisoners in charge; but for the greater part of the year there are more prisoners confined than so limited a staff can do justice to.

I made a second inspection of the Brantford gaol on the 22nd November when there were 17 prisoners in custody, 14 males and 3 females.

Three of the males were waiting trial for larceny, 1 was under sentence for larceny, and 1 for assault, the remainder were of the drunk and disorderly class.

Two of the females were under sentence for selling liquor to Indians, and 1 was a vagrant.

I found that nothing has yet been done in the way of providing against such escapes as I reported in my last inspection minutes.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	145	263	253
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	16	24	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	49	81	70
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,644.33	\$2,031.89	\$1,521.72

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

My first statutory inspection of the Brampton gaol was made on the 3rd June. There was only one prisoner in custody, a male, who was on remand charged with the use of abusive language. He is a man who has already served two terms in the Central Prison.

The gaol had, for a few days, been entirely empty of prisoners.

I found the gaol and its surroundings in thoroughly good order in all respects, with the exception of the female airing court. This, from disuse (there having been no female prisoners for some time), has become overgrown with grass and weeds, and has received no attention on the part of the gaol employes. The gaoler did not seem to understand that it is quite as necessary to keep this yard in good condition when not in use as when it is. The sheriff will be good enough to see that this yard is thoroughly cleared of grass and weeds, and put in good shape and kept so.

It is a matter of regret that this gaol, which in all other respects is so well up to the times, should be allowed to remain with bedsteads made with boards in the cells. These wooden things are very hard to keep clean and free from vermin, while there is no difficulty whatever in keeping iron bedsteads perfectly pure. I would very strongly recommend an appropriation by the County Council for iron turn-up bedsteads, which are not very expensive and will do away with a long standing complaint against the Brampton gaol in this respect.

I observed that a couple of the cell doors, where attempts at escape had been made by prisoners, have not been repaired, and gave verbal instructions to the sheriff on the subject. This matter, which is a very small one, will now be attended to without any delay.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection, a copy of his report is annexed :—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Brampton gaol on the 7th October. The prisoners numbered three, all males, two being committed as drunk and disorderly and one for larceny. Iron bedsteads have been recommended by the Inspector in several of his inspections, but so far have not been procured; they are an absolute necessity and should be obtained as soon as possible.

I examined the books and found them entered up to date and properly kept. The gaol was in every respect in good order.

BROCKVILLE.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - - -	119	131	179
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> - - -	21	25	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	62	54	71
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - - -	\$2,324.00	\$2,243.69	\$2,415.82

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 27th December, and found 9 prisoners in custody, 8 males and 1 female. Of those under sentence there were 3 for short terms, for drunkenness and disorderliness, and 2 for vagrancy. Two were waiting trial and 1 was charged with robbery. The female had been committed as a vagrant.

"I found the books correctly kept, and the gaol and premises in good order. Such classification of prisoners is maintained as can be effected under the structural conditions of the building, but in this respect the gaol is fairly well provided in view of the average population of the prison."

I made a second statutory inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 26th September. I found that there were fourteen prisoners in custody on that day, 10 males and 4 females. Of the males one was committed as a lunatic, one was charged with murder, one with assault, the others were all serving short sentences for minor offences. Of the females one was committed as a lunatic, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the other two for vagrancy.

Since the date of my last visit some work has been done in scraping the walls of the gaol, and so far as progress has been made with prison labour, it only reveals the necessity for making a clean and thorough job of every wall in the building, by removing the old whitewash and accumulations for years past, when this work is accomplished the replastering of the walls will be a necessity throughout, so that an even surface may be had which can with ordinary care be kept clean. In its present condition it is impossible to have the gaol in a presentable state. During the past month or two, extensive alterations have been made in the Court House building, and a projection has been built extending in a south-easterly direction for about eight feet which almost entirely shuts out fresh air and light from the stairways leading into the female wards. Down stairs another disability has been created by constructing a door-way into the furnace room below the Court House, from the gaoler's kitchen in which the female prisoners are rightly employed in washing, etc.; from this apartment access to the street is quite easy, and the door-way named should be closed at once, otherwise escape may be effected.

The floors on the several corridors of the gaol should be concreted and in event of this being done the gaol will be in a comfortable condition so far as the keeping of the prisoners would be concerned.

BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	11	21	100
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	4	2	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	2	.	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$287.00	\$250.00	\$350.00

A copy of a report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an Inspection of the Bracebridge gaol on the 13th April, and found only one prisoner in custody. Since the commencement of the official year 66 prisoners have been committed.

As formerly noted there are only five cells in the gaol ; three for males and two for females ; and as many as nine prisoners have been in the gaol at one time during the present year.

I found the premises clean and in as good order as could be expected under the many disadvantages with which the gaoler has to contend. The want of accommodation for himself and family on the premises entails much extra work in preparing and carrying food for the prisoners from his house to the gaol, which is a considerable distance; also in doing the washing and scrubbing, etc. The enlargement of the gaol and the providing of suitable accommodation for the gaoler should be undertaken at the earliest possible date, in order that that official may discharge his duties in conformity with the rules and regulations.

This inspection was made in company with the Provincial Architect, and plans were agreed upon which will largely meet the requirements, both for the accommodation of the gaoler and prisoners, and the appropriation specially granted for the purpose it is hoped will cover the expenditure.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	67	75	122
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9	9	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	28	33	50
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,865.61	\$2,165.07	\$2,027.75

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr Nicholson to make the first inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

In accordance with your instructions I inspected this gaol on the 30th August:—

The prisoners numbered nine; seven males and two females. Two of the former were awaiting trial for robbery and murder. All the others both male and female were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.

On the 19th of the present month a prisoner named George Browne, made a bold attempt to escape from this gaol by digging a hole through the wall of his cell which abuts upon the outer wall. It appears that in order to search the prisoner's cell thoroughly the gaoler removed him to the women's ward which was empty, and while there he got possession of an old pair of scissors. With these he dug a hole about two feet square, half way through the wall, when he was discovered and at once removed to another cell.

The gaol was in its usual state of good order.

This gaol was inspected by Dr. O'Reilly on the 21st November, and every part of the premises found to be in good condition.

Only four prisoners were in custody, all males; one was waiting trial for murder, one was under sentence of fifteen months to the common gaol for perjury, and two were vagrants.

The books were well and neatly kept.

CORNWALL GOAL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	56	61	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	12	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	13	14	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,967.36	\$1,918.96	\$1,972.67

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed.

I made an inspection of the Cornwall gaol on the 9th May, and found five males and two females in custody.

One of the males was under sentence for six months for shooting with intent, one for indecent assault, one for horse stealing, and two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

One of the females was committed as a vagrant, and the other was a lunatic.

I found the gaol in good order throughout. Both the male and female airing yards were in good condition; but the woodyard adjoining was not as neatly kept as could be desired, and the gaoler was so informed. The books were properly entered up.

The gaol population has increased during the current year as compared with a like period of former years, and it highly probable that, in consequence of the large addition to the population of Cornwall, and the surrounding country, which will probably amount to 2,000 or more, while the reconstruction of the canal is in progress, the capacity of the goal will be taxed to its utmost.

The gaol has at present a total of only 17 cells.

I again inspected the Cornwall gaol on the 25th September and saw the prisoners then in custody, namely, eight males. One of them had been committed as insane; all the others were under sentence—two for larceny, one for vagrancy, one for assault, one was under capias, the others were charged with minor offences.

I found the premises in good order, except that the locks all required to be either removed or substantially repaired. The keys will not, in many cases, turn the bolt in the locks, and in such a condition it is needless to point out the injury and unsafe state of the premises in event of an emergency arising which would require the gaoler's ordinary or immediate presence.

I found the books in good order and the premises properly kept.

As the court house and county offices, court room and gaol is jointly heated a question has arisen as to the proportion which might fairly be charged to the heating of the gaol. After a full examination, it appears that about one-quarter of the expenditure would be necessary for that purpose, and representations will accordingly be made to settle the matter on that basis.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	71	103	133
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	19	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	20	24	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$3,012.68	\$3,002.36	\$2,805.18

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

An inspection of the Cobourg gaol was made by me on the 11th May. There were nine prisoners in custody, five males and four females. Two of the males were committed as insane, but not certified to; one was under sentence for assault, one for drunkenness, and one for vagrancy. All the females were committed as lunatics, and three of them formally certified to.

Since the date of my last inspection several important prisoners have been in charge and have received sentences varying from one to seven years for their

offences. Escapes have been attempted on two different occasions, one by scaling the wall of the prison during the temporary absence of the turnkey, the other while prisoners were being conveyed from the court house to the gaol prior to being removed to Kingston, but in neither case was the attempt successful.

After enquiry it appears that the gaoler and turnkey have on some occasions both been absent from the gaol at the same time in charge of prisoners being conveyed to and from the court house. This practice must be discontinued, and instructions have been given that at no time must the gaol be left without the oversight and protection of one or other of the officials in charge.

I made a second statutory inspection of the Cobourg gaol, on the 28th September, and saw all the prisoners then in custody. There were a total of twenty-five, seventeen males and eight females. Of the males, two had been committed as insane, five were under sentence for larceny, one for indecent assault, one for horse stealing, one for receiving stolen goods, five of the others have been committed under the vagrant act for minor offences, the other two are awaiting trial for indictable offences. Of the females, four have been committed as insane, one as a prostitute, one for vagrancy, one for trespass, and one has been committed charged with murder.

During the occasion of this visit I made enquiry regarding the circumstances in connection with the suicide of a prisoner which took place on the 1st inst. The absence of any ordinary means for the successful accomplishment of his purpose by the suicide, made the consideration of the matter perplexing, but enquiry proved beyond doubt that his death was a voluntary act on the part of the prisoner, and that no carelessness or indifference had been displayed by the gaoler or his turnkey that would in the slightest degree make them responsible for the act.

I found the premises clean and neat and the books properly kept.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	112	143	208
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21	23	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	4	15	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,506.47	\$2,734.48	\$2,628.76

A copy of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 12th June, when there were nine prisoners in custody, eight males and one female. Of the males there were awaiting trial two for murder and one for shooting with intent. One was under sentence to the Central Prison for horse stealing and one to the common gaol for selling liquor to an Indian. Three were drunk and disorderly cases. The female prisoner was under sentence for prostitution.

The internal condition of the gaol was found to be excellent in all respects. In the work-yard I noticed a galvanized iron pipe which, with some stone door frames, would be well calculated to assist prisoners in escaping from there. I have to request that the Sheriff will see that this pipe is removed and that such alteration is made in the door frames as will obviate the danger referred to. The whole matter was fully pointed out to the gaoler.

In this gaol there is great need of an hospital, and also a laundry.

There are only two corridors for men and one for women, so that no attempt in the direction of classification of prisoners is at all possible.

Chatham is a growing town and it frequently happens that there is a considerable number of prisoners in the gaol; at such times classification is urgently needed but is not possible. I call attention to this matter now with a view to pressing for these improvements later on.

On my second visit I found ten male and three female prisoners. One of the males was under sentence of death for murder, one for burglary sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary, two for burglary sentenced to the Central Prison, four for assault, four for being drunk and disorderly, one for abusive language.

One of the females was awaiting trial for murder, one was sentenced to the common gaol for prostitution and one was insane.

I found the gaol in excellent order in all respects.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - -	70	130	74
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	23	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	29	69	38
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,290.60	\$2,853.06	\$2,574.21

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 28th May, and found eight prisoners in custody, six males and two females. Two of the males were under sentence to the Central Prison for larceny, three were insane, and one a vagrant.

One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant.

The gaol was in its usual satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

I called the attention of the gaol authorities to my report of 1886, of which no notice, in any practical shape, has been taken. The gaoler and his family are still left to inhabit most unsanitary quarters, which is a crying shame, considering the small amount of money that would be required to make them satisfactory.

Dr. O'Rielly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

In accordance with instructions received from you I visited the Goderich gaol on the evening of the 8th October, 1889.

On the above occasion there were six prisoners in custody, three males and three females. One of the males was committed for contempt of court, one as a vagrant, and the third one was a lunatic. One of the females was a vagrant and two were insane awaiting removal to an asylum. The town system of water-works has been introduced since the last inspection was made, otherwise the gaol was in its usual state. The books were found correct and properly kept.

GUELPH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	106	130	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	19	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	9	19	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,241.75	\$2,378.28	\$2,498.90.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly are annexed :

My first inspection of the Guelph gaol for the current year was made on the 29th May, when it contained only three prisoners, two males and one female. One of the males is waiting trial for murder under very shocking circumstances. Two extra guards are maintained to watch this prisoner, one by day and one by night. The other male prisoner was under sentence for larceny. The only female prisoner is an old resident of the gaol, a vagrant who has been in two or three years.

I found the gaol in excellent order in all respects.

At my inspection of this gaol on the 7th October, there were nine prisoners in custody, eight males and one female. Two of the male prisoners were awaiting trial for stabbing with intent, three for assault, and one for murder. The remaining two were lunatics. The one female in custody was alleged to be insane.

The gaol was in fairly good condition in all respects.

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	875	1,031	925
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	58	63	55
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	485	609	535
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$5,392.80	\$5,095.09	\$5,136.69

Copies of the reports made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government are annexed :—

My first statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 22nd May. On that occasion there were thirty-four prisoners in custody, namely, twenty-seven men, six women, and one child, the latter having been committed with her mother, who was charged with drunkenness and the child as a vagrant.

Of the male prisoners one was on remand charged with bigamy, and another with burglary, two were under sentence for larceny, and three for assault, one was insane, but not yet certified. One of the women was charged with insanity, and the remainder were drunks and vagrants.

I found the gaol in its usual state of good order and everything working satisfactorily, except in one respect, and that is the very great difficulty the gaoler experiences in keeping the gaol free from vermin.

In a city gaol such as this many of the prisoners are received in a very filthy condition and covered with vermin of a kind very difficult to kill. The cleansing of these prisoners together with their clothing is necessarily done by themselves or other prisoners, and is, of course, done in a very careless and perfunctory manner, and it is often found that when a prisoner's clothing is returned to him on leaving the gaol, it is as bad as when it came in.

The gaoler suggests that a place for fumigating this clothing should be provided. I think it a very good idea, and would recommend that such an arrangement be made.

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 6th December. There were in custody on that date twenty-eight males and five females.

Of the male prisoners twenty-two were under sentence for minor offences, one was charged with insanity, but not certified, and the following were awaiting

trial: One for vagrancy, one for false pretences, one for assault, one for manslaughter, and one was held in default of sureties to keep the peace.

Of the females two were insane, one was under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory for concealment of birth, one was sentenced to the common gaol for assault, and one for drunkenness.

On this visit my attention was called to the great need which exists for a water-closet in the administration or official part of the gaol. There is only one closet for the entire officers' quarters, which must necessarily be used by the gaoler's family, and all the officials of both sexes. There is great need for very considerable improvement in this respect.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	216	209	254
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	53	33	36
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	25	30	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,053.95	\$3,891.34	\$4,392.07

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 9th May, when there were twenty-two male and three female prisoners in custody. Of the males two were under sentence for violating the The Canada Temperance Act, one was held on a *capias*, four were serving short terms for assault, one was on remand, and the remaining fourteen were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

One of the females was committed as insane, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the other for vagrancy.

I found the premises in their usual state of excellent order and cleanliness; a very noticeable defect, however, is the use of wooden benches in the place of iron bedsteads. Four dozen of the latter would supply the requirements of the gaol, and make a very great improvement in its appointments. So satisfactory in other respects, the gaol should have this small want supplied without further delay.

I made a second inspection of the Kingston Gaol on the 26th September. The number of prisoners in custody on the day of my visit was 21—13 males and 8 females. Of the males 2 were awaiting trial charged with rape, 2 for larceny, 2 had been committed as insane, 1 had been fully certified, 2 were on remand, one charged with larceny the other with drunkenness; the other 5 were under short sentences for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. Of the 8 female prisoners one was insane and the other seven were under sentence—one for keeping a disorderly house and the remaining six vagrancy. During the past year 209 prisoners were received up to a like date, and during the current year 253 have been committed, showing an increased population of the gaol for the current year of 44 prisoners.

The old wooden benches are still in use in the cells for beds, and do not in any way add to the comfort or appearance of the premises. Otherwise I found the gaol in its usual condition of excellent order, and all the apartments clean and neat.

LONDON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	841	883	1,042
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	61	66	68
<i>Number of re-committals.</i> - - - -	387	412	429
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$6,378.07	\$7,578.61	\$6,434.46

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government are annexed:—

My first inspection of the London gaol for the current year was made on the 5th April, on which occasion there were 34 male and 13 female prisoners in custody.

One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for perjury and one for larceny. Twelve were under sentence for assault, and one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Three were insane, and the balance were vagrants and drunks.

One of the females was under sentence for larceny, one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace, four were insane, and the remainder were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

The gaol was as well kept as it is possible to keep an old building such as it is.

I inspected this gaol on the 21st September, and found it well kept and orderly as usual.

There were 33 prisoners in custody—25 males and 8 females. Two of the males were awaiting trial for larceny, one for fraud, three for assault, one for false pretences, one for debt, and seventeen were drunks and vagrants.

Of the females four were alleged to be insane and four were vagrants.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - -	62	69	63
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	18	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	2	6	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,540.37	\$1,989.50	\$1,636.90

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed;—

“An inspection of the Lindsay gaol was made by me on the 3rd January, There were in custody on that day 8 male and 4 female prisoners. One male and one female had been committed as lunatics. One of the men was charged with larceny, all the others were under sentence for vagrancy and minor offences.

“The special object of my visit was to meet the chairman and committee in charge of the county buildings, and discuss with them the question of additional gaol accommodation. The necessity for increased room was beyond question, and the required structural alterations were fully considered, as well as the proper heating of the building. A number of serious cases of illness have occurred recently among the indigent persons committed, and no proper place exists for their care when in that condition. In this gaol there are only four corridors, with eighteen cells. Although the number of prisoners usually committed has not been in excess of the accommodation, with a reasonable provision for classification, yet in the case of sickness just referred to, no suitable room is available for their proper care and treatment.

"The attic of the gaol has never been finished, and on making an examination of that part of the building it was found that by fitting it up the required apartments for the above named class of persons, as well as others, could be provided. By building up the walls which form the divisions of the two lower flats the attic could be divided into suitable rooms. The windows are already well secured, and the principal expenditure would be the sheeting of the ceiling with iron, but that would not be very great. A continuation of the present stairway would also be necessary to afford access to the upper corridors. In the event of this work being completed as proposed, the extra accommodation made available would in all probability meet the requirements for some time to come.

"The heating of the gaol was considered, and the understanding arrived at was that in completing the attic it would be most desirable to have it comfortably heated either by steam or hot water, as may be found most advantageous.

"Attention was called to the condition of the cellar floor and the necessity for concreting it to insure its perfect sanitary condition, as well as security.

"No difference of opinion existed as to the necessity for making the improvements named at the earliest possible date, and the understanding arrived at was that the committee should bring the matter up at the first meeting of the new council for the current year, with a view to having their co-operation and authority in proceeding with the work. The necessity for the enlargement is so obvious that there can be no object in deferring the work, and it is therefore to be hoped that the council generally will accord with the views of the committee, and adopt, without delay, the suggestions made."

The second inspection I reported as follows:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th October, and saw the four males and one female then in custody. The latter was serving a short sentence for drunkenness; one of the males was under sentence for assault, one for larceny, and the remaining two for drunkenness and disorderliness.

The alterations and improvements undertaken in this gaol since the date of my last inspection were still in progress, and when completed will add two more corridors containing three large cells each. These will be well adapted for the safekeeping of sick prisoners, or insane persons temporarily committed. They are quite secure and in all respects well suited to the purpose for which they have been constructed, and although the time occupied in the work has been extended, good and satisfactory work is being done, and when completed the increased accommodation afforded, will greatly improve the condition of the gaol.

I note, however, that the locks of the cells are fastened to the gates, and that sufficient space between the bars is left to admit of tampering with the locks from the inside of the cell.

If the cells are only used for the purpose designated, their security in this respect will be sufficient; but as circumstances might arise which would necessitate their use for a more dangerous class of prisoners, it is desirable to have these cells made as secure as possible. The remedy of course is to place an additional bar in the gates, and the protection of the locks by fastening a small sheet iron plate around them.

In view of the desirability in many cases of affording sick or insane prisoners the freedom of the corridors, it will also be necessary to protect the windows with iron gratings fastened upon the framework, and so hung as to be opened or closed at pleasure by the gaoler or his assistant, securing them by small Scandinavian locks to staples in the woodwork.

This arrangement would not interfere with the opening of the sash to admit fresh air when necessary.

The gaol has been furnished with hot water heating apparatus throughout, and the authorities are entitled to much credit for the satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished. The first outlay will no doubt be recouped in a short time, by the saving in fuel which will be effected, and the gaol will be much more comfortably heated.

The kitchen floor in the basement has been relaid, and quite a number of minor improvements which were recommended, have been carried out in a good and substantial manner.

I need only add that when the premises are free of the disturbance incident to the workmen employed, and the accumulated debris removed, the gaol will not only present a very neat appearance, but will in every way be found to provide most satisfactorily for the classification and safekeeping of the prisoners.

The sheriff will please bring these notes to the notice of the committee in charge, on the occasion of their next meeting, with the view of having the suggestions in regard to the cell gates and corridor windows attended to.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	22	17	29
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	10	8	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	...	1	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,126.02	\$1,294.32	\$1,606.69

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as follows:—

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the L'Original gaol on the 27th July.

There were eight prisoners in custody on that date, all males. Two were insane, and one was an idiot. One was waiting trial on a charge of assault and robbery, and the remainder were under sentence, two for assault and two for felony.

The gaol was in good condition, and the books properly entered up.

MILTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	255	493	332
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	25	32	29
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	39	93	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,356.29	\$1,318.57	\$1,270.44

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

My first statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 3rd June. There were on that date three male and three female prisoners in custody.

One of the males was held on a charge of violating the liquor law, the other two were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy, respectively.

Of the females one was held on a charge of child murder, and the others were charged with keeping a disorderly house in Georgetown.

I found the gaol in all respects in its usual state of good order; there is not, and cannot be a better kept gaol in the province. The management of it, however, is rendered unnecessarily troublesome to the gaoler and matron, from the absence of a proper gaol kitchen, which has never been provided. I have called attention to this matter several times without avail, and it will probably be necessary for me to ask for the machinery of the law to be put in operation, before anything is accomplished.

The second inspection of the Milton gaol was made on the 2nd December when it contained eight prisoners, all males.

Four of the prisoners were vagrants, one was under sentence for five months for assault, one was awaiting trial for larceny, one for criminal assault on a child and one for contempt of court.

This gaol partakes more of the character of a poor house than of a gaol.

Since the 1st October last, there has been fifty-five prisoners admitted to this gaol, forty-four of whom were vagrants, mostly committed for one night, and sent on their way the following morning. The greatest number committed at any one time was twelve, of whom only one was a female.

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	49	45	44
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8	9	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	22	18	25
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,233.92	\$1,439.21	\$1,764.88.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed.

I inspected the Napanee gaol on the 5th of June.

There were four prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, two males and two females, one of the females had been committed as a vagrant, and the other was under sentence for larceny.

The books were properly kept, and I found the premises in good order. Nothing worthy of note had transpired since the date of my last visit.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	632	715	641
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	42	55	48
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	80	88	74
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$5,316.37	\$5,678.75	\$5,549.52.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 9th of April.

I found eighteen males and thirteen females incarcerated, two of the males were under sentence for larceny, one for assault, two were fully certified to as lunatics and were awaiting their removal to an asylum, one male was committed charged with murder and one for larceny. Of the females two were under sentence for larceny, one for keeping a house of ill-fame, two had been committed charged with murder, and one with forgery.

The remainder of the prisoners both male and female had been committed charged with minor offences.

The commitments for the current year are about the same in number as for a like period in former years.

I found the books and records in good order and properly kept.

I found the premises were kept as the accomodation in the gaol would permit.

The alterations and structural arrangements for the better classification of prisoners required is at length being undertaken, and I understand that an architect is retained with the view of furnishing such plans and specifications as shall meet the requirements in this regard. The submission of them for their approval was promised at an early day.

I made another inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 4th October. There were then eighteen male and nine female prisoners in custody, total twenty-seven.

One of the males had been committed as insane, one was under sentence for larceny, five for vagrancy and seven for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The others were awaiting trial on various charges of a minor nature. The females were all under sentence, three for vagrancy, two for keeping houses of ill fame, one for selling liquor without a license, and one for larceny. The other two were under sentence for assault.

There is a marked decrease in commitments to this gaol for the past year, the number being 641, as against 715 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 74. A noticeable feature of this decrease is that it is principally in the number of commitments of female prisoners.

I found the premises well kept and the books entered up.

I regret to find however that active operations in regard to the alterations required had not been proceeded with. I was informed that the delay was occasioned by difficulties arising between the county and the city respecting the adjustment of accounts. A mattter in connection with the drainage of the building was also represented to be under discussion and causing delay.

The delay may be partially attributed to the causes assigned, but neglect is also apparrant.

An informal interview was had with the committee of council in regard to the improvements necessary, and as to the necessity for the early commencement of operations. Before the interview terminated, a proposal that the plans submitted by the architect, and approved of sometime ago, should be carried out immediately, appeared to be unanimously acquiesced in. It is therefore to be hoped that these alterations, which are so necessary and important, will be undertaken without further loss of time.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	147	182	192
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	35	34	29
<i>Number of re-committals</i> -	58	79	87
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> -	\$3,852.48	\$3,750.33	\$4,096.60.

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly, is annexed :

The Owen Sound gaol was inspected by me on the 18th July.

There were fourteen male and two female prisoners in custody.

Six of the former were vagrants, and of the others, one was committed for larceny, one for drunkenness, one for a breach of a township by-law, one for indecent exposure, one for fraud, one for assault and one for insanity.

Both the female prisoners were vagrants.

The wooden bedsteads remaining in the gaol had been taken down owing to the filth and vermin that accumulated in them, and the gaoler was instructed not to put them up again as they are entirely unfit for use. The sheriff must see that proper iron bedsteads are provided in their place. The wash room has not yet been completed, but it is to be hoped that the council will see that it is attended to without unnecessary delay. The rest of the gaol was in satisfactory condition.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As directed by you I visited the Owen Sound gaol on the 26th August.

There were fourteen males and four females in custody. Nine of the former were under sentence as follows: Larceny, one; fraud, one; assault, two; indecent exposure, one; held as a debtor, one; vagrancy, two; drunkenness, one. Three were on remand, and two were charged with being insane.

Two of the females were on remand, and the others were committed as vagrants.

The prisoners were locked up for the night at the time of my inspection. There was a perceptible want of ventilation in the corridors. The floors had been newly painted and the walls whitewashed. The building, generally, was in excellent order.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	57	60	71
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	21	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	25	20	46
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,286.44	\$2,210.60	\$1,822.02

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Orangeville gaol on the 27th August.

Sixteen prisoners—twelve men and four women—were in custody, no less than ten of whom were under sentence for vagrancy. Three others were under sentence for larceny, and one was waiting trial for incendiarism. The remaining two were idiotic.

A wash house has been erected in the gaol yard, and the wooden fence that enclosed the yard has been replaced by a stone wall.

The gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness and good order.

PERTH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	77	82	78
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	38	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	31	22	25
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,254.60	\$2,356.00	\$2,430.90

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made a statutory inspection of the Perth gaol on the 13th June, and saw all the prisoners—six males and five females.

One of the males was under sentence for larceny, the other five had been committed for vagrancy.

One of the females was an idiot, and another was fully certified as insane ; the remainder were vagrants.

About the same number of prisoners have been committed during the current year, up to date, as during the corresponding period of the two previous years, although as many as twenty-seven prisoners have been under charge at one time. This condition of matters if continued will necessitate the enlargement of the gaol accommodation, as no proper classification of prisoners can be made under present circumstances.

The gaoler's apartments could at a moderate expense be converted into prisoners quarters if a house were built for the accommodation of the gaoler's family, and the gaol surgeon points out the necessity for making these changes.

I therefore beg to direct the attention of the municipality to the consideration of this matter, and the sheriff will please bring to the notice of the committee of council my remarks in regard thereto.

I found the premises in excellent order, and clean and neat.

The books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Perth gaol on the 29th July.

There were eleven males and three females in custody, ten of whom were vagrants. Three were under sentence for larceny, attempted rape and drunkenness respectively, and one was charged with insanity.

The gaol was in good order throughout, and the books of record were found to be properly written up.

PICTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	42	62	53
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6	6	6
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	27	27	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,068.66	\$1,827.66	\$1,166.69

This gaol was inspected by me on the 11th October. From the records I noted that fifty-three prisoners had been incarcerated during the past year. There were none in custody however on the day of my visit.

I found the premises strictly clean and in good order, evidencing care and attention to duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey. The books were also fully entered up.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	57	60	75
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	15	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	20	16	17
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,675.76	\$1,731.50	\$1,684.63

A copy of a report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the evening of the 10th of April. There were eight prisoners then in custody, six males and two females. Two of the males were under sentence for larceny, and the other four were serving short terms for vagrancy. One of the females was detained on account of civil process, and the other a vagrant.

I found the premises in excellent order, the spring cleaning had just been finished, and the cells, corridors and stairways, and all the apartments were thoroughly clean and tidy.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me annexed:—

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 24th July.

There were then in custody eight male and three female prisoners. Three of the males were waiting trial for burglary, one was held under a *capias* as a debtor, one was committed for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and the others were under sentence for vagrancy.

Of the females, one was insane, one a prostitute, and one a vagrant.

The gaol generally was in good order. Piping has been laid to connect the down pipes of the building with the drain in use with the object of flushing it. The books are well kept.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	100	154	111
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22	30	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	17	74	47
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,573.64	\$2,861.29	\$2,547.12

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:---

"The Peterborough gaol was inspected by me on the 14th June and I saw the sixteen male prisoners there in custody. Three had been committed as insane, two of whom were fully certified to; three were under sentence for larceny; two for violation of the Canada Temperance Act; one was under temporary charge as a witness; one was under sentence for drunkenness, and the other for vagrancy.

"There is a noticeable falling off in the commitments to this gaol for the lapsed period of the current year when compared with a like period of the preceding year. Up to the present date there have been eighty-one committed, and in the previous year the number was one hundred and ten.

"Although there has been no overcrowding of the cells for some years past, still the accommodation for lunatics or juvenile prisoners is quite unequal to affording any facilities for classification. There are four corridors containing eighteen cells (six of which are double), and those together with two small rooms on the east of the gaol, which were added about two years ago, comprise the total accommodation. There is therefore only six divisions in all for both male and female prisoners.

"The cells on the female side would be greatly improved by repainting, and I am informed by the gaoler that the work could be done if the necessary materials were furnished. The sheriff will therefore make a requisition of what is required for the purpose.

"I found the books properly and neatly kept, and the gaol otherwise in good order."

Instructed by Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol, he reported as follows :—

"Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th July. I found the turnkey in charge, the gaoler being absent. The prisoners numbered ten—nine men and one woman. The latter and two of the former were insane. Of the others, two were under sentence for larceny, and the remainder were vagrants.

The premises were clean and in good order, and the books properly entered up.

PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	70	50	52
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	15	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	4	1	..
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,710.32	\$2,060.90	\$2,031.84

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 22nd July, when it contained five prisoners---four men and one woman.

Two of the men were under sentence to the Central Prison for larceny ; one was insane ; and one a vagrant who cannot be discharged owing to his state of health. He is seventy-four years of age. The female prisoner was a vagrant.

PARRY SOUND GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	11	26	41
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	4	4	6
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	2	2	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$287.00	\$364.28	\$635.78

At my request Mr. Winchester, Inspector of Legal Offices, made an inspection of the Parry Sound gaol on the 9th November.

He reported that there were four males and one female in charge on that day. The premises were clean and in good condition, with the exception that the ventilation was not sufficient. The food supplies were good and furnished according to regulations.

The books were properly kept and the regulations and discipline properly observed.

RAT PORTAGE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	80	109	115
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6	12	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	31	30	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,384.41	\$2,593.29	\$2,549.88

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. English to make an inspection of this gaol, who reported as follows :--

There were four male prisoners in custody. Three were under sentence, one for larceny; one shooting with intent to do bodily harm; and one for keeping a house of ill-fame; and one waiting trial for obtaining money under false pretences.

The gaol was in as good order as could be expected considering the quality of the building. It is a wooden structure on a log foundation with no drain from it. The logs are beginning to decay, and there is a very disagreeable smell throughout the place.

There were no complaints from the prisoners. The books were fairly kept and posted up to date.

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	56	77	108
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	10	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	25	22	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,616.41	\$1,685.85	\$1,819.20

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the first inspection of this gaol, who reported as under :—

Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th August.

There were six prisoners in custody, five males and one female. Two of the males were insane, two were under sentence for vagrancy, and one was waiting sentence for housebreaking.

The female was under sentence for prostitution.

The gaol was found to be in satisfactory order and the books were written up to date.

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this gaol on the 21st November and found it to be in good condition.

At this visit there were only four men in custody; no women. One of the prisoners was a vagrant who had been in gaol for four years; one was waiting trial for larceny; one was imprisoned in default of payment of a fine in a liquor case; and one was waiting trial for an indecent assault.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	86	79	99
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	12	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	8	9	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,955.86	\$3,043.41	\$2,887.97

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed :---

"I made my first statutory inspection of the St. Catharines gaol for the year on the 22nd February.

"There were three male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was held on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences ; the other two were vagrants. The two females were under sentence for drunkenness.

"The gaol was in all respects in its usual excellent condition.

"I had occasion on this visit to enquire into the circumstance of an escape which had taken place on the 24th October last. The gaoler's sworn statement on the subject is as follows : ' William Rice *alias* Michael M. Brown was with two other prisoners taken into the gaol yard at 8.30 a.m. the 24th day of October. 1888, in charge of myself to split wood. I went to the door leading from the yard into the kitchen to call the turnkey. As soon as I left, the prisoner seized the axe and rushed for the gate leading from the side of the wood yard, and with a blow of the axe he broke the lock and secured his liberty. The time I left to call the turnkey did not exceed two minutes. I immediately gave the alarm and all efforts were made to capture him.'

"On the following day Rice was recaptured and again committed to the gaol. On enquiry I ascertained that the lock which had been smashed was an ordinary large sized padlock, and that the 'Scandinavian' padlocks, which are enjoined by the regulations to be used in gaols whenever padlocks are required, had not been provided. The sheriff was requested to see that in any place connected with this gaol where padlocks are to be used, the regulation 'Scandinavian' lock, of not less than two lbs. six oz. in weight, be provided."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows :

Acting under your instructions I visited the St. Catharines goal on the 29th August, when it contained seven prisoners,—five males and two females.

Four of the males were under sentence, one for causing a disturbance, one for drunkenness, one for debt, and one for vagrancy. The other was waiting trial for rape.

The women were both under sentence---one for abusive language and the other for causing a disturbance.

I found the gaol and premises in good order.

I noticed that, in accordance with your recommendation, a telephone had been supplied. From the isolated situation of the gaol this will prove a great advantage and convenience.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year - -</i>	231	215	261
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	34	32	29
<i>Number of re-committals - - - - -</i>	14	2	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -</i>	\$3,318.99	\$3,599.58	\$3,219.44

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed.

An inspection of the Sarnia gaol was made by me on the 10th June. There were 20 prisoners in custody, namely : 16 males and 4 females.

One of the males was under sentence to the Central Prison for cattle stealing, one was waiting trial for rape, one for robbery, and one for larceny. Two were lunatics waiting transfer to asylums, and ten were drunks and vagrants.

The four females were all certified or under examination as lunatics. One of them is the wife of a well-to-do farmer in Manitoba, and has been confined in the asylums two or three times before. The husband deliberately brought her down here when this attack came on and left her in this province to be arrested, and, as he hoped, cared for in an Ontario asylum. I propose taking steps to return this woman to Manitoba if it is possible to do so.

I found the water closets in this gaol in a very foul condition, and instructed the Sheriff that they must be removed, as while they remained they would be a constant menace to the health of the prisoners. This is a matter that will not brook delay, as the worst part of the summer is approaching, and I have to request that the Sheriff will call the attention of the proper parties to the matter.

Inspection was made of this gaol on 16th November.

The prisoners in custody numbered 23, namely, 20 males and 3 females.

Three of the males were insane, 4 were awaiting trial for larceny, 2 were incorrigibles, and the remainder were drunks and vagrants.

Two of the females were insane and one was a vagrant, the latter 18 years of age.

The condition of the gaol was very good in all respects.

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year -</i>	158	158	150
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	22	24	19
<i>Number of re-committals - - - - -</i>	75	62	55
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol - - - -</i>	<i>\$2,249.01</i>	<i>\$2,512.56</i>	<i>\$2,540.61</i>

A copy of the report upon this gaol made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 28th May.

There were in custody at that date 10 prisoners, 9 males and 1 female.

One of the males was awaiting trial for arson, the balance were drunks and vagrants.

The female prisoner was said to be insane—a somewhat doubtful case, not yet certified by the medical officers. This young woman I found to be insufficiently clad, and without a change of clothing. The matron should have seen to this and reported the fact to the sheriff. The prisoner belongs to a respectable family, and has plenty of clothing at home, only a few miles away, as I understand. She should either be provided by the gaol with clothing to make her comfortable, or her friends should be called upon to do so. In any case she should not be allowed to suffer either from insufficiency, or a want of change of clothing.

This goal is a beautiful building, and is found to be an excellent one in every respect, but I regret to find that there are some details which are not yet in good shape, and which very considerably mar the efficient working of the institution.

The water system is defective in a very important particular, namely, the closets are not properly supplied for flushing. This leads to a foulness in the closets, and they are ripe for the development of typhoid at any time. This can be easily remedied by having the water supply put in proper order. I was told that local plumbers have made some attempts to accomplish this and failed. If this is the case it will be the duty of the sheriff to immediately send for outside experts who are able to manage the matter.

I found, also, that the heating apparatus for the building is not working satisfactorily. The heating is very unequal, some parts of the gaol being cold while others are quite warm. On the day of my visit I found this to be the case. The fires were on, and while some of the pipes were as warm as need be, others were entirely cold. This defect must be remedied before the cold weather of the autumn sets in.

The sheriff will be good enough to see that these matters are attended to and especially that no delay whatsoever takes place in the adjusting of the water supply to the needs of the closets. I find that the gaoler has not given sufficient attention to the cleansing of these water closets, and I instructed him as to how that was to be managed. But they cannot be kept entirely clean by any process until a good supply of water is established.

In all other respects I found the gaol to be in excellent condition, and scrupulously clean.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is appended.

Acting in accordance with instructions received from the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of Stafford gaol on the 8th of October, 1889, on which occasion there were ten prisoners in custody, nine males and one female, the males were committed for the following offences, viz: default of sureties one, vagrants five, assault one, larceny one, drunk and disorderly one, and the female, was insane and awaiting transfer to the London Asylum.

The defects in the water system, regarding the flushing of closets, etc, complained of in the last inspection have been remedied and are reported now all right. The gaoler states that the heating apparatus is not in good working order, but that steps are being taken to have it put into efficient shape before the severe weather comes on.

The gaol was in very good order throughout. The books entered up and properly kept.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	183	192	202
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	26	24	29
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	52	42	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,326.14	\$3,266.45	\$3,021.90

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol are annexed:—

My first inspection of the Sandwich gaol for the current year was made on the 11th June.

There were on that date 11 prisoners in custody, 7 males and 4 females.

The male prisoners consisted of one waiting trial on a charge of murder, one sentenced to the Central Prison for robbery, and one sentenced to the common gaol for six weeks for indecent exposure. The others were of the drunk and disorderly class.

Two of the females were insane, and one a vagrant, and the other under sentence to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for disorderly conduct.

Complaint was made to me that the sanitary condition of the gaol is such that the gaoler and his family are continuously suffering from illness in consequence thereof. I instructed the sheriff verbally to ask the gaol surgeon to make a report to me upon the matter.

I found the premises, as usual, in a fair condition of cleanliness and order.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 15th November.

There were then in custody fifteen men and four women.

Of the former, two were waiting trial for bigamy, one for seduction, five for larceny, one for assault and the remaining six were drunks and disorderly.

Of the females three were insane, and one the keeper of a house of ill-fame.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	171	148	181
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	22	21
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	96	70	67
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,270.39	\$2,322.85	\$2,121.42

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

The St. Thomas gaol was inspected by me on the 15th June. There were thirteen prisoners in custody, 12 men and one woman.

Of the former four were charged with burglary, four with assault, one with manslaughter, one with rape, and one with being drunk and disorderly. The remaining male prisoner had been committed as insane.

The female prisoner was under three month's sentence to the common gaol for larceny.

The gaol was found to be clean and in good order.

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 20th November. Three men only were in custody, one of whom was awaiting trial for assault and robbery, one for larceny, and one for neglecting to support his wife.

The gaol was in its usual condition of good order.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	110	191	127
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	24	26
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	6	21	11
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,800.18	\$2,387.21	\$3,687.33

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected the Sault Ste Marie gaol on the 30th July, and found therein twelve prisoners, eleven males and one female.

The gaol was in excellent order in all respects. Work was in progress on an addition to the building, which when completed will make it a very satisfactory institution.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	3,791	4,128	3,951
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	222	262	239
<i>Number of re-committals</i> -	662	844	863
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> -	\$20,446.30	\$21,402.10	\$23,655.62

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed.

An inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 12th February. There were then in custody 217 prisoners, 158 males and 59 females. Many of them were under sentence for short periods for minor offences, while there were others who were charged with more serious crimes, but on the whole they presented about the usual classification of prisoners incarcerated in this gaol.

The prisoners, and the cells they occupied, were in as good condition as could be looked for in view of the large number now committed, and the internal alterations which are in progress, and the premises throughout were in as clean and tidy a condition as could be expected.

In passing through the corridors a strong but respectful complaint was made by a prisoner, on behalf of himself and others, in regard to the quantity and quality of the food furnished. On account of this representation the store-room was visited and the matter at once enquired into. On examination I found the bread to be very inferior in quality; indeed the worst in this respect that I have ever seen supplied in any gaol or public institution in the province. Not only must the flour with which it was made, have been of a very inferior grade, but the baking was quite in keeping with the character of the material, the crust being burnt to such an extent, as to render it unfit for use, and the inside of the loaf was sodden and pasty. Upon weighing six of the loaves they were found to be each half a pound light, these were taken indiscriminately from the stock on hand, and represented a fair average of the whole. When it is stated that the loaves are divided, without being weighed, so as to give to every prisoner his fair proportion thereof, it can be well understood how justifiable the prisoners were in making the complaint they did, and what gross indifference is manifested in receiving and distributing supplies.

In view of these facts, I have called upon the gaol committee to instruct the Steward to give strict attention to his duties in seeing that the supplies he receives and distributes are of proper quality and quantity. Seeing that the gaol dietary is limited in quantity, being no more than sufficient for the physical support of the prisoners, it is most important that they should receive their proper allowance, and that no deficiency in quantity or quality be allowed.

I found that a considerable disturbance had arisen among the male prisoners during the morning, in consequence of a certain number of them refusing to do

manual labour, although under sentence to that effect. In order, as far as possible under the circumstances, to provide for the carrying into effect the sentences of hard labour, and also with a view to giving physical exercise to prisoners whose terms of sentences might tempt them to escape, in event of their being employed at ordinary labour outside the prison walls, a number were detailed to use hand barrows filled with earth inside the gaol yard. This they refused to do, and the gaoler very promptly and properly had them locked in their cells on low diet, for their disobedience and contumacy. The labour or exercise to which they were detailed was quite in conformity with the rules laid down for the guidance of the sheriff and gaoler in regard to such matters, and there is no doubt that the prisoners in custody after a little reflection will see the folly of any attempt at resistance, and comply with the demands made upon them, and which are so necessary for the maintenance of discipline and order.

Fair progress has been made in the structural alterations of the gaol since the date of my last visit. The gaoler's residence is well advanced towards completion, and will be ready for occupation in the course of a few weeks. The building appears to be substantially constructed, and suitable as to location, accommodation, etc. Considerable progress has also been made in constructing the new cells in the apartments formerly occupied by the gaoler, and the work done appears to be in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted. The construction of brick cells in the basement has also commenced, and if present progress is continued, they will be ready for occupation in two or three weeks time. It is much to be regretted, however, on account of the very crowded condition of the gaol, that these cells cannot be made use of until the yard and wash house which form part of the plans and specifications agreed to, are constructed. The impossibility of using these cells, is at once apparent when it is understood, that the corridor into which they open must be used for laundry purposes, where a large quantity of clothing and bedding has to be washed from day to day. Besides this difficulty, which of itself, would prohibit the use of the cells, the whole internal economy of the gaol in regard to classification, etc., will be rendered null and void, until the alterations are completed according to plan.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the greatest diligence will be shewn, in forwarding to completion all the improvements necessary for the accommodation of the female portion of the population, in order that the advantage to be derived, means of classification, etc., may become available at the earliest possible date.

The sheriff has been requested to bring my minutes of inspection to the notice of the chairman of the committee at once, with a view to having the prisoners supplied with a good quality of bread, and the steward instructed as to his responsibility in regard thereto, in seeing that the supplies received and distributed from day to day, are in all respects satisfactory.

A second inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 22nd April, principally with a view to noting the progress made on the improvements which have been under way for some time.

The work was begun last autumn, and those portions undertaken are rapidly approaching completion. The gaoler is in occupation of the new dwelling erected for him, and an examination of the building, externally and internally, showed neatness, and care in its construction, and a pleasing architectural design.

Since the removal of the gaoler's family into the new quarters, the work of re-constructing the apartments formerly occupied by him, and of building the

cells, has been proceeded with, with commendable despatch, and in strength and neatness of execution, the whole refitting has been well carried out.

The cells in the basement, thirty-two in number, built of brick, have been completed and will no doubt prove to be of great service in insuring good discipline and order, besides adding to the number of separate cells for female prisoners. They can be used for the isolation of obdurate or refractory persons with good effect, without in any way subjecting them to increased punishment.

The rooms fitted up for lunatics, temporarily confined, and sick prisoners, have also been finished and fitted with bath-rooms and closets in each, and are in every respect well adapted for their purpose. They are well lighted and airy, and so isolated as to insure perfect quiet and freedom from disturbance of any kind.

Youthful female prisoners, who may be committed for a first offence, have also been comfortably provided for, and classification, with the strictest isolation, has been arranged for.

These alterations will increase the capacity of the gaol by 92 cells, in addition to which are the rooms specified for the insane, the sick, or juvenile offenders. The rooms for the matrons are adjoining, and while isolated will yet afford by their nearness to the sick-rooms, etc., ample facilities for supervision; and from the central position of these apartments, also all annoyance and inconvenience will be avoided.

On what is now the female side, there are 72 single, and 20 double cells, which will be set free for the use of male prisoners, as soon as the quarters now are being fitted up are ready, and the laundry room finished and yard attached inclosed. The actual additional number of prisoners that can be provided for, will be from 90 to 100, and even should that number be exceeded, the gaol would not be so overcrowded as it is at present.

On the day of my visit, there were 144 males and 54 females in custody making a total of 198 prisoners.

Inasmuch as the basement cells cannot be used for female prisoners, until the outside laundry room is built and inclosed, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in completing this part of the work.

When all is completed there can be little doubt that the Toronto gaol—on the newly improved side at least—will be one of the best appointed in the province; and credit is due to the committee in charge, for the manner in which the work has been carried on.

I made a third inspection of the Toronto gaol on the 8th August.

There were then 202 prisoners in custody, namely 128 males and 74 females.

Of this number eight males and eleven females were fully certified as lunatics, and two males and one female had been committed as lunatics, but not fully certified; nine males and three females were waiting; three males and one female were confined as debtors, ten males and two females were on remand charged with indictable offences, and two males were on remand charged with being drunk. Thirteen males and five females were under sentence for indictable offences, and the remaining 81 males and 51 females were under sentence for minor offences, such as drunk and disorderly, trespass, vagrancy, common assault, selling liquor without a license, keepers, inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses, etc.

I was glad to find some decrease in the number of commitments for the current year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the records showing that 3,290 have been received during this year up to date, as against 3,420 last year, being a decrease of 130.

I found the gaol premises in very much the same condition as they were at the time of my last visit. The cells, both brick and iron, have been completed, and the work is highly creditable. They remain unoccupied, however, for the present on account of work yet to be done in providing a laundry room in the yard to be enclosed for females, the structural arrangement of the new addition not admitting of the occupation of a portion of it until the whole of the alterations and improvements are completed. But I was glad to find that excavation for the new wash-room wall, and also the wall of the yard, had been commenced on the morning of my visit; and as the work is not very extensive it is to be hoped that it will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The work of constructing sick rooms and accommodation for lunatics temporarily confined has been neatly and satisfactorily completed, and no better provision can be made for these classes of prisoners on the female side.

The gaol and its surroundings were in good order, so far as the care of the gaoler and his assistants could make them so; and there was every indication of the strictest attention to duty on the part of the staff.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	18 ⁸⁹ .
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - -	79	101	104
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	24	24	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	10	3	11
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - - -	\$2,019.76	\$2,122.73	\$2,062.10

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Walkerton gaol on the 17th August.

There were on that date four men and one woman in custody. One of the males was waiting trial for assault, one for larceny, one was under sentence for drunkenness, and one was insane. The female prisoner was a deaf mute, said to be insane, but as the question was in doubt she had not yet been certified.

All the stoves in this gaol are not well protected either from danger to the building or to the prisoners. I think it would be very desirable for the county authorities to take into consideration the heating of the whole building by hot water or a hot air furnace. A great saving in expense would no doubt be effected, besides lessening the danger by fire to the building, and the prisoners, especially the insane, who may be in custody.

The absence of a telephone in this gaol is conspicuous. There is a telephone in the court-house close by, which the gaoler is at liberty to use; but the fact of its being in the court-house renders it inaccessible to him at just those times when it might be most useful to him.

The second inspection was made by Mr. Mann, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

Instructions were given me by you to make an inspection of the Walkerton gaol, which I did on the 9th October.

There were 11 prisoners in gaol—7 males and 4 females. Of the males one was waiting trial for forgery; one, an Indian, charged with having liquor in his possession, three sentenced for larceny, one for sheep stealing, one for non-payment of fine. The four females were all committed as insane.

This gaol is in very good order and repair, the present system of heating with stoves is not satisfactory, and some other plan, should be adopted as soon as possible.

The books were in proper shape.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	570	448	397
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	45	55	80
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	172	158	146
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,683.69	\$3,849.99	\$4,598.43

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 19th August, when the prisoners numbered 18—13 males and 5 females.

One of the males was under sentence for larceny to six months in the Central Prison one for assault to three months in the common gaol, one was awaiting trial for assault, four for drunkenness, and six were vagrants.

Three of the females were vagrants, two of whom were under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory, one was insane, and one was awaiting trial for murder.

The gaol and premises were in good order.

On my inspection of this gaol on the 16th November, there were 19 prisoners in confinement, namely, 16 men and 3 women.

Of the former one was waiting trial for larceny, two were insane, four were of the drunk and disorderly class, and nine were vagrants.

One of the women was under an indefinite sentence for child murder, and the other two were vagrants.

I found the gaol in its usual condition of good order in all respects.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	235	172	182
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	48	45	46
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	84	67	53
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,058.00	\$3,616.00	\$3,334.00

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made my first inspection of the Welland gaol on the 20th February, when there were 39 male prisoners and 1 female in custody. One of the males was held for contempt of court, one was under sentence for two months for assault, and the remainder were vagrants and drunkards. The female prisoner was on remand charged with perjury.

"The earth closets in this gaol are in bad shape, and need thorough overhauling and better attention than they appear to have been receiving.

"One cell-door was found to be broken, and a not very satisfactory excuse was given for neglecting to have it repaired. Inasmuch as there are forty cells in this gaol and thirty-nine of them were occupied, there was only one cell vacant and that was the one with the broken door.

"When a gaol is entirely full and many of the prisoners are of the vagrant class, it is sometimes difficult to keep the premises clean and in good condition. I did not find this gaol in a very clean state, though no doubt there are idle prisoners enough in custody who if made to work a little would keep it in better shape."

Dr. O'Reilly authorized Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as under:—

As instructed by you I visited the Welland gaol on the 30th August. There were only three male prisoners in custody on that date, all of whom were committed for minor offences.

The air in the corridors was close and offensive showing a lack of proper ventilation.

The water closets in the yards should be connected with the town water-works, so that they may be thoroughly flushed from time to time.

The new residences in course of erection for the gaoler and turnkey are expected to be ready for occupation in November next.

WHITBY GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	67	96	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	18	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	22	28	23
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,377.54	\$2,406.20	\$2,222.33

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Whitby gaol on the 14th August and saw all the prisoners then in custody—8 males and 2 females.

Three of the males were committed for house-breaking, 1 for assault, 1 for violation of the Temperance Act, 2 for larceny, and 1 as an idiot.

One of the females was committed as a vagrant, and one as a lunatic.

I found the gaol in very good order, and the books properly entered up. The gaol yards were not so trimly kept as they might be; but their condition was to some extent accounted for by the traffic going on from time to time as the result of employing the prisoners at stone-breaking.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 12th October, and saw the six prisoners who were in custody on that date, four males and two females. One of the latter had been fully committed and duly certified as insane. The other who was under twelve years was under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory. One of the males was committed charged with violation of the liquor law. One was serving a short sentence for larceny. One was awaiting trial charged with a like offence. and the fourth was committed as a vagrant.

I found the premises in good order and the books properly kept.

GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

This lock-up was inspected by me on the 19th July. There were no prisoners in custody on that day, and had not been any since the 1st of July, 1888.

The lock-up was scrupulously clean and in good order.

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I inspected this lock-up on the 19th July. It contained only one prisoner, a feeble minded woman who had been there for a considerable length of time. She was committed as a vagrant because she had no other place to go to.

The lock-up was in excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I inspected this lock-up on the 19th July. There were no prisoners in custody.

As I have frequently reported before a new fence is very much needed around this lock-up so that the keepers may have the use of the grounds for garden purposes.

Instructions were given to the keeper to have a well bored on the premises for the use of his family and the institution generally. Heretofore it has been necessary to carry water from a considerable distance, which is very inconvenient and a great hardship for those in charge of the prison. This defect will now be remedied.

MATTAWA LOCK-UP.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Mattawa lock-up on the 25th July, when it was empty of prisoners. The date of the last commitment was the 8th June.

No provision is made at the lock-up for cooking food for prisoners and the keeper is obliged to have their meals prepared at his house, which is some distance away. Everything was found to be in good order.

The building requires to be newly painted.

SUDBURY LOCK-UP.

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Sudbury lock-up on the 11th April. At the time of my visit there were no prisoners in custody.

The prisoner's apartments and cells were found to be kept in as good order as could be expected with the limited room at the disposal of the keeper. Special attention was given, however, to the necessity for increased accommodation, both with a view to the accommodation and safe keeping of prisoners, together with the necessity in this regard for reasonable provision for the keeper.

As many as thirteen prisoners have been incarcerated at one time, and consequently the accommodation had been quite insufficient for them. The keeper, in order to perform his duties and look after the prisoners in his charge, had to use the apartment which was intended for a day room for the prisoners. In view of this condition provision was made for the enlargement of the premises, the Provincial architect has prepared plans, which will be submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works for approval, with representations shewing the necessity for the improvements being made as soon as possible.

No water has been supplied on the premises, and the urgent necessity for this is obvious, the keeper was therefore instructed to commence sinking a well with a view of obtaining it at a moderate cost, he was also instructed that a statement of the cost thereof should be furnished this office before beginning operations.

HUNTSVILLE LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this Lock-up is annexed :—

I made an inspection of this Lock-up on the 12th April.

I found that one prisoner had been incarcerated since last December. The corridors and cells were consequently vacant.

Spring cleaning was in progress at the time, and when completed the premises will be in good condition internally. Some minor repairs, such as fencing etc., are required. And these improvements were discussed with the Provincial Architect with the view of having the building and premises completed as soon as possible.

FORT WILLIAM LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :

I inspected the Fort William lock-up on the 24th July.

There were five prisoners in custody on that day, four males and one female. Four of the prisoners were waiting trial, two for a breach of the liquor law one for larceny and one for an offence against an Indian woman.

The water supply is of very bad quality and quite unfit for use. The premises were clean and tidy and satisfactory in every respect.

BRUCE MINES LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I visited Bruce Mines on the 20th July for the purpose of inspecting the lock-up which is inconveniently situated outside the village in an isolated position.

The keeper of the lock-up was not at hand, being engaged at farm work some distance away, and I had not time to have him brought from his work during the stay of the boat at the dock.

However there were no prisoners in custody, and had not been since the erection of the lock-up. Outside everything seemed quite satisfactory.

KILLARNEY LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly upon this lock-up is annexed:—

“While on my annual inspection to this lock-up arrangements were made for having a new fence constructed. There were no prisoners in custody on this date, 19th July. The lock-up was clean and in good order.”

BURK'S FALLS LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this lock-up is annexed:—

“I made an inspection of the Burk's Falls lock-up on the 12th April, and found one prisoner in custody.

“The new premises internally were found to be in good order and well kept. Certain improvements, however, are required to put the grounds in proper condition, and the cleaning and fencing of the lot in this regard is a necessity. The latter cannot be satisfactorily completed until the south-west angle of the lot is filled up sufficiently to protect the building. Instructions were therefore given to have the filling done as soon as possible in order that the erection of the fence could be gone on with by the Public Works Department.

“The keeper was also instructed to send in an estimate of the cost of sinking a well as there is no supply of water on the premises, and it has to be brought from a distance at much inconvenience.

“As there is a probability of succeeding in getting good water at a reasonable outlay a recommendation will be made to the Public Works Department advising the outlay.”

NORTH BAY LOCK-UP.

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed:—

“I made an inspection of the North Bay lock-up on the 11th April. There was one prisoner in custody on the afternoon of my visit charged with a violation of the Scott Act.

“The premises were found to be in good order, and but little required to complete the new structure and surroundings, except fencing and clearing the grounds, arrangements for which were discussed with the Provincial Architect under provision of the appropriation made for the purpose.

“General directions were given to the keeper in regard to the duties of his position.

“The building throughout and the Court-house attached, which are new and just completed, will no doubt prove to be satisfactory and sufficiently commodious in all respects.

“No good water has been found on the premises, and representation will be made to the Public Works Department with the view of making an effort to get it by sinking a drive well on the property as others in the village have succeeded in getting an abundant quantity of water. In this way it is to be hoped that in this case the result will prove equally satisfactory.”

CENTRAL PRISON.

In my notes of inspection, together with the Warden's report and tables, following will be found detailed statements of the routine operations of the prison during the past year.

No extraordinary occurrence has taken place in the working of the institution during the year under report, and unless the rearrangements rendered necessary by the abandonment of the contract system, and the substitution of the piece-price plan for the disposing of the products of the prison labor, no material change has been found necessary. In one branch only, that carried on in the north shop, namely, the wood-working industry, has any displacement occurred in consequence of the changes being effected. In this department a loss of revenue has resulted on account of the time consumed in arranging the transfer, but the labor which would have been employed in industrial work in this shop, although discontinued there, has been largely utilized in permanent improvements or work adding to the value of the premises.

It will be noted that the surgeon is able to report most satisfactorily on the good health of the prison population during the year, and this is no doubt evidence of the good sanitary condition of the premises generally, and also of the care and good judgment which has characterized the management.

The usual statistical tables of the movements of the prison population, and of the results of the industrial operations during the year are given:—

The first table shews the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	287	316	346
Committed during the year.....	862	699	739
Recaptured.....	3	1	3
Total number in custody during year.....	1,152	1,016	1,088
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	780	644	705
“ “ payment of fine.....	43	6	7
“ by remission of sentence.....	10	4	9
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour..	1	7	3
Died in the Prison Hospital.....	..	1	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum.....	..	2	2
Escaped.....	1	2	7
Convictions quashed.....	1	4	2
Total discharges, deaths, etc.....	836	670	736
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)..	316	346	352

In the foregoing summary it is shown that only three prisoners had to be returned to the common gaols on account of their unfitness for prison labour, while in the previous year there were seven of the same class. This is an improvement in this respect; it is, however, to be regretted that there was an increase in the number of escapes.

The number of deaths was one, together with the one that occurred in 1888, makes a total of deaths since 1884 of two, which result speaks highly of the healthiness of the Central Prison.

The summary which follows shows the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1887, 1888, and 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Sentenced direct.....	459	480	510
Transferred from gaols.....	403	219	229
	<u>862</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>739</u>

The next table shews the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners received into the prison since its opening :—

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
One month and under.			15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81	51	22	191	1	46
Over 1 month and up to 2.....			10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88	76	42	148	64	45
Over 2 months and up to 3.....	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118	128	75	128	189	160
Over 3 months and up to 4.....	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38								
4 months.....	50	56	66	76		59	47	53	60	43	61	66	52	45	62	79
5 ".....	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14	31	20	13	12	21
6 ".....	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	203	213	213	180	190	217
7 ".....		2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6	3	7	1	5	3
8 ".....		8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5	4	3	12	6	3	4
9 ".....		7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	5	18	21	20	15	23	24
10 ".....		4	6		4		3	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	2	
11 ".....		1	2					2						1	11	
12 ".....	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75	101	69	62	61	67
13 ".....			1	2		1	1		1		2		1		1	
14 ".....				2		1	1	1	2	2	1		4		6	3
15 ".....	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2	7	1	2	5	7
16 ".....					2	1	4		1	2	1	2	5			1
17 ".....					1				1				2			
18 ".....	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13	24	17	23	16	29
19 ".....	1				1	1	1						1			1
20 ".....	2				2	2		1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	2
21 ".....			1		1	2	2	3					2	1	1	1
22 ".....				2	5	2	1	2	2		7		1	3	2	1
23 ".....	1		8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13	19	11	17	21	20
24 ".....	4	3	8	8	8	3	9	7	11	10	8	8	10	20	15	8
25 ".....	10	14	8											1		
26 ".....														1		
27 ".....														1		
28 ".....											1					
*2½ years.....	1															
*3 ".....	3			1	2	1	1	3	1							
*3½ ".....	1								2							
*4 ".....	5				1	1	2	3								
*4½ ".....	1															
*5 ".....	4			1	4	1		1								
Totals.....	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723	761	594	862	699	739
Average period of sentence each year....	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	4 28-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.

* Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

NATIONALITIES.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian.....	383	4,974
Irish.....	101	1,684
English.....	111	1,776
United States.....	88	1,151
Scotch.....	36	518
Other countries and unknown.....	20	315
	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 10,418

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England.....	242	3,779
Roman Catholic.....	263	3,642
Presbyterian.....	87	1,139
Methodist.....	100	1,294
Other denominations, etc.....	47	564
	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 10,418

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married.....	198	3,177
Single.....	541	7,241
	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 10,418

SOCIAL HABITS.

Temperate.....	100	2,144
Intemperate.....	639	8,274
	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 10,418

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write.....	509	7,863
Could read only.....	39	973
Could neither read nor write.....	191	1,582
	<hr/> 739	<hr/> 10,418

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 13.53 per cent. of the commitments; in 1888, the percentage was 16.02, and in 1887, 23.66.

The totally uneducated men represent 25.84 per cent. of the commitments of the year as compared with 15.02 per cent. in 1888.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with preceding year.

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.		
	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.	466 77	2 5	1 33	532 47	2 7	1 43
Butchers' meat, fish, etc.	7108 32	39 0	20 25	7438 75	38 2	19 99
Flour, bread and meal.	4542 35	24 8	12 92	5904 60	30 4	15 97
Butter, etc.	438 29	2 4	1 25	433 96	2 2	1 17
Groceries.	2698 95	14 7	7 68	2783 97	14 3	7 48
Fruit and vegetables.	2287 63	12 5	6 52	1955 47	10 0	5 25
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	5477 08	30 0	15 60	5820 00	29 3	15 64
Fuel.	4386 00	24 0	12 48	6937 63	35 7	18 57
Gas, oil, etc.	1316 72	7 2	3 74	1225 12	6 3	3 28
Laundry, soap and cleaning.	1834 53	10 0	5 22	1917 25	10 0	5 15
Furniture and furnishings.	1004 19	5 5	2 88	911 37	4 6	2 44
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.	2927 50	16 0	8 33	2299 04	12 0	6 15
Repairs and alterations.	2370 18	12 9	6 71	1781 71	9 1	4 77
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.	776 03	4 2	2 21	850 50	4 3	2 27
Water supply.	1998 82	10 9	5 68	.....	.....	.....
Library, schools and religious instruction.	740 73	4 0	2 10	780 50	4 0	2 09
Miscellaneous.	2493 56	13 6	7 10	2698 84	14 0	7 25
Salaries and wages.	21989 87	\$1 20 3	62 58	21620 38	\$1 11 3	58 12
Totals.	64857 52	\$3 55	184 58	65871 83	\$3 40	177 07

Average number of prisoners in 1888....350

Average number of prisoners in 1889....372

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amount expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed :—

	1888.	1889.
Carpenter and cabinet shop.....	\$ 157 54	\$ 348 22
Tailoring shop	6,467 90	5,113 51
Shoe shop	3,233 03	2,836 82
Blacksmith's shop.....	232 60	236 69
Broom shop	308 37	434 59
Woodenware department	117 48	121 73
Brickyard	16,828 28	13,713 50
Stationery, advertising and printing	11 00	7 75
Miscellaneous.....	739 09	585 60
Salaries and wages	6,909 73	7,110 93
Manufacturing expenditure.....	\$35,005 02	\$30 509 34
Maintenance expenditure.....	64,857 52	65,871 83

Total expenses	\$99,862 54	\$96,381 17
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The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary :—

	1888.	1889.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners....	\$10,178 38	\$10,383 70
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	9,157 23	3,967 22
Brickyard sales	883 30	227 00
Tailoring shop, sales.....	5,797 15	5,501 92
Shoe " "	2,931 15	2,412 85
Carpenter shop, sales.....	122 42	212 64
Blacksmith's "	42 80	128 50
Miscellaneous.....	1,024 00	996 90
	\$30,136 43	\$23,830 73

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of day's work which was performed by them at the different industries :—

	1888.	1889.
In the broom shop for contractors	26,450	24,490 days.
“ woodenware shop for contractors	26,409	21,057 “
Total contract work.....	52,859	45,547 “
In the brickyard	15,223	25,086 “
“ tailoring shop	4,849	4,122 “
“ shoe shop	2,439	1,997 “
“ carpenter's shop	1,501	3,103 “
“ tinsmith and engineer's shops.....	772	829 “
“ blacksmith's shop.....	966	1,108 “
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory.	5,971	8,158 “
Number of days of productive labor.....	84,580	89,950 “
“ “ domestic work.....	14,491	14,626 “
Total number of days worked	99,071	104,576

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1889.

Total stay of prisoners	135,933 days.
Number of days productive labor	89,950 “
Proportion.....	66.17 percent.

1888.

Total stay of prisoners.....	127,915 days.
Number of days productive labor	84,580 “
Proportion.....	66.12 percent.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaol to the Central Prison is appended :—

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners fare to the Prison.	Travelling Expenses and Salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for Prisoners.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October 1888.....	65	100 05	165 95	53 00	319 00
November “	73	209 00	213 00	56 50	478 50
December “	80	191 15	197 20	63 85	452 20
January 1869.....	15	60 70	159 65	15 50	235 85
February “	53	85 00	147 70	18 00	250 70
March “	61	208 75	191 45	37 25	437 45
April “	40	143 45	215 40	31 25	390 10
May “	65	130 10	188 70	36 40	355 20
June “	82	169 95	194 15	35 25	399 35
July “	71	216 90	211 85	48 25	477 00
August “	57	153 20	269 10	29 00	451 30
September “	67	139 45	192 25	35 25	366 95
Totals.....	729	1807 70	2346 40	459 50	4613 60
Average expense incurred per prisoner .....	.....	2 48	3 23	63	6 32
Preceding year	682	2 29	3 40	70	6 39

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The following summary shews the amount paid for returning discharged prisoners, their numbers and destination, during the year :—

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Arnprior.....	1	6 75
Algoma.....	1	6 85
Belleville ..	11	43 15
Brockville ..	15	75 05
Buffalo.....	2	6 55
Brantford ..	15	29 30
Barrie.....	11	22 20
Berlin.....	11	22 00
Brampton.....	2	1 20
Brighton.....	1	2 15
Bracebridge.....	3	12 00
Blenheim.....	1	5 75
Chatham.....	12	62 25
Clinton..	1	3 70
Collingwood.....	1	2 85
Camden.....	1	5 00
Cayuga.....	3	9 15
Golborne.....	1	3 05
Chesley.....	1	3 75
Cobourg.....	2	3 30
Cornwall.....	1	6 00
Detroit.....	1	7 75
Dublin.....)	1	3 25
Dundas.....	3	4 05
Dresden.....	2	10 90
Deseronto.....	1	4 20
Fort Erie.....	1	3 35
Gravenhurst.....	2	7 40
Guelph.....	2	3 00
Hamilton.....	52	62 40
Kingston.....	11	43 60
London.....	54	188 80
Lindsay.....	4	9 00
Montreal.....	1	6 65
Markham.....	1	70
Mt. Albert.....	1	1 25
Midland.....	1	3 35
Mattawa.....	1	9 10
North Bay.....	2	13 70
Norwich.....	1	3 20
Napanee.....	1	3 35
Niagara Falls.....	2	5 30
Ottawa.....	31	201 20
Owen Sound.....	3	10 95
Oshawa.....	1	1 10
Peterboro.....	5	12 00
Petrolia.....	4	19 85
Perth.....	1	5 20
Port Elgin.....	2	9 20
Port Arthur.....	4	54 00
Parry Sound.....	1	6 45
Pembroke.....	4	31 20
Rawdon.....	1	4 65
St. Thomas.....	9	32 70
Sudbury.....	6	50 00
Sarnia.....	16	66 25
Sault Ste. Marie ..	8	93 55

DIRCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
St. Catharines.....	9	19 70
Sandwich.....	6	30 75
Stratford.....	3	8 75
Susp. Bridge.....	4	10 90
Streetsville.....	1	65
Southampton.....	2	9 40
Tweed.....	1	4 25
Tilbury.....	1	6 10
Tara.....	1	4 15
Uxbridge.....	1	1 40
Windsor.....	19	98 75
Woodstock.....	11	28 60
Welland.....	14	36 40
Warton.....	2	9 50
Woodbridge.....	1	50
Whitby.....	4	4 00
Waterford.....	1	4 15
Total	419	\$1602 55

INSPECTIONS.

Appended will be found copies of the minutes made by me of two inspections of the Central Prison.

I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 28th and 29th of March; and on the second day of my visit there were in custody 398 prisoners, distributed as follows:—

In Broom shop.....	90
“ North shop.....	90
“ Brick yard.....	69
“ Under improvements.....	18
“ Garden and grounds.....	13
“ Tailor shop.....	16
“ Shoe shop.....	77
“ Mechanics.....	7
“ Domestics.....	53
“ Mercer Reformatory.....	5
“ Sick room.....	13
“ Under punishment.....	9
“ New arrivals.....	8
Total.....	398

The last named “new arrivals” were not allotted to positions, in consequence of their recent admission.

The health of the Institution for some time past has been good, and no cause of anxiety in this regard has been felt on account of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The hospital sick room was visited, and one case only appears to be of a serious nature.

Several minor changes in regard to clothing of the prisoners which has been under test, proves to be an improvement during the winter weather especially, and the change has promoted the comfort and contentment of the prison population.

The general discipline of the Institution was found to be in a favorable and satisfactory state, and the routine of the prison operations has remained undisturbed, as a result of the quiet and orderly conduct of the prisoners generally.

During the past six months the prison labor has been well employed, and a satisfactory shewing has followed, both from a disciplinary and industrial point of view; it is evident, however, that to maintain the present efficiency in this regard, that indoor employment which would not be hampered by changes and severity of the weather will become a necessity. In arranging for the contemplated change in this respect, much consideration has been given to the description of labor, at which prisoners can be employed, with a view to the selection of such work as will be especially suitable, and provide employment for prisoners who are serving under short terms of sentence.

In accordance with the resolution to discontinue the contract system for prison labor, the present is a favorable opportunity for rearranging the whole industrial work of the Institution, and the adoption of the piece price system, in manufacturing wares and goods, this has been selected as better than any other plan, inasmuch as it meets the requirements under the new regulations. Although no contract has existed in the Institution which permitted the contractor in any way to interfere with the discipline or due surveillance of the prisoners; yet the system recommended will have the effect of placing the labor, directly under the control of the prison authorities, and in so arranging the labor of each prisoner that a fixed amount shall constitute a day's work, and that a certain limit can be imposed upon the worker with great benefit to the prisoner, as well as to the prison from a financial point of view.

The industries to be carried on will be principally the manufacturing of articles in broom shop, brick yard, and other articles required for use in the public institutions. The first named industry has been carried on for a considerable length of time, and proves satisfactory in its working. The second, is well adapted for a class of labor, that cannot otherwise be employed to advantage, and it is so to such an extent as to render it an imperative necessity.

Other matters of lesser magnitude will furnish employment for another and younger class of prisoners, who require instruction in mechanical work which will be a benefit to them; and whether in wood or metal work, learn them to be handy, and show them the way of earning such remuneration as to provide for themselves an honest living. With those considerations in view, certain improvements have been authorized. By excavating the basement of the south shop another new flat can be added to the building, which will largely provide for some of the new industries, and afford as well increased storage room, which will be required under the changes proposed.

Plans for these structural alterations have been made, and the work now commenced will prove to be a double benefit, by furnishing employment during the slack time of the year, as well as adding to the permanent value of the Institution buildings.

Minor considerations and details in regard to the advisability of certain parts of the work to be engaged in, will necessarily involve further deliberation. But, with present information in regard thereto, the making of iron bedsteads, and the undertaking of some branches of cloth manufacture, such as is used in gaols, etc., is likely to be commenced, and in course of a short time all such matters will be adjusted.

I found the supply of books in the library greatly reduced by constant wear, and as an appropriation has been made, the selection of a fresh supply will be proceeded with at once.

There were few complaints made to me, the last one of insufficiency and quality of food, was made by one of the men, who, upon being put upon the scale, was found to have gained seven pounds since he was received into the prison.

Since the date of my last reported inspection, I have had occasion to make several visits to this Institution, with a view to determining and arranging in regard to general routine operations, but more especially in carrying out specific plans in connection with the industries.

On my last inspection, on the 1st November, the distribution and employment of prisoners then in custody was as follows:—

Broom shop	74
North shop	73
Brick yard	73
Carpenters	11
Machinists and Blacksmiths	7
Garden and grounds	13
Tailor shop	13
Shoe shop	5
Permanent improvements	37
At Female Reformatory	5
Kitchen	15
Domestic work	34
In Hospital	4
Sick in cells and unfit for work	7
Under punishment	1
Total	372

The health of the prisoners has been generally good during the summer months, and there has only been about the usual number in the sick room. Considering the dissolute lives which the majority of them have led, it is a matter of surprise that the number requiring hospital treatment is not much larger.

The conduct of the prisoners since the date of my last inspection has on the whole been good, and the several departments of industrial work have been successfully carried on. The labor in the brick yard has been very satisfactory, and although the output may not be quite equal to that of last year, the quality of the article made is very superior, and the return for the labor employed will be fairly remunerative. The work in the broom shop has also been properly attended to, affording steady employment to the men engaged, and the product has also been remunerative.

In the north shop, where the wood-working industry is carried on, the usual amount of labor has not been employed, owing to the recent state of transition, in regard to this industry; consequently the output and returns will not be up to the usual average. The organization of this department, however, is well nigh completed, and under the new "piece price" plan it is expected that very satisfactory results will be attained, both in regard to the interests of the men employed, and the returns realized from their labor.

The erection of an addition to the south shop (136 feet x 50 feet) which has been in progress for some time past is now approaching completion, and will prove to be a great improvement by affording room for carrying on industries of various kinds, with such labor as is most available both from a disciplinary point of view and the necessity for distributing as much as possible the work in the prison. It is contemplated to establish an iron working department in the new extension, for the manufacture of iron bedsteads, for gaol, prison and institution use; also a woolen department, for the manufacture of woolen goods required for prisoner's wear.

Sufficient excavation has been made under the old section of the building to afford room for the storage of a great many articles used in carrying on the industrial operation of the Institution; a drying room is also provided. Provision is also made for sheltering the men in stormy or wet weather, who are usually employed at out-door labor.

The upper flat of the building which was formerly used for the storage of brooms, etc., can now be used, as stated, for the woolen work to be carried on; and the same flat in the new extension will be used for the storage of brooms, making the accommodation in this respect much more convenient for the purpose.

In the centre of the building the engine and boilers for the motor power will be placed in (as nearly as it can be made) a fire-proof compartment.

Should the weather continue favorable, the structure which has been built with prison labor will be completed in a month's time, and in point of strength, solidity and completeness for its purpose, it can scarcely be surpassed. In any divisions that have been made, due regard has been had to the proper surveillance of the prisoners employed. The enlargement and extension of the premises will, no doubt, in a great measure increase the discipline and order of the Institution, from the fact that the labor in the various branches will be more centralized, and the prisoners consequently more under the supervision of the foreman and guards in charge.

The other permanent improvements on which prison labor has been employed, is the erection of a slaughter house, and the making of a road from Strachan Avenue to the brick kilns, this latter being rendered necessary by the construction of a subway at King street, and the hauling of clay from the north side of that street to the brick yard. And the brick yard proper has been enclosed by a high fence on the south and west sides, which has proved to be an economy in the oversight of the prisoners employed there, at the same time lessening the temptation to escape. These extensive improvements are all nearly completed, and will be of very great advantage in the working of the Institution.

The other industries of minor importance have been successfully carried on for some time past, and no new features in connection with them worthy of note have transpired since the date of my last report.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 10th October, 1889.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth annual statistical report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1889.

The accompanying tables set forth the movements of the population, and operations of the prison industries. When compared with the previous year they shew an increase over it in the number remaining at its close, and received of 72, and closing with six more in custody than in 1888.

Of the 736 released within the period, one was by death from diarrhoea, following a long sickness from inflammatory rheumatism. This single case, considering the polluted, diseased and wasted condition in which many are received, is strong testimony to the heathful surroundings and operations of the prison. Seven escaped, four from outside working gangs, of whom three were recaptured, and three from the buildings within the walls. These latter found their way across to the United States, are located, but not extraditable. They will, like most of those who have similarly taken leave, find their way back in course of time. One rather cleverly fastened himself into a railway car and was carried outside the walls before he was missed. Another, after asking for the position of groom, and giving his promise not to take advantage of the privileges it afforded, meanly made his escape by scaling the wall early in the morning. The other one forced one of the locks in the kitchen about 5 a.m., on the 24th January, and also scaled the wall. They are all thieves, and the province loses nothing by their absence, even if they should not return, but it is very undesirable that any criminal should obtain his liberty by escape, since it encourages attempts by others, and no effort or reasonable expense should be spared to secure their capture.

A most daring attempt was made by two prisoners to escape from their cells by cutting the bars of the gate, and so sure were they of succeeding that an opening was made through the wall to the adjoining cell, occupied by another pair of desperate rascals. The bricks were loosened, ready to be removed when all was ready, and concealed by pictures pasted over them. Providentially one of the bars was more brittle than the other three which had broken off, and snapped short when pryed with a lever, after being partially cut, and falling to the floor, gave the rascals away; doubtless saving the guard from violence if not death, and perhaps a general delivery, for if they had succeeded in their plans, which were to get out at midnight, the life of a guard would not have stood between them and liberty. This circumstance is mentioned, partly to illustrate one of the serious objections to putting two prisoners in one cell, which cannot be avoided when four hundred and over have to be put into three hundred and fifty-four cells, the capacity of the prison. In this connection reference may be made to the necessity that exists for a block of cells constructed specially for punishment and solitary confinement. There are every year received in this

prison a number of men, who, from their vicious and dangerous natures, should not be employed among the general class of prisoners, because they are detrimental to good discipline, and their influence is bad in every respect, counteracting largely any influence for good exerted upon the others. Solitary confinement, picking wool for the new industry, would be beneficial to the class referred to, and their removal from the working gangs would be a positive benefit from every point of view, and would materially lessen the number of punishments necessarily resorted to, as a means to preserve order and obedience to the rules.

The discipline has been well sustained throughout the year. No trouble approaching anything serious has arisen; nothing beyond some quarrels among the prisoners, occasionally leading to acts of violence among themselves. Even of this there has not been much, when the class of men and youths which go to make up the prison population is taken into account. The rules forbid any conversation among them, and were they strictly observed and enforced by the officers, there could be no occasion for quarrels, but when it is kept in view that there is always about one-third of the prisoners employed outside the walls, at several of the industrial pursuits, some of whom cannot at all times be under the close supervision of the guards, nor within their hearing, and then, if the number of toughs, whose whole life when out of prison is spent in obeying the dictates of ungoverned will, is taken into account; men and youths in whom little but uncleanness and immorality is bred by the surroundings of their homes and associates, it will be apparent that when working in gangs the same spirit which governs their conduct when free will exert itself against restraint, and be ready on the slightest pretext to outbursts of assault and violent temper. Men who know little beyond the misdirected and vicious trend of the worst passions of the race, cannot be made law and order abiding subjects all at once, no matter how good the regulations laid down for the government of their conduct, and to many solitary confinement would be beneficial when other means fail. This leads up to the need for amendment to the criminal law. Again and again some of the worst specimens of the class referred to, are sent up under short sentences of from one to six months. They serve the brief periods, usually at outdoor employment, then resume their depredations on society, and that with invigorated health, acquired by the regular habits and liberal fare, provided at the expense of the province, in return for which they do just as little as it is possible to get off with in the shape of labor while in prison, a place which of course becomes to them, not a terror but a retreat, and while they follow this illegitimate mode of living they are but pests on society, valueless for any good purpose, whereas if they were sent up under intermediate sentence and made to learn by a system of grading and marks and the value of obedience to the higher laws which ought to prevail in them, and at the same time if were they educated, as means have been provided for in this prison, and instructed in some one of the several trades carried on here, there would be some hope, when ultimately liberated on parole, that they would be permanently reformed. But it is wrong in principle, wrong to society, and the greatest wrong to the criminal himself, to encourage him in following an ignorant, misdirected, vicious will, for that is what it means. Imprisonment under short sentence to the class above referred to, is not punishment for the offence they commit. Beyond the protection to society while it lasts, it is of but little if any advantage, even to the prisoner, being simply a temporary restraint of his liberty. Detention in prison should be of sufficient duration, accompanied by conditions having the elements necessary for the removal of the causes which led to the commission of crime, so as to let a new and better purpose of life be securely founded in the man or youth, and not until there is good

reason to believe that this has been reached should they be liberated. There is no injustice in this. Liberty carries with it certain responsibilities, and the subject must respect them or forfeit his liberty.

The criminal may not always be entirely to blame for the circumstances in which he is found. From his infancy he may have been trained in this direction, either by the surroundings of his home, if it may be called by that name, or by neglect, which is equally fruitful in producing criminals. One has but to look at the crowds of young lads and mere children, nightly to be seen gathered in large numbers at the street corners, hear their profanity, while they smoke cigars, cigarettes and chew tobacco, to learn where the criminal recruits are drawn from. There lies a terrible responsibility upon those who are guilty of this neglect of parental care. It is in the home where prison reformers should begin their work to be successful. Prevent the young from being drawn into the crime circle by their early removal from impure and dishonest surroundings, if such can be shewn to be the sort of environment they are being raised in. And in this city of Toronto even with the high place it occupies among cities for its observance of the fourth commandment and its church-going people, there is room for all who interest themselves in prison reform, for included in that expression is implied the prevention of crime, to put forth much of their energy. It has but to be stated, in order to set forth the extent of the field and its demands, that irrespective of the number of boys sent to the Industrial School, the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and its large quota of convicts to the Kingston Penitentiary, it supplies about forty per cent. of all the prisoners received in the Central Prison, and the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for females.

The several industrial pursuits have been diligently carried on. About four million of brick have been made, or will be by the close of the season, representing a value of about \$24,000. The returns from the broom shop amounts to \$10,383.70. Under the new arrangement it may safely be estimated that the labor employed thereat will average about fifty cents per day for each prisoner. A substantial increase from this industry has marked its progress for the past nine years. In 1877 the daily earnings averaged 17c.; for the past year it has been 42c., and for the two months under the new agreement it has been 47½c.

The woodworking operations in the north shop have not been so satisfactory as could have been desired, only \$3,967.82 having been received on account of the labor for the year, while it should have been \$7,729.94. Under the new arrangements to begin this month, a better condition of things may be hoped for, but it is premature to venture even an opinion till tested.

The tailor, shoemaker, carpenter and blacksmith shops have furnished their usual quota of employment for the prisoners, and the returns from them aggregate a total of \$8,255.91.

The structural additions and alterations have engaged a number of the tradesmen prisoners, and the value of the prison property has been very considerably increased thereby. These improvements include:—

(1) The deepening of the lower floor in the south shop, and relaying it with a cement floor, then dividing the space into two flats, or a ground floor and basement. The cost of material used, including flooring, cement, iron beams and sheeting, amounted to \$2,651.58, irrespective of the prison labor, 499 days worth say \$250. This shop will be occupied with the woolen machinery, which is beginning to arrive, and the industry may be expected to be in operation by the beginning of December.

(2) The erection of a large slaughter house with all the best modern appliances, costing for material \$2,919, upon which to the present time 1,075 days of skilled prison labor has been expended, valued at \$1,685; total, \$4,604.

(3) A shop under construction 106 x 50 feet, three floors, for the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and tinsmiths, and engine and boiler rooms. It is expected to have this building completed about the new year, and shortly after to have the above-mentioned industries in operation in it, when, irrespective of the domestic and farm and garden work, there will be twelve distinct industrial branches of manufacture carried on. The importance of having so many, affording means of finding profitable employment for all sorts of prisoners, young and old, skilled and unskilled, even to cranks and imbeciles of whom not a few are sent here, cannot be over estimated.

Much as has been done during the past six years in enlarging, rebuilding, and making permanent improvements upon the prison premises, and beautifying the grounds, there are still several additions required. First is the enlargement of cell space, to obviate the necessity of two prisoners occupying one cell, as in many cases has to be for about half the year. The uncleanness which doubling is productive of, is of such a serious character that no such facilities as it affords should be permitted to exist longer than necessary to make provision, by sufficient accommodation, to give each prisoner a separate cell. Then the cell space for solitary confinement already referred to, and the erection of a paint shop for the wood-working industry.

The subject of the better lighting of the premises is worthy of attention. Very often the supply of gas is far from satisfactory, and keeping the possible introduction of the incandescent system in view, the new engine to be put in the new shop will be of sufficient capacity for that purpose, including the lighting of the Insane Asylum, and the Female Reformatory, when it has been decided to adopt it.

The entire abolition of the employment of prisoners under the contract system, which from the first has been in some measures unsatisfactory, finally terminated with the fiscal year, and I am now at liberty to say, that whatever the ultimate outcome of the new industries to be operated, as also that of the woodworking one under the piece price plan, they will be very bad if they are not productive of better results, and prove more satisfactory in every respect than the contract system as experienced in this prison has been. I look forward hopefully to the very best results from all the industries to be operated in the south and new shops, both as to returns for the prison labor, and in their healthful influence upon the prisoners.

The question is often asked by visitors, whether, or how near the prison comes to be self-sustaining, prompted to ask it doubtless from the general appearance of the prisoners, and the activity displayed in the several industrial employments at which they are engaged. To that goal the prison has not yet attained, and it may not be attainable, but when the returns shew that the products of the labor amounts to \$53,527.00, against an expenditure for maintenance of \$65,000 00 and this with prisoner's under an average term of sentence of about six months, the management may fairly claim, that the shewing is creditable to say the least, and they can safely promise, that still better results may be looked for; 568 of the 739 prisoners received were on sentence of six months and under.

The evening school class, under the teaching of Mr. Boddy, continues to be not only attractive to the prisoners, but most profitable to them. A reference to the statistics under the head of Education shews, that of the 739 received within the year, 191 had received no education, and 39 could only read. In all cases

where the sentence was of sufficient length, say four months and over, to give time to make some progress in teaching them, they, as far as the facilities permitted, had the privilege of attending the classes, and very good results were reached in many cases. It is worthy on consideration, if instead of the time devoted to this branch of the prisons reformatory work of two hours on two nights a week, it could not be increased to four or six nights, and divide the prisoners into classes according to their status in learning. If neglected in this respect by those responsible for it when free, and as admitted by all who have studied the subject of crime, that the want of education is one of the greatest factors in producing criminals, and after an experience of nine years I am warranted in endorsing it, then may it not be considered an obligation of the Province to its wards, to remedy this to the fullest extent within its power, and make it compulsory on prisoners while in custody here to attend school. Under the indeterminate sentence, proficiency in education becomes an obligation for the attainment of liberty.

A recognition of the valuable services rendered to the prisoners, by the ministers of the city, is due ; who without remuneration, come at all seasons and in all weather, to preach the word to them. That their labor is appreciated and productive of much good, is attested by the respectful and close attention given to their ministrations. It may safely be said, that many of the city congregations might very profitably learn a lesson from the respectful decorum and deportment to be seen every Sabbath afternoon and morning in the prison chapel ; and this is not infrequently alluded to by ministers who recognize it as an encouraging reward for their efforts. Then the same recognition of the services and self denial is due to Mr. H. Cassels, and his staff of Sunday school teachers, who, without a break scarcely from the beginning to the end of the year, are with their classes prompt at 9 o'clock every Sunday. It is in many cases exceedingly interesting, to read the letters of prisoners to their friends, when referring to the new-found source of pleasure, in the study of the Scriptures in the classes, and granting that they are not all sincere, that good influences and permanent reformation result from this source is undeniable, and many instances can be advanced to sustain this. When a prisoner, stained with crime, is seated face to face with a teacher, who is inspired with the truth of the message he brings, and hears that message pointedly delivered to himself, he is much more likely to give heed to it than if spoken to the whole body collectively, it is spoken to him personally, hence the arrangement of having a Sunday school conducted on the same principle, as in connection with the city churches, followed by an afternoon service, is admirable, and the good done through it cannot be estimated. I again acknowledge the value of this branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association work, under whose auspices it is carried on.

The subject of a better system of registration and identification of criminals is worthy of consideration. It is a common occurrence for them to move from one place to another after conviction, and under an assumed name pursue their calling, then when convicted of crime plead a first offence, and by this means get off with a light sentence, when if their record and history were known to the magistrate, they would be sent up possibly for a long period. Since the introduction in France of the Bertillon system of registration, crime has very largely decreased, owing largely to its assistance in the identification of criminals ; escape under an assumed name in a new field of operation being impossible. The criminal by profession discounts imprisonment as an attendant of his calling, but he does not like to have his record follow him, especially if it means long sentences. A few periods of five to fifteen years fills up the sum of life, hence he

deems it better to abandon a calling that may suddenly deprive him of liberty for the remainder of his days, and settles down to lead an honest life. For some months, all the criminals, and by that is meant thieves, burglars and the like, as distinct from the tramp and drunkard, have been registered under the Bertillion system in the Central Prison, but to be of service to its full extent, there would require to be a central bureau, say in connection with the Provincial Detective Department, where all records and photos could be kept; then if A B, known and registered in this city, finds it suits his purpose to visit London or some point where he is not known, commits a robbery, falls into custody, gives his name as C D, pleads a first offence from necessity, on the pretence of being destitute, it maybe, he would be held till his photo and description could be sent to the Central Bureau, and a reply received giving his record as far as known. By some such means as this, many noted rascals would be successfully followed, and meet their just deserts.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,

Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1888	346	
Committed during the year.....	739	
Recaptured	3	
	—	1088
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	705	
“ on payment of fine.....	7	
“ by remission of sentence.....	9	
“ by conviction quashed	2	
Re-transferred to common gaols	3	
Died in prison hospital	1	
Transferred to lunatic asylum	2	
Escaped from custody.....	7	
	—	736
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1889	352	
	—	1088

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

To Central Prison	510	
To Common Gaol	229	
	—	739

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married.....	198	
Single	506	
Widowers	35	
	—	739

EDUCATION.

Read and write	509	
“ only.....	39	
No education	191	
	—	739

AGES.

Under 18	42	
From 18 to 20	64	
“ 20 to 30	319	
“ 30 to 40	145	
“ 40 to 50	108	
“ 50 to 60	46	
“ 60 to 70	15	
	—	739

NATIONALITIES.

England	111
Ireland.....	101
Scotland	36
Canada.....	383
United States	88
Other countries	20
	— 739

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England.....	242
Roman Catholic	263
Presbyterian	87
Methodist.....	100
Baptist	31
Lutheran	7
Congregational	7
Pagan	2
	— 739

HABITS.

Temperate.....	100
Intemperate.....	639
	— 739

SENTENCES.

One month and under.....	46
Over 1 month and up to 2 months	45
“ 2 “ “ 3 “	160
4 months	79
5 “	21
6 “	217
7 “	3
8 “	4
9 “	24
12 “	67
14 “	3
15 “	7
16 “	1
18 “	29
19 “	1
20 “	2
21 “	1
22 “	1
23 “	20
24 “	8
	— 739

Average duration of sentence—6, 20, 30 months.

CRIMES

Assault	26
" and robbery	6
" and battery	4
" a constable,	22
" aggravated,	15
" and doing bodily harm	10
" attempt to commit felony	1
Attempt to escape from Central Prison	3
" carnal knowledge of girl under 10 years	3
Bigamy	5
Burglary	7
Breaking gaol and larceny	1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	9
Burglary and larceny	21
Being found in bonded car G.T.R.	3
Cattle stealing	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	2
Carbreaking and robbery	3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 12 years	3
Chicken stealing	3
Cruelty to a horse	—
Drunk	34
" and disorderly	13
" " vagrancy	1
" " larceny	3
Desertion from "A" Battery	2
Defacing marks on saw logs	2
Damage to property	2
Disorderly	6
Embezzlement	4
Escaped from custody	1
Forgery	5
False pretences	10
" " and larceny	1
Felonious wounding	10
" receiving	3
Gaol breaking	1
Horse stealing	14
House breaking and robbery	3
Habitual frequenters house of ill fame	2
Indecent assault	9
" exposure	3
Keeping house of ill fame	5
Larceny	279
" of trees	1
" and receiving	3
" " robbery	2
" of money	11
" of coal	4
" of horse and buggy	2
" " " cutter	1

Larceny and uttering base coin.....	1
“ “ gaol breaking	2
Malicious injury to property	4
“ killing of cattle	1
“ wounding	4
Misdemeanour.....	1
Obtaining money, false pretences	4
Obstructing police	2
Perjury.....	2
Refusing to support wife	1
“ “ family.....	2
Resisting sheriff's officer.....	1
Selling liquor without license.....	2
“ “ to Indians.....	3
Shooting with intent	4
Shop breaking and robbery.....	3
Trespass on railway.....	4
Unlawful wounding.....	4
Vagrancy.....	108
Wounding with intent to do bodily harm	1
— 739	

OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	8	Farmers	7
Actors	2	File cutters	1
Boilermakers	2	Firemen	11
Barbers	7	Fur dressers	1
Bakers	7	Fullers	1
Blacksmiths	9	Gardeners	4
Barristers	1	Grooms	4
Builders	1	Glassblowers	1
Broom makers.....	4	Gilders	1
Bartenders	3	Grocers	1
Bookbinders	2	Hostlers	6
Bootblacks	1	Harnessmakers	1
Brakemen	4	Labourers	329
Brickmakers	1	Locksmiths	1
Brassfounders	1	Lathers	1
Bricklayers	7	Machinists	7
Butchers	19	Moulders	12
Chairmakers	2	Mattress makers	1
Cabinetmakers	1	Music teachers	2
Clerks	14	Miners.....	3
Cigar makers.....	2	Painters	44
Carpenters.....	35	Peddlars	5
Cooks	8	Printers	4
Coopers	4	Polishers.....	1
Chimneysweeps.....	1	Plasterers	7
Coachmen	2	Porters	1
Carriage painters	1	Photographers	1
Druggists	2	Potters	1
Engineers	1	Sailmakers	1
Engine drivers	2	Steel polishers	1

Shoemakers	25	Teamsters	12
Sailors	22	Telegraph operators	1
Steamfitters	5	Tobacco workers	1
Stone cutters	7	Jewellers	2
Sawyers	2	Upholsterers	1
Spinners	1	Waiters	7
Stenographers	1	Watchmakers	1
Saw grinders	1	Wigmakers	1
Tailors	27		
Tinsmiths	5		739
Teachers	2		

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

Algoma	24	Northumberland	11
Brant	18	Norfolk	1
Bruce	3	Oxford	12
Carleton	45	Ontario	9
Essex	20	Peel	2
Elgin	17	Perth	1
Frontenac	13	Peterboro	2
Grenville	20	Renfrew	5
Gray	6	Rat Portage	1
Halton	2	Simcoe	22
Hastings	12	Stormont	2
Haldimand	2	Victoria	1
Huron	3	Waterloo	18
Kent	18	Wellington	15
Lanark	3	Wentworth	60
Lincoln	13	Welland	22
Lambton	25	York	259
Middlesex	50		
Nippising	2		739

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1888, and ending September 30th, 1889.

Broom shop	24,490
Tailor "	4,122
Shoe "	1,997
Woodworking shop	21,057
Brickyard	25,086
Carpenters and painters	3,103
Tinsmiths and machinists	829
Blacksmiths and helpers	1,108
Bricklayers and bricklayers labourers making permanent improvements	3,070
General work in yard	684
Mercer reformatory	985
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,419
	<hr/> 89,950

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of domestics employed from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889.

October 1888	1159
November "	1154
December "	1454
January 1889	1164
February "	1281
March "	1570
April "	1160
May "	1086
June "	1272
July "	986
August "	1291
September "	1049
	— 14,626

RETURN shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed, from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889.

MONTH.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and under punishment.	Unemployed, bad weather, and waiting for material.	Sick in cells.
October 1888	148	168	58	40
November "	149	156	30	64
December "	186	175	128	96
January 1889	202	249	404	94
February "	238	239	576	129
March "	266	290	185	110
April "	195	191	210	81
May "	160	210	43	54
June "	161	223	467	61
July "	54	186	369	77
August "	107	176	892	93
September "	133	182	492	98
Totals	1999	2445	3854	997

RETURN shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending
September 30th, 1889.

DAY.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	346	369	393	429	395	403	392	357	344	338	345	351
2.....	349	367	393	429	396	399	392	355	344	332	347	349
3.....	357	369	395	429	396	399	392	361	341	340	343	347
4.....	357	369	395	427	396	396	396	356	340	338	343	344
5.....	356	378	400	425	396	403	393	356	346	344	347	348
6.....	355	377	399	425	392	401	391	355	345	343	345	356
7.....	355	375	399	424	396	399	391	350	346	343	346	353
8.....	353	379	408	423	396	397	389	354	343	352	344	353
9.....	354	379	408	422	395	395	386	353	343	348	345	353
10.....	354	385	410	422	395	395	382	348	339	354	339	352
11.....	356	383	410	421	410	398	380	341	333	359	339	352
12.....	354	385	415	420	409	404	381	341	333	357	339	349
13.....	354	381	411	420	413	399	376	337	336	356	342	346
14.....	354	388	411	417	413	401	376	335	337	356	341	357
15.....	358	388	411	415	412	401	375	341	333	354	349	354
16.....	356	387	411	415	415	407	372	341	335	351	349	350
17.....	353	386	409	413	415	407	371	343	347	350	345	349
18.....	345	386	411	406	414	403	366	337	341	352	345	346
19.....	345	386	415	406	413	400	366	337	345	349	341	348
20.....	343	389	418	408	412	404	362	335	341	343	340	345
21.....	343	389	413	403	411	401	362	330	355	343	337	345
22.....	342	387	419	400	411	400	366	333	342	347	336	345
23.....	346	386	419	399	413	396	368	351	342	346	336	345
24.....	355	389	418	397	413	396	367	351	340	350	335	341
25.....	352	389	418	392	410	395	362	346	338	347	333	345
26.....	351	393	417	388	409	392	358	346	347	345	337	349
27.....	358	390	420	388	403	394	360	345	343	345	341	354
28.....	358	395	420	388	406	391	360	344	346	345	353	356
29.....	361	392	434	389	...	398	357	343	338	344	353	356
30.....	361	391	434	386	...	394	356	342	338	344	352	352
31.....	369	...	429	391	...	394	...	343	...	343	351	...
Total.....	10950	11505	12764	12727	11355	12562	11245	10708	10247	10758	10620	10492

Total number for the year.....	135,933
Highest any one month.....	12,764
" " day.....	434
Lowest any one month.....	10,245
" " day.....	330
Average per month.....	11,327
" " day.....	372

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

Annual return of the medical department of the Central Prison, showing the average number of patients in hospital per day for each month, from 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

October	1888	2.20
November	"	4.46
December	"	5.90
January	1889	7.06
February	"	7.80
March	"	8.60
April	"	7.00
May	"	6.68
June	"	6.80
July	"	5.00
August	"	4.90
September	"	6.80
Daily average for the year		6.00
Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1889		4

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from
October 1st, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

Industrial department	89,950
Domestics	14,626
Sick in hospital	1,999
Sick in cells and convalescent	997
Confined in cells and under punishment	2,445
Unemployed, inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work and waiting material	3,854
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	22,062
	—135,933

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 15th October, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the work in the Sunday School at the Central Prison has been carried on throughout the year on the same lines as formerly, and there has been nothing differing from the work of past years to which special attention can be called.

The staff of teachers continues to be of sufficient strength to enable us to overtake the work with considerable satisfaction, and, we believe, success. The utmost harmony has prevailed between the several members of the staff, as well as between them and the prison authorities. We believe that the prison rules are universally complied with by the teachers, and on the part of the warden, deputy warden, sergeant and guards, there has been the utmost courtesy and consideration towards the teachers. We have every ground for believing that the work done has been productive of much spiritual good to some of the men who have come under our instruction.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS.
Supt. C. P. S. S.

REPORT OF PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, October 17th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the various reports of the work carried on by the Prisoners' Aid Society for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The reports are from the Superintendent of the Andrew Mercer Sunday School the Central Prison Sunday School and the report of the schoolmaster paid by the association, of his work in the Central Prison. Also a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the association during the past year. These reports speak for themselves. The work is, we believe, every day increasing in its beneficial character, and we are more convinced of the value of a system by which we obtain an influence over the prisoners during their residence in prison, which enables us to practically direct and assist them on their discharge; and the results of the work we believe, are of permanent value.

The nature of the work may be indicated by the following minutes of assistance given to discharged prisoners. Total number assisted during the year 723; the manner of assistance as follows:—Work provided for 319; provisions given to 71 families of prisoners; 39 articles of furniture given; rent paid in 9 cases; 193 articles of clothing distributed; tools and materials given to 53; railway fares paid for 23; 3 assisted to go to their friends in Europe; 4,343 meals given and 1,344 night lodgings; loans made to discharged prisoners to the extent of \$312.85, of which they have returned \$218.90 during the year; one youth apprenticed who is giving every satisfaction to his employer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. WHITE
President:

Prisoners Aid Association.

Receipts for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1889.

Government grant	\$1,000 00
Municipal grants.....	240 00
Grant from City of Toronto.....	600 00
Subscriptions.....	511 94
Loans repaid	218 90
Collected at annual meeting.....	17 65
Rent	48 00
Central Bank dividend.....	293 67
	\$2,930 16

Disbursements for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1889.

Food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares rent, loans, etc., to 723 ex-prisoners.....	\$1,026 43
Central Prison night school, master's salary, books, etc...	204 76
Gaol day school, master's salary	200 00
Books, etc., for Sunday school at A. M. Reformatory and Central Prison	29 23
Printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc.....	113 51
Water, light, and fuel	185 40
Paid on building, insurance and interest	401 95
Agents' salary and sundries	581 31
	\$2,742 59

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I would respectfully submit the following report of the Central Prison Night School, from 1st January to 30th September, 1889.

At the request of your Association I took charge of the school on the 1st of January, 1889.

The school-room which is situated on the first floor of the north wing, has accommodation for about 48 men and is fairly well lighted and ventilated. The

annexed table will show the attendance for each month and the number in the several classes.

MONTH.	No. on S. Roll.	Disch'rg'd during Month.	No. in 1st & 2nd Primer.	No. in 2nd Reader.	No. in 3rd Reader.	No. in 4th Reader.
January.....	53	2	8	16	17	12
February.....	52	3	7	17	15	13
March.....	50	3	9	15	13	13
April.....	51	4	2	18	15	16
May.....	56	4	11	14	16	14
June.....	57	3	10	19	13	15
September.....	50	2	8	17	12	13

The attendance at the school is excellent, and it is highly gratifying to notice the desire of the men for knowledge as evinced by their earnest attention to instruction and their application to study, as well as their cheerful persevering spirit and their general good deportment in the school.

The subjects taught are writing, reading and arithmetic, with occasionally a lesson on geography, or some other subject, but as many of the men are unable to write, and some of them cannot read, they require considerable time and individual attention in these subjects, which are of the highest importance to them and in which most of them in time make fair progress.

I am glad to report that the school not only stirs the activities of the minds of these men, but also the impulses of their better nature, and infuses a spirit of manliness and an ambition to be men, and at times when speaking of some great discoverer or some noble man, I have seen their eyes kindle with admiration of what was noble or good, and have noticed an increased earnestness in their application to their studies.

The men also deeply appreciate the kindness of those to whom they are indebted for their privileges, and in their exercises in letter writing it is pleasing to note such expressions as these: "I love to learn and I thirst for knowledge. I am the only son of a widowed mother and am her only support, and I shall heartily thank the officers of this institution for all the instruction I get here."

Another says: "I have learned a great deal which will be a benefit to me, especially in arithmetic of which I knew nothing, except addition and that very imperfectly. I have also improved very much in reading and writing, and I shall be able to make rapid progress. *I have also resolved to become a better and a wiser man*, and I believe it to be my duty to you, and to all concerned in our welfare to show that I am thankful and (that I) appreciate all that has been done for my good."

In concluding this report, I would express my sincere thanks to the Warden and Deputy Warden for their kindness and the interest they take in the school, and their attention to everything in the way of making the school-room comfortable, convenient, and pleasant. The kindness and courtesy of the officials and guards has made my duties pleasant. I would specially mention guard Hartley, who in addition to his other duties renders valuable assistance in the Night School and takes a deep interest in the work. I would also thank your association for the liberal manner in which you have provided the supplies and school requisites when needed, and the prompt responses to all communications addressed to your honorable board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BODDY.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1889.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO,

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario.

SIR:—The annual report of the Medical department of the Central Prison for the past year shows an almost entire absence of summer diseases. The same statement will apply to the previous summer.

The ventilation in summer is much superior to that of winter. I have on several occasions, in previous reports, drawn attention to the lack of efficient winter ventilation in the corridors in which are the cells of the prisoners. In consequence of this deficiency we have during January, February, March and April of every year a large number of cases of rheumatism and inflammation of the air passages, especially tonsillitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and occasionally laryngitis.

Diphtheria is very rare in the Prison.

These diseases are not chargeable to the food, the clothing, the work, the cold, but primarily to the impurity of the air, and perhaps secondary to contagion. Pure night air will not produce these diseases.

The remedy is to bring into each corridor, all through the night, abundance of outside air, either cold or warm, the latter preferable, and then by the present steam pipes keep up such a degree of heat as will ensure for each prisoner a continuous supply of pure air.

It would have been better if the aperture in the top of each cell for the escape of exhaled air had been over the feet rather than over the head of the convict. This, however, could be easily rectified by carrying a tin pipe from the aperture to the other end of the cell, and thus avoid draft over the head and face.

The Allwise One is unceasingly engaged fifteen or sixteen times every minute by his own delicate machinery, filtering out from the blood of the lungs, dead, offensive, poisonous materials, and we should do all we can in carrying out his views, so as to avoid as far as possible ever inhaling exhaled air.

The general health of the prisoners, with the above exceptions, has been excellent.

The hospital is lighted and aired on only one side. In any contemplated enlargement of the prison it is hoped that we shall obtain a hospital with windows on opposite sides, so that the air by cross currents can be kept pure, and there will be no dark corners and no stagnant air.

There ought to be some cells specially constructed for insane cases till they can be removed to the asylum. If this is not done, I fear we shall have suicides in the Prison, for we always have on hand cases more or less insane.

This provision is desirable for the comfort of the other prisoners.

THE following list indicates the applications for treatment made by prisoners able to work, and their diseases :

DISEASE.	No. OF APPLICATIONS.	DISEASE.	No. OF APPLICATIONS.
Abrasions.....	10	Inflammation of nose.....	6
Acne.....	19	“ “ lymphatic glands.....	18
Abscess.....	40	“ “ arm.....	6
Aneroxia.....	340	“ “ fingers.....	8
Ague.....	26	“ “ knee.....	2
Aguish.....	174	“ “ leg.....	1
Asthma.....	18	Insanity.....	6
Boils.....	18	Insomnia.....	46
Bubo.....	16	Irritability of bladder.....	12
Bronchitis.....	6	Lumbago.....	98
Balanitis.....	4	Masturbation.....	16
Burns and Scalds.....	2	Neuralgia.....	121
Bunion.....	2	Nervousness.....	18
Cancer.....	1	Nausea.....	6
Cystitis.....	2	Orchitis.....	8
Catarrh—Nasal.....	100	Pains alleged to exist.....	281
Coryza.....	64	Paralysis, partial.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	12	Pediculi Pubis.....	20
Constipation.....	760	Phthisis.....	2
Contusions and wounds.....	89	Pleurisy.....	16
Cramps.....	219	Rheumatism, mild.....	192
Coughs and colds.....	805	“ “ inflammatory.....	16
Debility.....	141	Scabies.....	20
Diarrhœa.....	164	Sciatica.....	16
Dysentery.....	2	Sore throat.....	84
Dysuria.....	10	“ “ syphilitic.....	46
Epilepsy.....	84	Spermatorrhœa.....	84
Eczema.....	20	Sprains.....	16
Eruptions.....	46	Synovitis.....	10
Epistaxis.....	4	Stricture of urethra.....	92
Entropion.....	1	Scrofula.....	40
Feverishness.....	44	Syphilis, primary.....	16
Flatulency.....	28	“ secondary.....	49
Fistula—anal.....	2	Toothache.....	216
Gonorrhœa.....	41	Teeth extracted.....	98
Gleet.....	16	“ “ and replaced.....	18
Hæmoptysis.....	1	Ulcer.....	84
Hæmorrhoids.....	68	Vertigo.....	20
Headache.....	94	Varicocele.....	2
Hernia.....	20	Varicose veins.....	16
Heart disease.....	4	Vomiting.....	24
Indigestion.....	246	Warts.....	16
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	Worms, tape.....	6
Inflammation of hand.....	2	“ oxyuris.....	10

ANNUAL RETURNS of the Central Prison Hospital, showing the number of prisoners admitted into hospital and their diseases :

DISEASE.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.	DISEASE.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.
Ague.....	1	Insanity.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Abscess.....	3	Neuralgia.....	2
Bleeding from gums.....	1	Orchitis.....	2
Boils.....	1	Pleurisy.....	3
Cramps.....	3	Phthisis pulmonatis.....	2
Cancer.....	1	Rheumatism.....	17
Circumcision.....	1	Syphilis.....	1
Coughs and colds.....	14	Sprain of ankle.....	1
Contusions.....	4	Sore throat, severe.....	13
Conjunctivitis.....	4	Stricture of urethra.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	1	Ulcer.....	9
Diarrhœa.....	2	Wounds.....	4
Debility.....	3		
Dysentery.....	1	OPERATIONS ON HOSPITAL CASES.	
Erysipelas.....	1	For Hæmorrhoids.....	2
Eczema.....	1	Ingrowing toe nail.....	1
Feverish.....	8	Amputation of fingers.....	3
Fracture of leg.....	1		
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	DEATHS.	
Inflammation of ankle.....	2	One, from consumption.....	1
Inflammation of lymphatic glands..	1		
“ “ bowels.....	1		
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1		

AVERAGE number of patients in hospital per day for each month from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889 :

October, 1888.....	2.2
November, “.....	4.46
December, “.....	5.9
January, 1889.....	7.06
February, “.....	7.8
March, “.....	8.6
April, “.....	7.
May, “.....	6.68
June, “.....	6.8
July, “.....	5.
August, “.....	4.9
September, “.....	6.8

Average number per day for the year..... 6.

Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1889..... 4

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS,

Surgeon to the Central Prison.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

In presenting the Ninth Annual Report upon the working of this institution for the year ending 30th September, 1889, it is gratifying to note the very favorable report which the Superintendent of the institution is able to make in regard to the work accomplished.

The Superintendent draws attention to the difference in the class of inmates now in custody, compared with those of former years, and the distinction is a noticeable one, and in consequence of the greater proportion of those now in residence being more or less imbecile, both mentally and physically, less prospect can be entertained of moral improvement with those at present in the institution by disciplinary agencies and reformatory influences, and the fears expressed by the Superintendent as to the future conduct of a number of them is not groundless.

A perusal of the report will show, however, the number of agencies employed in looking after the welfare of the inmates discharged. It is pleasing also to note that this very important question of the future welfare of the inmates has in the past and continues to be so well looked after, and if after the liberation of any inmate a downward course is still pursued, it must be the result of voluntary and perverse determination.

No changes have been made in the ordinary routine working of the institution during the past year, nor has any event occurred to interfere with its regular and systematic working.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

It is with pleasure that I am again able to call attention at the close of another year to the good and satisfactory working of the Industrial Refuge, and would call special attention to the Superintendent's report, as evidence of the good results which are following, and it is doubtful whether any other institution established with like objects in view, can show a better record in regard to the happy influences which have been produced by such disciplinary work, the fact that out of a population of 114, six, or less than one per cent. are known to be living incorrect lives, and it is equally pleasing also to note, that a very large proportion of the others are known to be living exemplary lives, and are proving to be good members of society.

The following summary shews the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge during the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Reformatory.

	1888.	1889.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)..	117	121
“ “ since admitted.....	158	124
“ “ transferred from Refuge.....	....	....
Total number in custody during the year.....	275	245
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	138	148
“ payment of fines.....	7	....
“ remission of sentence.....	1	....
“ conviction quashed.....	1	....
“ by order of the court.....	....	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	....	....
“ Refuge for Girls.....	6	5
Died.....	1	....
Re-arrested for escape.....	....	1
	154	157
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.).....	121	88

Refuge.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)..	39	49
“ “ since admitted.....	21	19
“ “ recaptured.....	....	1
Total number in residence.....	60	69
Discharged on expiration of term.....	4	13
“ warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.....	....	1
Apprenticed by order of Inspector.....	7	12
Transferred to Reformatory.....	....	....
	11	26
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).....	49	43

Attached to the Superintendent's report will be found tables giving full statistical information respecting the inmates of both Reformatory and Refuge.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with previous year.

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.		
	Total ex- penditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total ex- penditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ c.	C. M.	\$ c.	\$ c.	C. M.	\$ c.
Medicines and Medical comforts.....	206 45	2.4	1 24	239 51	2.9	1 53
Butcher meat and fish.....	2092 19	24.2	12 60	2194 21	26.9	14 00
Flour, bread and meal.....	1745 57	20.2	10 52	1804 16	22.4	11 68
Butter.....	453 00	5.2	2 73	712 94	8.8	4 54
Groceries.....	3062 62	35.5	18 45	3286 06	40.2	20 93
Potatoes and vegetables.....	506 67	5.9	3 05	197 19	2.4	1 25
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	2244 58	26.0	13 53	1899 50	23.3	12 10
Fuel.....	285 93	3.2	1 71	7497 12	91.9	47 79
Gas, oil, candles and matches.....	565 69	6.6	3 41	671 58	8.2	4 28
Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances.....	570 58	6.6	3 43	771 11	9.4	4 91
Furniture and furnishings.....	851 80	9.9	5 13	579 06	7.1	3 69
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1292 83	15.0	7 79	1237 65	15.1	7 89
Repairs and alterations.....	690 64	8.0	4 16	485 09	6.0	3 10
Printing, postage and stationery.....	382 40	4.5	2 30	405 41	5.0	2 58
Water supply.....	1467 33	16.1	8 84	910 88	11.2	5 80
Library, schools and religious services...	528 96	6.0	3 18	434 44	5.3	2 77
Unenumerated.....	1090 40	12.7	6 57	771 28	9.4	4 91
Salaries and wages.....	10270 87	\$1.19.0	61 87	10107 02	\$1.23 7	64 37
Total.....	28304 47	3.27	170 51	34234 21	4.19.	218 10

Average No. of inmates
in 1888—166.

Average No. of inmates
in 1889—157.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shows the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom:—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 565.

Total revenue.....	\$558 78
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines.....	56 24

Net revenue.....	\$302 54
------------------	----------

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 53.54 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 8,560.

Total revenue.....	\$3,296 96
Less cost of materials and water.....	836 29

Net revenue.....	\$2,460 67
------------------	------------

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 28.74 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 1,838.	
Total revenue.....	\$315 23
Less cost of material.....	97 53
	<hr/>
	\$217 70
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 11.84 cents.	

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

7,805 days at 30 cents per day.....	\$2,341 50
Clothing for inmates on discharge	220 33
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$2,561 83

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were :—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch.....	\$358 78	\$302 54
Laundry “	3,296 96	2,460 67
Knitting “	315 23	217 70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenue.....	\$3,970 97	\$2,980 91
Making clothing for inmates, etc	2,561 83	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me after my inspections are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Mercer Reformatory on the 22nd of May. I found that there were 93 inmates under charge distributed at their daily employments as follows :—

Those employed from which revenue is derived, pant making, knitting for supplies, laundry work for the city and Central prison.....	36
Those employed from which no revenue is derived, as mending and washing clothing, house cleaning, kitchen and bakery work, dining room, etc., etc.	33
Those in the house, employed as nurses, sick, etc.....	24

The health of the inmates was excellent and has been good for many months. There was one case of lung disease, which was contracted prior to the admission of the inmate to the institution. Since the date of my last report, no matter of great importance has transpired to interfere with regular routine work of the institution. During the winter months a number of visits were made, and I found the order and discipline well maintained.

The population has not increased of late ; there are no material changes taking place in the reformatory requiring observation. I found the premises in excellent order, the women busily employed, and the general work of the institution progressing very satisfactorily.

The grounds are in good order ; considerable improvements have been effected by better cultivation during the past two years.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Mercer Reformatory, on the 22nd day of May. On that day there were 45 children under charge. I found them with one exception in good health and actively employed, and giving evidence of careful training in the several departments in which they were instructed.

Considerable time was spent in noting the mental condition of the children in this department, with a view of determining as to their progress in the past, and their aptitude for training in the several branches of work in the future. The desirability of paying strict attention to the employment of the children with a view of developing to the best advantage their individual capacities, so as to promote their better mental and physical condition, is a matter of the highest importance. It is gratifying to note that in this regard the strictest attention is given to the different characteristics of the children upon their admission to the Reformatory, and detailing those to positions specially suited to their capacity.

I found all the apartments in excellent order, clean and neatly kept, and the work in this section of the institution progressing very satisfactorily.

I made another inspection of the Mercer Reformatory on the 5th of September. I visited all the different apartments of the Institution, and inquired into the general working of it, both in regard to due performance of duty by the officials, the carrying out of disciplinary arrangements and general management throughout.

I found that there were on the day of my visit ninety inmates in residence—thirty-eight of whom were employed in industrial work from which revenue is derived; five of the recent admissions were being instructed in needle work, etc.; ten were employed as domestics in various ways; fourteen were also employed in domestic work in the kitchen, baking, dining-room, etc.; fifteen were employed in domestic laundry work; four were sick, and four were incapable from various reasons to do labor of any description. Five infants were also in charge.

The laundry work of the Institution now proves to be the principal employment, as it is a difficult matter to obtain needle work of any description, even sufficient to fully employ the instructresses in that branch with a view of teaching the inmates. The industrial work in this branch of the Institution in this respect is not in a very satisfactory condition, as much more could be accomplished, and more revenue derived, provided material could be obtained for employment; owing, however, to various causes no immediate prospect of securing large orders for clothing, etc., is to be looked for, and in consequence necessary re-arrangements of the work-room operations will be effected.

No marked change in conducting the affairs of the Institution has taken place since the date of my last visit. A noticeable feature in the basement of the kitchen department and work-room was the neatness and order in which they are kept. The inmates were thoroughly employed, so far as their physical and mental abilities would admit. General good health prevails, in fact, since the opening of the Institution no period has elapsed when the general health and good sanitary condition of the Institution has been so marked as during the past seven or eight months. The large measure of attention required appears to be in the nursery, where the care and anxiety is greatest.

The number of weak-minded and imbecile persons sentenced to the Institution from time to time appears to be on the increase, and on account of the helplessness and mental condition of this class, but little can be done for their

improvement by moral or reformatory influences, more good can be accomplished by providing for a large number of them in some permanent home specially established for the care of such people, than by sentence for either longer or shorter periods to the Reformatory, with the hope that the influence brought to bear would be beneficial to them. No extraordinary occurrence worthy of note requires comment from me since the date of my last visit.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 19th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you the ninth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for females and Refuge for girls for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The daily average number of inmates is lower than it was the preceding year. The most satisfactory and only way that I know of to account for this decrease in number, is that the Reformatory discipline has been successful. Indeed, I do not remember any year since the opening of the Institution when so many who have served a term here are now doing well and earning an honest living.

It is, however, to be regretted that so many of those now in residence are very much below the average in intelligence, and although these poor unfortunates are not as responsible as others more gifted by nature, they are more difficult to manage; their understanding is weak, their memory defective, their will strong for evil; in such cases it is hard to make a lasting impression. I have grave fears that when they regain their liberty they will fall back into their old ways.

The general conduct of the inmates has been unusually good, if I except a few troublesome ones who alone have been subjected to any punishment. Much of our success in the management of the inmates must be attributed to the influence of the several religious services which are held regularly at the Reformatory. We realize more and more that religion alone will produce a true reformation of character, and we gratefully acknowledge the services of those who have so faithfully worked for this great end.

In looking over the record of punishments, I find 138 cases entered for the year, this includes 12 cases of punishment by confinement in dark cell.

On the evening of July 1st, six inmates, excited by the crowds of people and the music of the bands in the exhibition grounds near by, made an attempt at escape, five were brought back in a short time, the sixth was captured by one of the engineers and a police officer the next day. This inmate was re-arrested the evening before the expiration of her sentence and brought before Col. Denison, Police Magistrate, who sentenced her to an imprisonment of one month.

The work in the sewing machine shop has fallen off very considerably. We have had no orders from the wholesale houses for shirt or pant making, con-

sequently we have placed all the strong and able-bodied women at work in the laundries; those who remain in the sewing and knitting department are principally women whose health unfits them for hard labor.

The number of pieces made in the sewing room is 1,782, Knitting 861 pairs of socks and mitts.

The laundry work done for families in the city, for the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and for the Central Prison, has given satisfaction. The following figures will show the number of pieces laundried :

Central Prison, 86,470, together with 594 pairs of blankets, total, 87,064 ; Canada Pacific Railway Company, 22,809 ; City laundry, 61,856 ; besides all the washing and the ironing for inmates and staff.

Reading and writing classes were held as usual during the winter months for those who desired to learn, as we have found by experience that it is impossible to oblige women to attend those classes who are not willing to profit by them. We have left it entirely optional, whilst always urging as many of the younger girls to attend regularly as possible. You will notice by the appended tables that the percentage of those knowing how to read and write is the same, as usual, about three-fifths.

The nursery has been open all year, with a daily average of five infants.

In residence, October 1st, 1888	9
Entered with mothers	2
Born in the Reformatory.....	4

Total.....	15
------------	----

Taken out by mothers	8
Died	2
Sent to House of Providence	1
In nursery, September 30th, 1889	4

Total.....	15
------------	----

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the management of inmates who have infants; we cannot oblige them to keep all the rules strictly; in many cases they make their infants the excuse for evading those rules they might keep.

The health of the inmates has been very good, the hospital being opened only during two months from December 13th, 1888, to February 15th, 1889. No epidemic of any kind prevailed and no death occurred among the women.

Religious services have been held regularly as in former years. The Protestant inmates have every Sunday morning attended the Sunday School taught by a number of ladies from the different Protestant congregations of the city under the superintendence of W. H. Howland, Esq. A service is held every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock and every Thursday evening at half past six by a clergyman, member of the Ministerial Association.

Mass is celebrated for the Catholic inmates every Sunday at half past ten by a priest from St. Michael's Cathedral and a sermon is preached. Classes for religious instruction are held during the hours of the Protestant service.

The yield from the garden this year has been large, the potato crop is an unusually good one, fresh roots and vegetables were given regularly to the inmates during the season. The root-house is now well stocked for the winter

months, a few trees were planted at the east end of the grounds near the new fence which was put up last year. The grounds and garden have been kept in good order. Great attention and skill was bestowed upon them by the gardener.

I find on referring to last year's report that the necessity for a new refrigerator for meat was urged; it is utterly impossible to keep meat fresh during the summer in the one now in use.

The elevator for bringing food from the kitchen to the dining rooms, in use since the opening of the institution, is so heavy and cumbersome that it is injurious to those whose duty it is to work it. Something lighter and more easily moved is much required.

148 inmates were discharged on the expiration of sentence, disposed of as follows:—

Returned to friends	81
Situations found by members of Reformatory Staff.....	11
Ladies of the Sunday School found places for	5
Obtained situations for themselves	16
Went to House in connection with Prisoners' Aid Association...	5
" Convent of Good Shepherd	3
" Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	4
" House of Providence	1
" Convent at Sunnyside	1
Went earning living by peddling	1
Sent one to Scotland and one to Ireland, half of passage paid by Prisoners' Aid Association and half by Government....	2
Left unattended and unprotected for.....	28
Total.....	148

No changes were made in the staff with the exception of the dismissal of H. Thompson, night watchman, for refusing to obey orders.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

This branch of the institution is the one in which hope for the future good of the inmates has the surest foundation. Most of the girls admitted are happily too young to know much of the wickedness of the world, or at least to have formed habits of sin; this being the case I feel confident from past experience that the judicious training they receive will bear good fruit.

Since the opening of the Industrial Refuge nine years ago, 141 girls have been under instruction and discipline, of these 114 were sentenced direct to the Industrial Refuge, 27 were transferred from the Reformatory. These "transfers" were girls under eighteen years of age committed for a first offence, fearing that association with older criminals would be injurious to them; with your permission we transferred them to the Refuge; the result has been most satisfactory as during those nine years only three transfers have been re-committed. Of the 114 girls sentenced direct to the Refuge only six have proved unsatisfactory.

The benefits of the industrial training is clearly shown in the above statement that on an average only one girl yearly has failed, or nine girls in nine years. A fact I ought to mention here in reference to these failures is that each girl on her discharge went to her relatives. We having no authority to retain

her after the expiration of her sentence, these relatives unfortunately were, in almost all cases, idle and dissolute people.

I here desire to call your attention to the fact that not only has the discipline of the Refuge benefited those who were sentenced direct for an indefinite period, it has also been of incalculable benefit to the "transfers" who, were it not for the Refuge, would have been obliged to serve out their sentence in the Reformatory.

Ninety-eight girls have been discharged since the opening of the Industrial Refuge, we have been in correspondence with some of these girls during the past six years, four of them are respectably married, three are holding positions of trust, and all of them, save the nine failures, are as far as can be ascertained leading honest and upright lives. The usual routine of work, both in the school room and in the industrial department, has been regularly and conscientiously carried out under the immediate supervision of Miss Elliott. A great share of the success of the Refuge is due to Miss Elliott's peculiar adaptability for teaching and training the girls. I have been fortunate in having her valuable assistance in the management of the Refuge since the opening of the institution.

The girls have been very healthy during the year with the exception of two cases of serious illness, one of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever. Every precaution was taken to prevent infection.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the able assistance afforded by every member of the present staff in maintaining the discipline of both the Reformatory and Refuge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1888.....	121
“ “ twice received	124
	—245
Discharged on expiration of sentence	148
“ by order of Court.....	3
Transferred to Refuge	5
Re-arrested for escape.....	1
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1889.....	88
	—245

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	98
“ to Common Gaols	26
	—124

Nationalities.

England	22
Ireland	16
Scotland	6
Wales	1
United States	12
France	2
Newfoundland	1
Canada	64
	—124

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	45
Roman Catholics	35
Presbyterians	8
Baptists	4
Methodists	32
	—124

Social Condition.

Married	46
Single	78
	—124

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	51
Intemperate	73
	—124

Education.

Read and write	75
Read only	20
Neither read nor write	29
	—124

Ages.

Under 18 years	22
From 18 to 20	19
“ 20 “ 30	36
“ 30 “ 40	31
“ 40 “ 50	12
“ 50 “ 60	4
	—124

Sentences.

For 3 months	2
“ 4 “	1
“ 5 “	3
“ 6 “	69
“ 9 “	2
“ 12 “	21
“ 16 “	1
“ 18 “	8
“ 20 “	1
“ 22 “	1
“ 23 “	8
“ 23 “ and 23 days	2
“ 1 year and 364 days	3
“ 2 years	2
	—124

Crimes.

Arson.....	2
Assault and robbery.....	1
Assault and wounding.....	1
Attempt at Arson.....	1
Causing a disturbance on street.....	1
Causing a disturbance on street by being drunk.....	6
Disorderly.....	2
Drunkenness.....	7
Drunk and disorderly.....	2
Drunk, disorderly and vagrancy.....	1
False pretences.....	1
Felony.....	1
Feloniously wounding.....	3
Frequenting a house of ill-fame.....	1
Illusing and neglecting to support child.....	1
Inmates of disorderly house.....	2
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	6
Keeping a disorderly house.....	5
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	7
Larceny.....	25
Prostitution.....	6
Prostitution and vagrancy.....	6
Vagrancy.....	34
Vagrancy and drunkenness.....	1
Vagrancy and prostitution.....	1
	—124

Occupations.

Charwomen.....	10
Cooks.....	1
Furriers.....	1
Housekeeper.....	11
Laundresses.....	2
No occupation.....	16
Pedlers.....	1
Prostitutes.....	27
Servants.....	54
Waiters.....	1
	—124

Counties from which inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Algoma, District of.....	1	.....	1
Brant.....	1	.....	1
Bruce.....	1	.....	1
Carleton.....	2	5	7
Elgin.....	6	.....	6
Essex.....	5	.....	5
Frontenac.....	1	.....	1
Grey.....	7	.....	7
Hastings.....	2	.....	2
Kent.....	3	1	4
Lambton.....	1	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville.....	.....	2	2
Lincoln.....	4	.....	4
Middlesex.....	7	.....	7
Nipissing, District of.....	1	.....	1
Ontario.....	2	.....	2
Oxford.....	4	.....	4
Peterborough.....	1	.....	1
Simcoe.....	2	2	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay, District of.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo.....	.....	1	1
Wellington.....	1	.....	1
Wentworth.....	17	1	18
York.....	27	14	41
Total.....	98	26	124

NUMBER OF DAY'S WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders.....	1,838
“ for stock.....	160 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laundry, (City, C. P. Ry., Central Prison).....	8,560
Shirt and pant making.....	565
	—————11,123 $\frac{3}{4}$

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house cleaning.....	3,489 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cooks.....	366
Bakery.....	617
Dining-room.....	1,337 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laundry (inmates and staff).....	3,123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Learning to sew.....	769 $\frac{3}{4}$
" "knit.....	728 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory.....	4,682 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " washing own clothing.....	405 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nursery (attending infants).....	687 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nurse (hospital).....	102
	<hr/> 16,308 $\frac{1}{2}$

Daily average number of Infants in the Reformatory during the year ending
September 30th, 1889.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	9	9	8	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	4
2.....	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
3.....	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
4.....	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
5.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
6.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
7.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
8.....	10	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
9.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
10.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	5
11.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
12.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
13.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
14.....	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
15.....	9	0	7	8	8	8	6	4	3	2	3	4
16.....	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	4
17.....	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	4
18.....	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
19.....	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
20.....	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
21.....	9	9	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
22.....	9	9	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
23.....	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
24.....	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
25.....	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
26.....	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
27.....	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
28.....	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
29.....	9	8	7	8		7	6	3	2	3	3	4
30.....	9	8	7	8		7	6	3	2	3	3	4
31.....	9		7	8		7	5	3		3	4	
Total.....	280	262	218	249	224	232	192	119	77	76	94	129

Total 2,152
Average per day 5 $\frac{337}{32}$
Average per month 179 $\frac{1}{3}$

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1889.

DAY of MONTH.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	121	116	123	120	123	119	112	107	87	83	82	88
2.....	122	115	122	120	123	119	114	107	85	83	82	88
3.....	122	116	122	124	123	116	114	107	87	83	82	88
4.....	122	116	121	122	123	116	114	107	87	83	80	89
5.....	123	116	121	126	123	118	116	105	86	85	83	90
6.....	123	120	121	126	123	115	115	105	85	83	82	90
7.....	123	119	124	126	123	115	115	105	85	82	82	90
8.....	124	119	124	128	123	115	115	105	85	82	82	88
9.....	123	119	124	125	122	115	114	105	85	82	81	91
10.....	124	119	126	123	122	114	113	104	85	82	81	90
11.....	124	118	125	123	122	114	111	104	86	82	81	89
12.....	124	118	125	123	123	114	112	104	86	82	81	90
13.....	123	119	124	121	123	113	111	104	86	83	81	90
14.....	121	118	124	121	123	116	108	102	84	81	81	90
15.....	121	117	124	121	122	118	108	102	83	81	82	89
16.....	120	117	124	121	122	117	111	102	83	81	81	89
17.....	120	116	124	121	121	116	111	102	83	80	81	89
18.....	118	116	124	120	121	116	111	101	83	83	80	89
19.....	116	116	124	120	121	116	109	98	85	83	80	89
20.....	116	116	123	119	121	116	109	98	85	83	80	88
21.....	115	116	123	119	120	116	109	95	85	82	79	88
22.....	115	117	123	119	120	115	109	93	85	82	80	88
23.....	115	121	123	118	120	115	107	93	85	82	80	88
24.....	116	120	123	117	119	114	107	91	85	83	80	88
25.....	116	119	121	117	119	114	107	91	87	82	80	87
26.....	115	119	121	120	119	114	106	89	87	83	80	89
27.....	115	118	121	120	119	113	108	89	87	82	81	88
28.....	115	117	120	121	119	113	108	88	86	82	81	88
29.....	115	120	120	123		112	108	88	85	82	85	88
30.....	115	124	120	123		112	107	87	83	82	84	88
31.....	115		120	123		112		87		82	89	
Total.....	3697	3537	3804	3770	3402	3568	3319	3065	2556	2551	2524	2664

Total	38,457
Average per day	105 $\frac{113}{100}$
“ per month	3,204 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lowest number	79
Highest number	128

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of inmates, 1st Oct., 1889.....	49
“ “ “ since received	19
“ “ “ returned from apprenticeship.....	1
	—69
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	13
“ “ apprenticeship.....	12
“ “ order of His Excellency the Governor General	1
Remaining in Refuge 30th September, 1889.....	43
	—69

Sentences.

Direct to Refuge.....	14
Transferred from Reformatory.....	5
	—19

Nationalities.

Canada.....	16
Ireland.....	2
England.....	1
	—19

Religions.

Church of England.....	9
Presbyterian.....	4
Roman Catholic.....	3
Methodist.....	2
Baptist.....	1
	—19

Education

Read and write.....	5
Neither read nor write.....	14
	—19

Counties from which Girls were received.

Ontario.....	4
York.....	3
Brant.....	2
Leeds.....	2
Oxford.....	2
Northumberland.....	2
Algoma.....	1
Elgin.....	1
Nipissing.....	1
Wentworth.....	1
	—19

Ages.

Four years.....	1
Eight “.....	2
Nine “.....	2
Ten “.....	3
Eleven “.....	2
Twelve “.....	3
Thirteen years.....	2
Fourteen “.....	1
Fifteen “.....	1
Sixteen “.....	1
Seventeen “.....	1
	—19

Offences.

Destitute, without a home.....	12
Larceny.....	4
Arson.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	1
Frequenting.....	1
	—19

Sentences.

Six months.....	2
Twelve “.....	3
Twenty-three months.....	1
Two years.....	1
Three years and six months.....	1
Four “.....	1
Five “.....	9
Six “.....	1
	—19

Daily average population of the Refuge for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Day of Month.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	49	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	40	40	42
2	48	49	50	51	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
3	48	49	50	51	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	41
4	48	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
5	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	41	39	41	42
6	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
7	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
8	48	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
9	48	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
10	50	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
11	50	49	51	49	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
12	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
13	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	42	39	41	42
14	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	42	39	41	42
15	50	49	51	49	47	46	46	45	40	39	41	41
16	50	48	51	49	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	41
17	50	48	51	48	47	46	46	45	40	38	42	43
18	50	48	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	38	42	43
19	49	48	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	43
20	49	49	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	43
21	49	49	52	48	47	49	46	45	40	39	42	43
22	49	49	52	48	47	46	45	45	40	39	42	43
23	49	51	52	48	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
24	49	51	52	48	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
25	49	51	52	47	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
26	49	51	52	46	46	46	45	44	39	40	42	43
27	49	51	52	46	46	46	45	44	39	40	42	43
28	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	40	42	42
29	49	51	52	46	.....	45	45	44	39	40	43	42
30	49	50	52	46	.....	45	45	44	39	40	43	43
31	49	.....	52	46	.....	45	.....	44	.....	40	43	.....
Total	1520	1479	1591	1513	1299	1422	1357	1386	1242	1214	1289	1269

Total number of days16,581
Average per day..... $45\frac{53}{100}$
Average per month $552\frac{31}{100}$

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1889.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my ninth annual report, as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am pleased to report that the health of the inmates the past year has been exceptionally good. Not a single death occurred and less serious sickness existed than is usual.

Though we may naturally expect from the class who furnish recruits here, many cases of syphilis and other venereal complaints; and likewise many who from long debauch and advanced years have broken down constitutions, and are consequently not fitted for much labor for some time after their admission; and consequently not easy subjects for either physical, mental or moral reform; what can be said regarding either discipline or reform of such cases as the insane, weakminded, deformed or cripple? The past year we have had several who come under one or more of these classes, not one of whom is in anyway capable of understanding why she is in the institution, and if detained for a lengthened period of time would not be likely to be profited save physically.

On the other hand such cases while not contributing to any extent towards their own maintenance, and not amenable to moral influences or discipline, interfere to a greater or less extent with the discipline and satisfactory operation of the institution.

If the attention of judges and magistrates were drawn to these cases they might see the desirability of dealing with them in some other manner.

There were 5 or 6 insane inmates the past year though none of them were dangerous.

No complaints have been made to me regarding the diet or clothing, nor would there seem to be any ground for such complaint. The food is ample in quantity and of good quality, and besides the ordinary food, during the summer especially, extras are supplied, in the form of green vegetables in variety.

The improved physical condition is early manifest owing of course to the more regular mode of living, combined with the character of the diet, regularity of labor, sleep, food, and exercise. In nearly all cases they increase in weight.

The physical capabilities of inmates for the various kinds of work to be accomplished are carefully considered; and no injustice in this respect is done to any inmate knowingly.

The institution in all departments is kept scrupulously clean, and personal cleanliness is insisted upon. The premises in a sanitary point of view are in a good condition.

My relationship with the staff has as heretofore been pleasant.

Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

I have to report that the staff escaped any serious illness the past year. A few days at most was the limit of sickness or inability to discharge duties.

Following were the cases under treatment, viz.:—Abscess, 1; anæmia, 1; bilious, 5; bronchitis, 2; congestion of kidneys, 5; constipation, 2; coryza, 2; cold, 6; cough, 8; cramps, 1; dysmenorrhœa, 2; Eczema, 1; febriculæ, 1; headache, 2; indigestion, 2; worms, 1; nausea and vomiting, 2; pain, 3; rheumatism, 7; sciatica, 1; sorethroat, 6; weakness or want of appetite, 16.

The Reformatory Hospital.

The report regarding the hospital the past year is, I think, considering all circumstances, the most favorable I have been able to make during the nine years the institution has been in operation.

The year opened without a single bed being occupied in the hospital, the first admission thereto being on the 8th October, 1888. During the entire year there were never more than two inmates in the hospital at one time. During the months of November, April, May and June, not a single bed was occupied; while during the entire year the hospital contained no inmate on 210 days. The year closed without an inmate in that department.

Of the 9 inmates none was admitted a second time.

The ailments treated were as follows, viz.:—5 were treated for diseases of pregnancy and child birth; 1 had pneumonia; 1 had congestion of the kidneys; 1 had ulceration of the stomach and hemorrhage; 1 was insane, cripple, and physically a wreck.

The aggregate time spent in the hospital by these nine was 186 days; the shortest time spent by any inmate being 8 days, and the longest 49 days.

Of the foregoing 9 cases, one, that of the last referred to, was removed by authority to the House of Providence.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The past year there were 25 inmates under treatment for syphilis as against 31 the preceding year. Of that number twelve were in the ward at the beginning of the year and had spent varying periods of time ranging from 1 to 366 days previously in the ward, one case having been under treatment in all 1 year and 112 days prior to the first of the year now closing.

Of the total number 15 were either discharged from the ward or left by expiration of the term of sentence, during the year, leaving 10 inmates at the close of the year.

The largest number under treatment on any one day was 13, and the smallest number was 7.

The daily average number of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 10.02 as against 12.67 the preceding year.

As I have stated in previous reports, owing to the short term of sentences of some inmates their term expires before cure can possibly be effected; some of those in course of time, during the serving of successive sentences occupy this ward and are under treatment twice or oftener. Some of those in the ward, the

close of the year, have spent considerable time previously ; and those now serving sentence will remain for varying periods under treatment.

Of the 25 cases treated, their varied occupancy of this ward has been as follows :—

4	have spent from	18 to	50	days in the ward.
4	"	51	"	100
8	"	101	"	150
2	"	151	"	200
2	"	201	"	250
2	"	251	"	300
3	"	301	"	330

This period of treatment in some cases may appear to be very long, but it is chiefly with cases of what are known as tertiary syphilis, that patience, perseverance and time combined in treatment are required to deal with this loathsome disease. Some of the individuals are old and the disease of long standing, while habits of life, combined with want of means have been the reasons for neglect of previous treatment. The greater number have been able to work, while a few have been incapacitated for work for a longer or shorter period. I stated in my report last year, the treatment combined with their changed mode of life, care, comfort, nourishment, cleanliness, regularity of labor, rest and recreation, all combine to restore health and renew vitality and give them not only a new lease of life, but encourage them to new resolutions for good.

The Lying-in Department and Nursery.

This department is strictly speaking a part of the hospital, though it is in a separate room, the women after confinement, and their babies are kept. No less than 15 babies have required my attention during the year. Two of these died, one on the 22nd October and one on the 17th June, from inherited disease. The ailments treated during the year, among the occupants of the nursery were as follows, viz. :—Abrasions, 2 ; bronchitis, 5 ; cold, 1 ; colic, 1 ; cough, 3 ; diarrhœa, 6 ; eczema, 2 ; erythema, 1 ; inherited syphilis, 2 ; indigestion, 1 ; inflamed glands, 2 ; pedicula, 1 ; ulcer, 1 ; and umbilical hernia, 2.

At the beginning of the year there were 9 babies in the nursery ; during the year 2 came in with their mothers ; while four were born, viz. :—2 girls and 2 boys, making a total of 15. There was also a premature birth, still-born, from inherited syphilis.

In this connection I cannot do better than reproduce a portion of my last report which says, " While judges and magistrates continue to commit women for crimes who are carrying young infants in their arms, or who are pregnant, the reformatory officials must receive them. As I have reported before, the bringing in of infants necessarily interferes with both the work of the mothers and the discipline of the institution, as well as increases the surgeon's labors. The same thing holds good regarding the pregnant women admitted, some of whom, as has been the case the past year, have required considerable treatment for ailments due entirely to their pregnant condition, and their subsequent indisposition and inability to work."

Presentations for Treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions and cuts	27	Insomnia	1
Abscess	10	Iritis	8
Acne	1	Irritable bladder	16
Adenitis	5	Impetigo	1
Amenorrhœa	30	Leucorrhœa	15
Anæmia	1	Lumbago	1
Ankylosis	1	Malingers and frivolous	67
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	Menorrhagia	15
Asthma	6	Metritis	23
Bilious	59	Metrorrhagia	4
Burns	1	Marasmus	5
Bronchitis	19	Miscarriage or abortion	5
Bunion	1	Nausea and vomiting	5
Cancrum Oris	6	Nervousness	2
Catarrh	2	Neuralgia	28
Cephalalgia and headache	28	Operations, amputating finger	1
Chancroid	2	“ removing tumor from hand	1
Chromophytosis	2	“ removing finger nail	1
Colds	85	Ovaritis	3
Congestion, kidneys	27	Ophthalmia	1
“ ovaries	3	Pains, alleged and simple	138
Conjunctivitis	2	Pediculæ	6
Constipation	31	Peritonitis	15
Corneitis	4	Phthisis	26
Cough	54	Phlebitis	1
Cramps and colic	12	Piles and hemorrhoids	23
Coryza	3	Pregnancy, Disorders of	5
Diarrhœa	16	Prolapse rectum	14
Dislocation radius	2	Pruritis	2
Dysentery	3	Punishment-cell inmates	141
Dysmenorrhœa	5	Pneumonia	23
Earache	7	Psoriasis	4
Eczema	10	Pleurisy	4
Endometritis	14	Rheumatism	83
Erysipelas	21	Sore throat	51
Erythema	4	Sprains	10
Elephantiasis	1	Syphilis	55
Febricula	9	Sciatica	11
Goitre	1	Teeth extracted	56
Gonorrhœa	5	Tape worm	1
Hemoptysis	8	Tinea Tonsurans	4
Heart disease	18	Toothache	27
Hysteria	8	Tonsilitis	8
Incontinence of urine	1	Tumors, Treatment of	10
Indigestion	91	Ulcers, (simple)	9
Inflammation, bursa	1	Urticaria	1
“ glands	14	Uterus, Ulceration or erosion of	17
“ face	2	Vertigo	2
“ upper extremities	3	Weakness, depression after hard drinking, general debility and want of appetite	104
“ lower extremities	17	New inmates seen	124
“ kidneys	3		
Insanity	13		

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	CASUAL OR ORDINARY CASES PRESENTING.				SYPHILITIC WARD.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1888.....	155	5.	46	1.48	12	12
November "	181	6.03	77	2.56	13	11.23
December "	228	7.35	77	2.48	13	10.58
January, 1889.....	301	9.70	47	1.51	12	10.41
February "	132	4.71	35	1.25	11	10.03
March "	157	5.06	34	1.09	11	9.45
April "	152	5.06	59	1.96	10	9.90
May "	122	3.93	23	.74	10	9.74
June "	94	3.13	15	.50	11	9.10
July "	132	4.25	19	.61	10	9.70
August "	134	4.32	36	1.16	11	8.48
September "	79	2.63	9	.30	11	9.66

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

I am pleased to report for the ninth time that the inmates of the Refuge have had with the exception of two inmates, a fortunate year. There is certainly cause for congratulation, in the fact that nine years of its history have been recorded, and that history contains not a single death record. With two or three exceptions there have been no serious cases to record. The exceptions were one case each of diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption.

On the 4th day of November, 1888, one of the girls, K. C——, suddenly developed unmistakable evidence of having diphtheria. The origin of the disease was a mystery, and remained after investigation as much a mystery. Precautions were promptly taken to isolate the little patient, protect the rest of the household, and insure the most favorable circumstances with the view to its cure in this case, and its obliteration from the premises. On the appearance of the disease she was promptly placed under the care of a professional and experienced nurse, and the precautionary measures were reported to the inspector's office. On the 7th of the month, Dr. Bryce, of the Ontario Board of Health, visited the institution to investigate. No definite source or origin of the diphtheria was by him discovered. So rigidly were all precautions maintained that no second case occurred, and the girl went on to a favorable recovery. On the 24th of that month the patient was convalescent, and was so reported to the inspector.

A second serious case, causing me no small amount of anxiety, was that of typhoid fever, developing in a delicate girl who had not long been an inmate. In this case as in the foregoing, every precaution was taken to discover the cause of and to prevent the spread of the disease to others. In this case also an experienced nurse was secured. It was not until the lapse of about six weeks, or the middle of April, that she could be pronounced fully convalescent, though the nurse was dispensed with a little time before. Shortly after her recovery from typhoid fever consumption began developing. An effort was then made, and successfully, to have her removed to the home of her father, which was accomplished in the month of June.

In the Refuge as in the Reformatory, there are several cases where there appears to be a dwarfed intellect, which will to all appearance render the unfortunate possessors incapable ever of being self-dependent, or capable of fully caring for themselves, at so called mature years of womanhood, and state guardianship appears to be the only hope that their well-wishers can entertain for their protection.

On the other hand it is gratifying to find some who came into the Refuge feeble of both mind and body, ignorant of all that tends to improve mind and body, developing into rugged, rosy cheeked girls, industrious in habit, growing in intelligence, happy and contented in disposition, and fully amenable to the easy discipline of their new home. The population at the close of the year was less by six than the close of the preceding year.

Refuge Presentations for Treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abscess	1	Inflammation, scalp	2
Bilious	1	“ eye	1
Bronchitis	3	“ foot	1
Cold	2	Nose, bleed	2
Congestion, kidneys	1	Pain	3
Conjunctivitis	1	Pharyngitis	2
Contusion	1	Prurigo	1
Corns	1	Rheumatism	4
Cough	21	Sorethroat	17
Diarrhoea	1	Sprains	3
Erythema	2	Stuttering	1
Febriculæ	6	Teeth, extracted	5
Goitre	1	Toothache	3
Headache	1	Tonsillitis	2
Impure blood	2	Weakness or want of appetite	5
Inflammation, glands	4	New inmates, seen	20

The hospital cases, (diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption) elsewhere alluded to, were all of the serious ailments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Through the blessing of God we are able to report a most successful year of work. The school has been held regularly. The average attendance of inmates, children (from the Refuge), and teachers, is as follows:—

1st Quarter.—	Total attendance of	children...	529—	Average...	41
	"	adults ...	947—	"	... 73
	"	teachers...	328—	"	... 25
2nd Quarter.—	"	children...	488—	"	... 38
	"	adults. ...	912—	"	... 70
	"	teachers...	315—	"	... 24
3rd Quarter.—	"	children...	432—	"	... 33
	"	adults. ...	745—	"	... 57
	"	teachers...	293—	"	... 23
4th Quarter.—	"	children...	436—	"	... 33
	"	adults. ...	569—	"	... 44
	"	teachers...	242—	"	... 18

For reasons, which are very apparent to those who possess some knowledge of criminals and their habits, our school is not so large in summer as in winter, and the smaller average attendance of teachers during the summer quarter, is owing to the fact that one or more is absent from each session, seeking for a short period rest and change.

As a rule the inmates are very attentive to the instruction given, and a few give evidence of a change of purpose with regard to the future. The "after meeting" which is held after the Sunday school and conducted by the superintendent, is found to be very helpful to those who are really "trying to do better."

We are greatly encouraged and supported in our work by the sympathy and co-operation of the officers and attendants of the institution, their presence at the various sessions, and council given when sought, being invaluable aids to the workers in their efforts for the salvation of the *lost* ones for whom they labor.

The teachers supply clothing for discharged inmates when necessary, and assist in securing situations. They also have visitation and correspondence, comfort and encourage discharged inmates who are in service or who have returned to friends. A Saturday afternoon service is frequently held, and by the distribution of Bibles and literature the workers seek to influence the inmates in every possible direction for good.

An evangelistic service is held once a quarter, and at intervals prominent workers and evangelists address the school, and friends gifted with the power of song assist in making our services interesting and attractive.

The kind thoughtfulness of the late Mr. William Gooderham, in arranging for the investment of a certain sum of money, the interest to be applied to the purchase of christian literature to be distributed among the inmates of the institution at the Christmas season, is greatly appreciated by both officers and teachers of the school, and will no doubt be helpful to many.

In closing, we desire again to respectfully call the attention of the Government to the need of better appliances and facilities for more thorough classification, and to suggest the importance of providing a special court for the trial of females arrested for light offences, or for the first or second time.

W. H. HOWLAND, Superintendent,
T. J. HARVIE, Assistant Superintendent,
E. G. SAMS, Secretary.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

I beg herewith to submit the annual report upon the Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

From the statistical records appended, the reports of the chaplains, the superintendents report, and notes of inspection, will be obtained, the history of the routine operations of the institution for the year under report.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)..	205	192	196
Admitted during the year.....	60	78	85
Returned after escaping.....	..	..	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number in residence.....	265	270	281
Discharged according to sentence.....	51	39	33
Transferred to Central Prison.....	..	..	1
“ to Kingston.....	1	1	1
Reprieved.....	16	30	33
Died.....	..	2	1
Escaped.....	5	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	73	74	71
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).....	192	196	210

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

For year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with previous year:—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure for the year end- ing 30th Sep- tember, 1888.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for the year end- ing 30th Sep- tember, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ c.	c.m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.m.	\$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	877 44	8.9	4 62	73 68	.7	.35
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	1833 31	18.5	9 65	2110 09	19.2	10.00
Flour, bread, etc.....	2024 20	20.4	10 65	3138 60	28.6	14.87
Groceries.....	1493 46	15.1	7 86	999 68	9.1	4.74
Fruit and vegetables (supplied from Reforma- tory garden).....						
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4574 14	46.2	24 07	5238 58	47.8	24.82
Fuel	3564 79	36.0	18 76	3869 96	35.3	18.35
Light	884 93	9.9	4 65	968 15	8.8	4.59
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	212 24	2.1	1 11	267 59	2.4	1.27
Furniture and furnishings	2095 74	21.2	11 03	909 16	8.3	4.31
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1774 26	18.0	9 36	2625 94	23.9	12.45
Repairs and alterations.....	4821 14	48.8	25 37	1810 68	16.5	8.58
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising, etc..	641 28	6.5	3 38	574 52	5.2	2.72
Chapels, schools and library.....	336 31	3.5	1 77	280 40	2.6	1.33
Workshops, tools, etc.....	392 32	4.0	2 06	175 95	1.6	.83
Recovering escaped boys.....	617 20	6.2	3 25	141 50	1.3	.67
Rent of guards' cottages.....	688 33	7.0	3 62	629 96	5.7	2.98
Freight	279 54	2.9	1 47	123 97	1.1	.59
Miscellaneous	1399 62	14.1	7 37	1395 97	12.7	6.61
Salaries and wages.....	16820 74	\$1 69.9	88 53	16793 33	\$1 53.0	79.59
Total	45330 99	\$4 58.	238 58	42127 71	\$3 83.	199.65

Average number of inmates in 1888 190
 “ “ 1889 211

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by me of my various Inspections are appended:—

I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, on the morning of the 22nd of March, and found that there were 217 boys in charge, 200 of them were assembled on parade on the platform before entering the dining hall, the others were employed at different duties, such as cooking, attendants etc., 3 were in the hospital, and one or two others were on duty in different parts of the building.

The general health of the lads had been good for some time past, and the cases in the sick room are all convalescent; the general appearance and cleanliness of their clothing was satisfactory; the distribution at their different duties and employment was also noted with approval. One case only of incorrigible conduct has been reported for some time, and it is to be regretted that after many trials and encouragements with a view to reformation of conduct, a transfer to the Central Prison has necessarily to be made.

I found the building in good order, and well kept (with the exception of some repairs to the eavetroughs, which was caused by the accumulation of snow

and ice during the winter,) the buildings are in good order, and are vastly improved by the renovation, alterations and re-fittings made necessary by the appearance of the epidemic of diphtheria referred to in former notes.

An appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, for the reconstruction of the lighthouse wharf, and on the occasion of this visit, the work was arranged for, and will be commenced as soon as the ice disappears, plans and specifications were obtained, which, upon being carried out will no doubt make the job a permanent one. The erection of an implement shed, and the purchase of a supply pump were authorized, for all of which appropriations have been made, and these improvements will be proceeded with as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to permit of the work being carried on.

The insufficient school room accommodation has for some time back been a matter requiring consideration, but the requirements in this regard will, in order to secure the best results possible, involve structural alterations of the main building to such an extent as to make it a matter requiring special care and estimate, before it is proceeded with. The difficulty encountered in enlarging the present rooms, is one of no ordinary magnitude, and for the purpose of accomplishing this satisfactorily, the original plans of the building must necessarily be examined with a view of effecting such alterations as will give the required space together with good ventilation, etc., without interfering with the strength of the structure as it now stands.

I made a second inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 16th and 17th October.

On the first named day there were 209 boys in charge, distributed and employed as follows :—

Carpenters' shop	3
Tailors.....	10
Engine-room.....	7
Garden.....	2
Stables.....	3
Cooks, bakers and dining hall.....	7
Cleaners,	10
Gate.....	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's house.....	2
Teaming.....	5
Outside work.....	26
Playroom.....	9
Protestant School, Senior.....	35
" " Junior.....	39
Catholic " 	32
Hospital.....	1
Band.....	17
Total.....	209

The boys were in excellent health, no sickness of any kind existing, and their conduct was reported to be very good for some time past.

The disciplinary work of the institution throughout was found to be in a very satisfactory state, and the progress made in the schools was encouraging.

I found the Reformatory buildings proper to be in good condition. Nevertheless considerable structural rearrangement and refitting will be necessary in the near future, the principal of which is additional school accommodation, or a better division of the rooms now occupied for that purpose. The alterations are of such importance however as to require not a little consideration to properly accomplish the work; it may be necessary to remove a small portion of one of the main walls. In that event the original plans of the building must be examined before the matter can be fully determined and the work proceeded with during the ensuing season.

Great improvements have been made in and around the premises during the past year.

The grading of a portion of the yard-room between the main buildings and the play-room has been completed, and presents a very neat and trim appearance.

This will also effect a very great improvement in the more complete drainage of the building, by having sufficient grade to carry away surplus water on the north and east of the institution.

Considerable discomfort and inconvenience has heretofore been experienced by having the main available entrance from the outside through the door into the dining room direct. In severe winter weather this arrangement has proved to be very uncomfortable and to some extent prejudicial to the health of the boys owing to the draught occasioned while opening and shutting the door. Since the completion of the above mentioned grading, however, a much better entrance can be made into the ante-room immediately adjoining the dining-room, at a comparatively small outlay.

This change will secure the boys from draught in the dining room and will also have the advantage of admitting visitors more directly into the reception room, and will place the institution throughout more in the form of a private dwelling, and give it a more domestic character. The Superintendent is therefore requested to submit an estimate of the necessary outlay in making the change.

The reception room and play room also require a small outlay for paint, to put them in proper order.

Much of the cooking apparatus requires renewal, especially the kettles which are becoming twisted from constant use during many years; they are now in such a state that ordinary repairs will not put them in a fit condition for satisfactory use.

Note is also taken that the building of an outhouse for implements etc., which, owing to the more pressing work the carpenter has had on hand could not be undertaken this season, will necessarily have to be provided for during the ensuing summer.

A number of the guards' houses require extensive repairs, but these will also have to be deferred until another year, owing to the constant attention of the carpenter and the boys under him being taken up with other work.

The re-construction of the lighthouse dock, for which an appropriation in part was made, has been completed and the work appears to be substantially done. Owing to the ice and snow however obstructions were met with which were not foreseen at the time the work was awarded the contractor, the principal of which was that the old crib work being filled with boulders, piling could not be driven through it. Therefore, to avoid this obstruction a larger dock had to be built.

I found everything connected with the routine work and order of the institution to be very satisfactory, and there was good evidence of the zeal and energy of the officials, in attending properly to the performance of their duties.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

OCTOBER 10th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

I visited the school twice during the year, and at each visit I spent a day in each of the three departments.

The past year, when judged from an educational standpoint, has on the whole been one of progress. Messrs. Murphy and Ferguson are still at their posts, striving to give the boys a good, sound, practical and common-sense education. The good work done by Mr. Yorrell in 1888 has been ably continued by the present teacher, Mr. Macnamara. Now I can safely say what, owing to insufficient data, I could not say a year ago, that the progress of the boys in school is quite equal to that of the ordinary pupils in the corresponding classes of the public schools.

Of the 193 boys attending at my first visit, 136 were in the Protestant school, and 57 were in the Catholic School. Of those in the Protestant division, 34 were in the 1st book, 40 in the 2nd, 36 in the 3rd, and 26 in the 4th; and of those in the Catholic division, 11 were in 1st book, 11 in 2nd, 20 in third, and 15 in the 4th.

At my second visit there were 186 boys in school, 125 being in the Protestant division and 61 in the Catholic division. In the Protestant division 25 were in the 1st book, 40 in the 2nd, 23 in the 3rd, and 37 in the 4th; and in the Catholic division there were 14 in the 4th, 23 in the 3rd, 14 in the 2nd, and 10 in the 1st book.

All these boys do not attend school at once. For one-half of the day each teacher has one division of boys, and for the other half a different division of boys is taught.

The junior teacher of the Protestant school during the forenoon of each day has part of the second class, and in the afternoon he has the remainder of the second and the first class.

The senior teacher in the forenoon has the 4th class divided into a senior and a junior part; in the afternoon he has the third class similarly divided.

The Catholic teacher in the forenoon teaches the two divisions of the 4th and the senior of the 3rd, and in the afternoon he deals with the junior 3rd, the two divisions of the 2nd and two divisions of the 1st.

It will be seen from the above that every boy in the institution receives three hours of instruction daily. The remainder of the day each boy spends in some kind of profitable employment; profitable in a double sense, for on the one hand while he does something to lessen the expense of maintaining the institution, on the other hand he is being instructed in some useful trade, whereby on leaving he can gain an honest maintenance.

In the following I state the subjects taught in each one of the rooms, with the result of my examination in each subject.

Where the word "excellent" follows the name of a subject, it is supposed to denote the best result, and "poor" the worst. The other words used are "good," "very good," "fair," "very fair," and suppose a descending order of excellence.

TEACHER.	VISIT.	CLASS.	READ.	WRIT.	ARITH.	GRAM.	LITER.	SPELL.	GEOG.	HIST.
Mr. Ferguson.	1st	1st	very fair	good	very fair		fair	very fair		
"	1st	Jr. 2nd	fair	good	very fair		fair	very fair		
"	1st	Sr. 2nd	good	very good	fair		fair	very fair		
"	2nd	1st	fair	good	very fair		good	fair		
"	2nd	Jr. 2nd	fair	good	very fair		very good	very good	very fair	
"	2nd	Sr. 2nd	very good	good	good		good	fair	very fair	
Mr. Murphy.	1st	3rd Jr.	very fair	good	very fair	very fair	very fair	fair	fair	
"	"	3rd Sr.	fair	good	very fair	very fair	fair	fair	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	good	good	very good	fair	good	fair	fair	air
"	"	4th Sr.	good	good	good	fair	good	good	fair	fair
"	2nd	3rd Jr.	fair	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	
"	"	3rd Sr.	good	good	very fair	good	fair	very good	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	good	good	very fair	very fair	good	good	good	fair
"	"	4th Sr.	good	excellent	good	good	good	excellent	excellent	fair
Mr. Macnamara.	1st	1st	fair	good	very fair		fair	very good		
"	"	2nd	fair	good	very fair		good	good		
"	"	3rd	fair	good	very fair	poor	very good	good	very fair	
"	"	Jr. 4th	fair	good	very fair	very fair	very fair	very good	very fair	
"	"	Sr. 4th	fair	good	very fair	very fair	good	very good	very fair	
"	2nd	1st	fair	good	good		fair	fair		
"	"	2nd	fair	good	fair		fair	good		
"	"	3rd	good	good	very fair	fair	fair	fair	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	very good	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	
"	"	4th Sr.	good	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	

From the above will be seen, 1st, the subjects taught in each room ; 2nd, the number of classes ; and 3rd, the standing of the various classes.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Macnamara teaches all the pupils in the Catholic division, so that as good results cannot be expected as in the Protestant school.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC DAY, Ph. B.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 25th, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the thirtieth annual statistical report for the year ending 30th September, 1889. A review of the year's proceedings, results, etc., will be given below. On reference being made to the statistical tables it will be observed that our population is again on the increase. The highest point was reached in 1882, the number then at the end of that year being 263. From 1882 a steady decrease took place year by year until 1887, when 192 only were in residence. Last year the inmates numbered 196; this year the tables shew 210 at the end of the official year. This exhibit is accounted for by the increased number of commitments during the past two years, and were it not that 63 discharges for good conduct were in the same period authorized, the population would now reach that of 1882.

In previous reports, extending over ten years, nearly if not everything of note having been discussed, it becomes a difficulty without repeating oneself to make the report for this year interesting or even readable. Religious instruction—elementary scholastic education—industrial training—legislation—the pardoning power and its application—progress—advantages and disadvantages, etc.,—all these in their turn have been treated, crudely, it is admitted, in the annual reports of the last decade. One other really important matter presents itself in this connection, viz.: inequality of sentences, but as even from a reformatory standpoint any attempt at a critical review in this report of a subject so comprehensive and far-reaching would necessarily be touching on a domain outside and beyond the purview of an ordinary reformatory official, therefore, except by the passing reference, we leave it to be dealt with by those clothed with the requisite authority, and will content ourselves by referring to domestic matters only in the annual report for this year.

This has been a red-letter year in respect to general good progress in the moral, mental and material order, as in no year since my appointment has there been less restlessness evinced, or more cheerfulness when at work or at play displayed. Throughout the whole year, with the exception of the escape of two boys in April and the attempt of other two in May, we were free from all decided evidences of unrest. Corresponding features to this happy state of affairs were specially observable, such as zeal and attention to the work in hand, and ready intelligent submission at all times to those in charge.

The grounds within the enclosure and the connecting grounds without, are gradually yielding to the persevering efforts put forth each season to make them attractive. This year the skill and good taste of the deputy-superintendent in landscape and ornamental gardening is made more evident, and we have reason to hope ere another year passes away that the grounds will under his superintendence be in such a condition as to compel unstinted praise from every observer.

The gardening operations for the year, notwithstanding the wet, cold weather experienced throughout the whole month of June, were more than satisfactory. The same may be said regarding the farm, and with respect to both the good returns therefrom are wholly due to the more than usual energy and intelligence manifested by the boy workers and their instructors.

To the earnest, conscientious efforts of all assisting in the work may be attributed the pleasing results noted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,
Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

In residence 1st October, 1888	196
Admitted during the year	85
Total number during the year.....	281
Discharged according to sentence	33
Reprieved.....	33
Escaped	2
Died	1
Transferred to Kingston	1
“ Central Prison.....	1
	71
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1889	210

NATIONALITIES of the Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian.....	62	1345
English	12	170
Irish	4	71
Scotch		30
United States	7	149
Other countries.....		23
Total	85	1788

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church	18	43	559
Roman Catholic	28	69	603
Presbyterians	11	35	180
Methodists	22	53	341
Baptists	5	7	80
Other denominations	1	1	25
Total	85	210	1788

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 7	17 at 12	7 at 16
5 at 9	12 at 13	2 at 17
6 at 10	16 at 14	1 at 21
6 at 11	12 at 15	

Total..... 85

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year	1
1 " and 6 mos.	1
2 years	3
3 "	32
4 "	7
5 "	13
3 mos. and an indefinite not to exceed 5 yrs.	2
5 " " " 5 "	4
6 " " " 5 "	4
6 " " " 4½ "	2
1 year " " 5 "	3
2 years " " 4 "	2
1 year " " 3 "	1
2 years " " 5 "	3
3 " " " 5 "	1
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 "	6
Total	85

CRIMES for which the 85 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault with intent to commit rape	1
Assault and robbery.....	2
Arson	1
Burglary and larceny	1
Burglary	2
Fraudulent appropriation	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	2
Horse stealing.....	3
Incorrigible	7
Indecent assault	2
Larceny	49
Larceny of registered letter.....	1
Shopbreaking.....	2
Shopbreaking and larceny	2
Vagrancy	8
<hr/>	
Total	85

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 85 commitments were made during the year.

Brant	2	Middlesex.....	5
Bruce	1	Norfolk	4
Carleton	1	Northumberland and Durham	1
Elgin.....	1	Ontario.....	1
Essex	2	Perth	1
Frontenac.....	7	Renfrew	1
Grey	5	Simcoe	1
Haldimand	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	4
Halton	1	Victoria	1
Hastings	2	Waterloo	2
Huron	2	Weiland	1
Kent	4	Wellington	1
Lincoln.....	2	Wentworth	7
Lambton	4	York.....	16
Lanark.....	1	<hr/>	
Leeds and Grenville ..	3	Total...	85

COUNTIES of Province from which the 210 boys now in residence originally came.

Brant	4	Northumberland and Durham	6
Bruce	5	Ontario.....	3
Carleton	6	Oxford	3
Dufferin	1	Peel	1
Elgin.....	2	Perth	3
Essex	4	Peterboro'	4
Frontenac.....	14	Prescott and Russell	1
Grey	7	Renfrew	2
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	6
Halton	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	9
Hastings	5	Victoria	2
Huron	2	Waterloo	4
Kent.....	8	Welland	6
Lincoln.....	4	Wellington	6
Lambton	10	Wentworth	27
Lanark.....	1	York.....	28
Leeds and Grenville	5		—
Middlesex.....	12	Total	210
Norfolk	7		

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
" "	1868	59	173
" "	1869	47	170
" "	1870	41	163
" "	1871	48	155
" "	1872	48	158
" "	1873	31	130
" "	1874	58	139
" "	1875	71	173
" "	1876	47	183
" "	1877	75	195
" "	1878	69	196
" "	1879	57	206
" "	1880	80	216
" "	1881	96	250
" "	1882	84	263
" "	1883	58	245
" "	1884	81	242
" "	1885	51	220
" "	1886	64	205
" "	1887	60	192
" "	1888	78	193
" "	1889	85	210

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1889.

SIR,—I beg to present my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The year has on the whole been one of satisfactory progress, marked by very few incidents out of the ordinary routine, and those of a pleasant character.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto visited the institution on Wednesday, September 4th, and after morning service and address, administered the rite of confirmation to 23 boys belonging to the Church of England.

Five other clergy of the deanery attended the Bishop, and expressed themselves in terms of warm appreciation at the hearty responding and singing.

Since my last report a marked improvement has taken place in our singing. We now have a choir of 80 voices divided into three parts, treble, alto and bass, and singing from note by the Tonic Sol Fa system. This of course adds considerably to my work, but it is hoped it may lead to the boys joining the choirs of their several churches when they leave us.

At Christmas time we had the presentation of the prizes given by a few friends for good conduct and Scripture learning, and a concert in which 100 boys took part, celebrated the event.

Since my last report I have found it necessary to make some change in the arrangements for Sunday School. It was simply impossible that (unaided in any way) I could hope to accomplish much real work with 140 to 150 lads of all ages and characters. I therefore asked and obtained the following change:—

Morning service, 8.30 to 9.30 a.m.; first Sunday School for the 55 junior lads from 10 to 11 a.m.; second Sunday School for about 45 of the intermediate lads from 11 to 12 p.m.; third Sunday School for the 40 elder lads from 1 to 2 p.m.

This system has added greatly to the Sunday work, but it has repaid in satisfaction the labor expended.

Singing hymns by note is now made an important feature in our Sunday School work.

In view of the prominence which is now being given to the subject of "Prison Reform" in this province, I would earnestly call your attention to the following:—

I. That the work of the Reformatory should be placed in the very fore front of all consideration of prison work. If "prevention is better than cure," then this institution and the preventive work it is supposed to carry on should receive far more attention and care than any other prison institution in the province.

At present I am afraid the Reformatory is not only a "hole in the corner" institution geographically, but in the estimation of the public as well.

II. That something should be done to break up the present "herding system," by which lads of every age from 7 to 20, and for every kind of offence, and of every degree of willfulness, are sent down to the same institution, under the same officers and discipline, to be all moulded in the same machine.

I do not think that any government has the right to place lads, sent down

merely for vagrancy, for example, and lads too young to be really responsible for their sin, in daily contact with older lads of greater wickedness.

III. As I have already intimated privately to the department, "something should be done at once to provide work, help and advice to lads after their discharge from this institution."

If a lad fails to find employment, either because of his want of knowledge of any definite trade, or because his prison sentence sticks to him, we cannot wonder that he falls back into crime.

It is a great mistake to think this necessity for help and guidance refers only to lads without homes; it applies just as much to that large body of boys whose homes are of such a nature that they were allowed to come here in the first place.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE EXTON LLOYD,
Protestant Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 15th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.:

SIR,—In fulfilment of my duty as Catholic Chaplain, I have the honour of presenting the following report concerning the boys under my charge during the year ending September 30th.

At that date there were under my care 69 boys, an increase of 10 since the corresponding date of the preceding year, but considerably below the average of years previous. Of these boys 25 have received confirmation and 43 first communion. The long period during which the Archdiocese of Toronto has remained vacant, accounted for the small number of those confirmed. Now that the vacancy is filled, a large number of boys who have been long awaiting confirmation will soon I hope, have the happiness of receiving it. During the year 17 boys passed from my charge, of whom 1 died, 9 completed their terms and 7 were pardoned. With the exception of 2 who were not long under my care, all these had received first communion, and 14 of them were confirmed. Of the 27 boys sent to take their places, 11 made their first communion, and 5 were confirmed before coming here.

On the library roll are 64 names, but as ten of these are marked off for damaging or not returning books, the number actually receiving books is 54. The library contains a considerable number of books, almost all being cheap editions of excellent works of fiction. A very welcome addition was made to its old and rather dilapidated contents this year, by the purchase of a considerable

number of copies of standard works in poetry, history, biography and fiction, together with some bright and well illustrated magazines. These books, superior in print and binding, and far more varied and attractive in matter than the old ones, have been used almost exclusively by the boys during the year. As a rule the boys handle their books with care, knowing that otherwise they would be struck off the library roll; but this fear shows that they appreciate the privilege of having books to read.

What I have said regarding their treatment of books is equally applicable to their conduct at prayers and Sunday School. At these exercises their general behaviour is good; as good, perhaps somewhat better than that of outsiders at their age. But whilst with the latter good conduct is the outcome of willing attention, in the case of the boys under my charge it is secured only by continual watchfulness, and by promptly singling out every offender, even in small matters, for punishment. I can say that the Reformatory authorities are very zealous in seconding the chaplain's efforts to instruct and maintain order amongst the boys. At the same time they are as lenient as is consistent with the maintenance of thorough discipline; indeed, a little greater severity would be more to my taste. It is unpleasant to the chaplain to have to rely mainly on fear in order to preserve order, especially as there is no corresponding power of reward. Sometimes, indeed, when influential friends get up a petition for a boy's release, the chaplain is called upon to report regarding his conduct. But this happens rarely, and not always in the case of the most deserving boys. How much more pleasant it would be for the chaplain, and how much it would add to his influence, were some system in force by which a favorable report from the chaplain would have the effect of shortening a boy's term of imprisonment.

As prison and reformatory matters have recently been made the subject of considerable discussion, and the pernicious influence of big boys on the smaller ones has been held up as the source of widespread corruption, I wish to say in justice to the big boys under my charge, that many of them have been remarkably well conducted, and have assisted me in keeping the smaller boys from vice; whereas some of the most troublesome boys I have had to deal with are amongst the ranks of the smaller boys. I have found also that boys convicted of serious offences are not always the most immoral. I have some such boys under my charge who are very good and amenable to religious influence, whereas some convicted for trifling offences are very troublesome. It does not follow, because a boy is convicted of a trivial offence, that he is therefore innocent. Not unfrequently he has been thoroughly corrupted by bad companions before he comes here. Of course there are in this institution many bad boys whose evil example does much harm, but the same is true, as is well known, of our ordinary schools, and of every place where a great number of boys is collected. Boys cannot be protected altogether, even by good parents, from all evil influence. The most that can be done is to lessen that influence as much as possible, and to fortify those who are exposed thereto against it. And I am happy to say that the authorities here are most vigilant to hunt up and punish anything in the shape of scandal, and that they give the chaplain every opportunity for impressing morality on the boys committed to his charge.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

LANCELOT MINEHAN.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1st, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

I have had no serious cases of misconduct to report during the past year, but still a considerable portion of my time has been taken up in inquiring into offences, and meeting out the necessary punishment to the delinquents, not only in my own room but in that of the assistant teacher. There is a great deal of extraneous work and responsibility in a custodial institution of this nature, not belonging to the teacher's office in a public school, such as giving out and looking after all school material, etc., and also having to exercise a constant supervision when on the playground.

We (the teachers) very often feel discouraged that no greater results follow our labor, but when we consider the past life and home training (or rather want of it) of many of our boys, the absence of everything tending to develop the higher faculties, the presence of bad example and evil associations, tending to deprave and degrade, we must be satisfied with the good, though little, that we are doing. Had it been feasible to carry into operation the Bill of 1880, (No. 125), section No. 32 of said Bill would have placed a potent factor for good in the hands of the teacher.

Liberty is sweet to any human being, and it is wonderful how these boys, although many of them are not sure of a second meal were they free, look eagerly forward to their release, counting the years, months, days and hours between them and liberty. Could this ardent longing for freedom be turned to useful service, and a systematic plan of reprieve introduced, based on the general conduct and scholastic status of a boy, such conduct, etc., being certified to by each and every officer under whose control he may be placed, this would give a greater power for good to those exercising supervision over him, and have a beneficial effect on the boy himself, making his powers of self-control and self-denial subservient to his desire for freedom.

It is in accordance with Divine and human law that wise government rests on a well devised system of rewards and punishments, to stimulate the well, and to deter the evil doer; but punishment is the only lever extrinsically in our power to use, causing our pupils to look on us more as tyrants than what we should be, friends to advise and guide. The majority of the class sent here are either those who never had any school advantages, or those who proved incorrigible to ordinary school discipline, and the personal influence of the teacher and fear of punishment are the only agencies we can avail ourselves of, in aiding in the education and reclamation of those unfortunates. How little in accordance with modern theories? Let a boy have the firm conviction that his good conduct, and his progress in school will assuredly shorten his term of incarceration, and I ask for no better reward than this to hold out to stimulate him to work. Some may say that he may only behave himself through policy, not simply because it is right; even so, he must exercise his power of self-control, and his energy to attain the desired reward, and such exercise, whatever its motive, will be beneficial. My

feebly expressed ideas may be regarded as visionary, but they are the firm convictions of nearly twenty years' experience in this work.

The assistant teacher is badly handicapped by the smallness of his room, preventing the proper classification and the introduction of the necessary school requisites. I believe we never had so many boys of so low an educational status come in, in any one year, as have come in during the past year.

I will not say anything about progress in the various subjects taught, as that is in the province of the School Inspector. I will only say that we have earnestly tried to do our best to give these boys an education suitable for the ordinary pursuits of life.

I had the pleasure of attending a Teachers' Convention during the past year, the first in my experience, and I trust the benefit derived has not been lost.

I annex the usual tables of attendance, progress, etc.

I cannot conclude without paying a tribute to the boys' honesty in dealing with their books and other school requisites placed in their control.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1889.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1889.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Rooms :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	3748	4778	4364	2768	15658
Number of days taught	73	74	67	52	266
Average daily attendance, 59.					
Aggregate non-attendance	1062	629	626	305	2622
Causes . { At work	958	568	525	262	2313
{ Sick	19	27	51	9	106
{ Under punishment.....	85	34	50	34	203
Average non-attendance, 10.					
Assistant Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	5130	5445	4371	3570	18516
Number of days taught	74½	76	69	54½	274
Average attendance, 67.5.					
Aggregate non-attendance	423	426	413	332	1594
Causes . { At work	223	264	316	299	1102
{ Sick	186	146	87	7	426
{ Under punishment.....	14	16	10	26	66
Average non-attendance, 5.8.					

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, October 1st, 1889.

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room.....	27	42	69
Assistant " "	30	42	72

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Number of boys in each class October 1st, 1888, and position of same September 30th, 1889.

	Number in each class Oct. 1st, 1888.	POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
4th Senior Class	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
4th Junior "	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	7
3rd Senior "	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8
3rd Junior "	23	.....	.....	.....	2	6	6	.....	9
2nd Senior "	36	.....	.....	9	13	3	.....	.....	11
2nd Junior "	11	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	1	1
1st Class	24	8	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Educational Status of Boys received and Boys Discharged for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Discharged, etc	4	3	11	6	9	10	12	55
Received	31	15	7	3	2	.....	1	59

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher,
Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 4th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.,

Toronto, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic teacher for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

In taking charge of the school at the beginning of the present year, I thought it possible to do here a fair proportion of the work generally done in the public schools, but in a short while I became convinced that it was necessary to leave out some of the subjects on the public school programme, in order that the boys might obtain some proficiency in the more important subjects, therefore, I have been taking the following subjects, viz.: reading, spelling, (oral and written) writing, arithmetic, composition, literature and language, with a little attention to geography and drawing.

Catechism is taught to all the classes.

The discipline and general conduct compares favorably with ordinary public schools; in justice to all concerned comparison cannot be carried further, for though there are some really bright boys, they are not actuated by ambition and that spirit of rivalry to be found elsewhere. They do not realize the advantages to be obtained from education in the future, as that time is to many of them too distant, and there is no inducement I can offer them for the present.

Could good conduct, application, diligence and improvement in school work be made a means of lessening their time here, the good results here and in after life would be almost incalculable.

Statement of attendance, etc., enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA,

Roman Catholic Teacher.

Statement shewing the number in each class, September 30th, 1888, and the same September 30th, 1889.

—	Number in each class Sept. 30, 1888.	POSITION, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
“ Junior...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Third Senior...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2
“ Junior...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	3
Second Senior...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	1
“ Junior...	8	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
First Senior...	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Junior...	6	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 died.
Total.....	59	.....	2	6	1	7	10	8	9	16

Statement shewing the number in each class September 30th, 1888, and September 30th, 1889.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
September 30th, 1888....	6	3	8	11	9	10	6	6	59
September 30th, 1889 ...	5	9	10	7	10	12	9	10	69

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

—		Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending Mch. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1889.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1889.	Total.
Aggregate attendance.		4280	3813	3891	3313	15297
Number of days taught, 269			.			
Average daily attendance, 56,233,269.						
Aggregate non-attendance.						
Causes {	At work	226	226	414	642	1508
	Sickness	17	109	46	30	202
	Under punishment	23	22	31	3	79
						1789
Average daily non-attendance, 6,175-269.....						

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB
BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1890.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

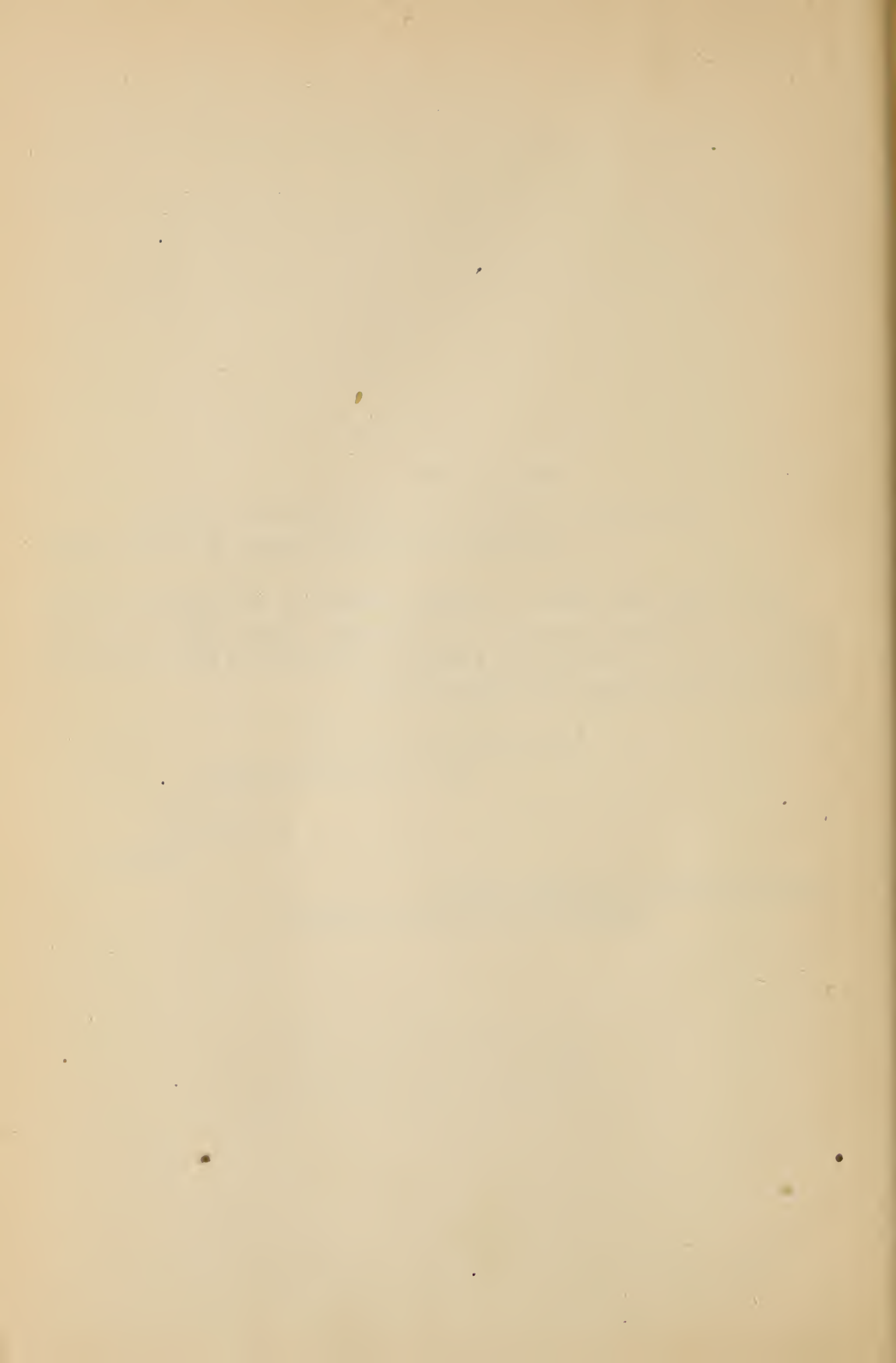
I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.



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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1889.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

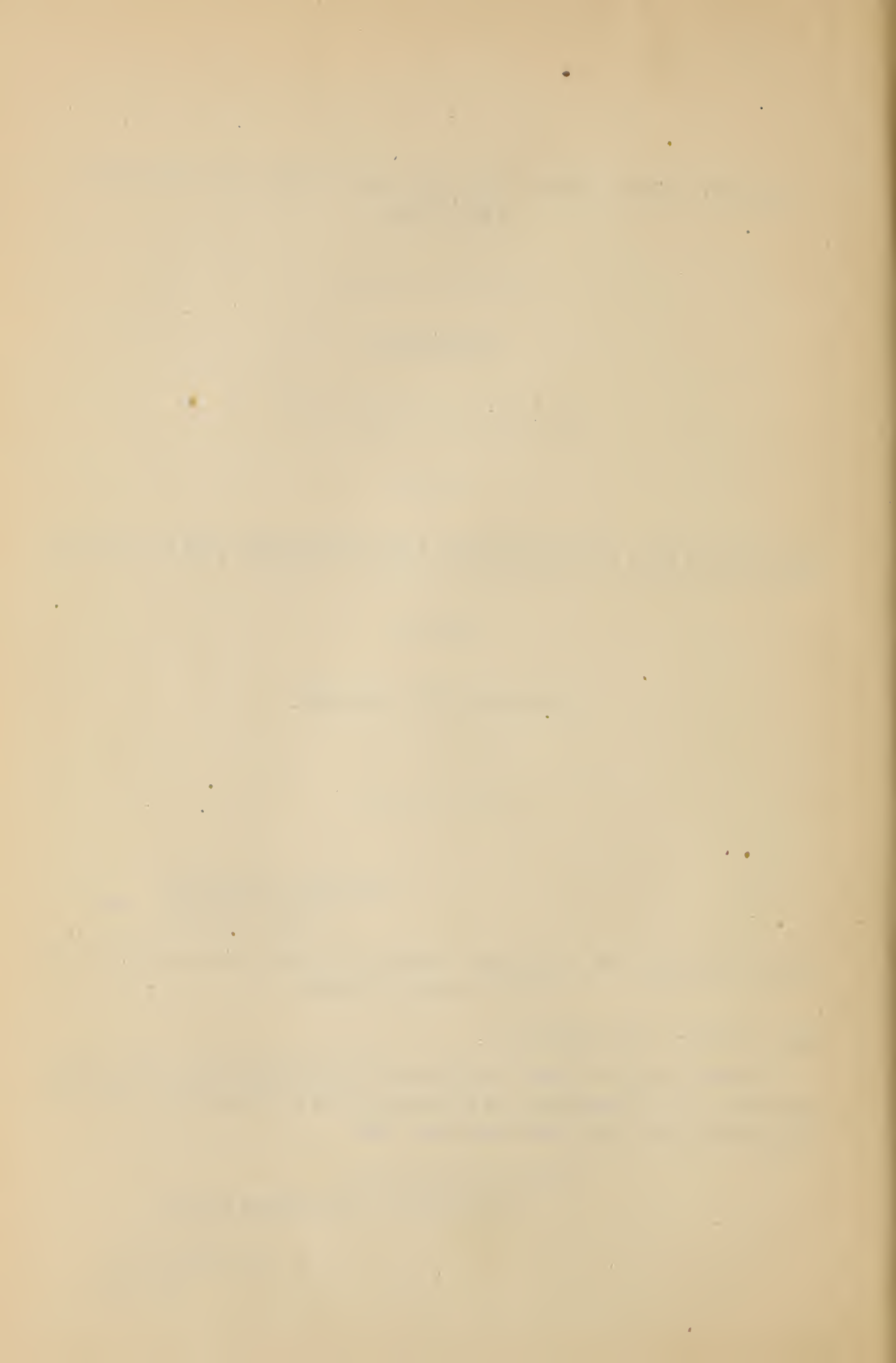
Herewith I beg to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.



THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In presenting the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the operations of this Institution I have much pleasure in stating that there is abundant evidence of unabated interest on the part of the Superintendent and staff of teachers in the work of instructing the pupils committed to their charge.

During my official visits it has been gratifying to note, in many instances, the steady progress of the pupils in literary attainments as well as in their good manners and more cultivated appearance and bearing generally, as the result of their training in the Institution.

Their instruction in industrial and domestic work, which is of such great importance in fitting the pupils for active efforts in their own behalf is thoroughly attended to. And all the means at command in the Institution are employed to afford them the best opportunities for acquiring useful knowledge and training in such employments.

By a perusal of the Superintendent's Report, which follows, it will be noted that his recommendation in this regard, if adopted, would materially increase the lines of instruction in the Institution, and could afford the active in mind and body better chances for self-support in after life. This would, no doubt, result from instruction in the art of printing, which he recommends, in the event of a thorough training in that employment being one of the branches taught pupils who have aptitude for it. Many other matters of importance with the view of increasing the efficiency and advantages of the Institution are discussed, and of those already adopted, it may well be hoped that no small measure of interest and benefit will accrue from granting certificates for good conduct and general efficiency, and diplomas to those pupils who after a full course of instruction graduate satisfactorily.

The system established in recording the attainments of the pupils from year to year and their conduct throughout is such to insure that no certificate or diploma will issue unless the award is fully merited and a knowledge that these marks can only be obtained by diligence and proficiency will, no doubt, stimulate the pupils to increased exertion and zeal in prosecuting their studies, and such evidence of literary or other acquirements will be of service to those who obtain them when starting out for themselves.

My notes of inspection for the year under report are as follows :

I annex copies of the various minutes made by me after my visits of inspection. In them, matters of detail are referred to which cannot well be commented on in a general report:—

“I made a statutory inspection for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, on the 20th and 21st of November, 1888. There were then in residence 131 girls and 98 boys ; in all 226 pupils under instruction.

“The work of the session appeared to be progressing favorably, due attention being given both by teachers and pupils to the work in hand.

“The condition of the building was satisfactory throughout ; the dormitories were in good order, especially on the boys’ side ; the beds were neat and clean and tidily made up. General good health prevailed, and up to the time of my visit only one case of a serious nature had occurred from the beginning of the term in September.

“The Superintendent informed me that the pupils were orderly, and I could see that excellent discipline prevailed.

“I note with regret that owing to the severe and protracted illness of Miss Robinson, who has been Matron, that she has had necessarily to resign her position ; and but for her ill-health she would have no doubt been able to fill the position in a most satisfactory manner. In consequence of the resignation of Miss Robinson, Mrs. Craig, Assistant Matron of the London Asylum, has been transferred to the Institution at Belleville, and has been on duty there two weeks.

“The general appearance of the Institution bore testimony to her care, and promises well for efficient service.”

“I again made a visit to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, on the 6th and 7th of June, for the purpose of making a general inspection ; also, with a view of conferring with the Superintendent about some improvements which necessarily have to be made during the vacation term.

“The principal of these is the refitting of the laundry with improved machinery, and the repairing or replacing of the range in the kitchen.

“Up to the time of my visit, there had been registered in the books of the Institution since the opening in 1870, 791 pupils ; and on the day of my visit there were in actual residence 227—133 boys and 94 girls. The pupils were all seen on various occasions during my stay, and they had a healthy and comfortable appearance ; three or four of the boys only were absent from the classes on account of slight ailments. Both boys and girls were nicely clad, and I was present at several of the meals served, good order and decorum prevailed ; the food, although plain, was wholesome and good, and quite sufficient for the wants of the children.

“Every part of the Institution was visited and found in good order, with cleanliness prevailing. The dormitories were all well aired ; the bedding presented a neat and tidy appearance ; a cheerful and homelike aspect prevailed in all the living rooms, and the class rooms were bright and inviting. The kitchen and other parts of the building used for domestic purposes, indicated good management.

“In the basement immediately under the kitchen, there was an unhealthy odor, arising from waste water, in scrubbing the kitchen floor, leaking through and falling upon a net work of steam pipes to the earth floor beneath. I am of the opinion that the water resting on the floor is due to imperfect drainage, and, to

remedy the matter it may be necessary to put down a double, close matched floor in the kitchen, and a concrete floor in the basement, as well as to provide for better drainage to carry off the waste water.

"The laundry machinery being worn out, an appropriation was made for replacing it; plans and statement of cost for new machinery, mangle, wringer, drying room, etc., were obtained, and an agreement made to place the necessary machinery in position. The kitchen range is worn out, and the cooking of the establishment for months past has been done with difficulty; the replacing of the cooking apparatus and getting it in proper order will be attended to before the session begins.

"During vacation general repairs will be made inside the building, and the carpenter and his assistant will be kept busy laying new floors in the chapel, laundry, and in the girls' west dormitory, the reception room, officers' dining room, parlor and matron's room, with a few other repairs and fixing up generally, after which the usual cleaning is effected while the pupils are away.

"The Public Works Department will be requested to add a new room and refrigerator, as the present one is faulty and in no respect answers the purpose.

"The farm and garden give promise of a good crop, and immense improvements have been made in the appearance of the farm surroundings by the painting of the out-buildings and fences; this work has been well done by the male pupils.

"While at the Institution, the working of the recently erected fire escapes was tested; at a given signal, the lower ladder was let down and the girls began coming out of the upper or fourth storey windows and ninety-seven of them reached the ground in $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; on the boys' side, in a like manner 127 boys reached the ground in $9\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. In neither cases did there appear to be the slightest hesitation in descending; they appeared to be familiar with and enjoyed the exercise.

"Two hose companies, composed of deaf lads, were also marshalled for the purpose of testing their speed in getting to the hydrants, and in view of the disability under which they labor, both companies showed commendable swiftness and readiness in throwing streams of water on the roof of the Institution.

"Mr. T. Burrows, Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Lennox, arrived at the Institution while I was there, ready to commence the usual annual examination of the literary classes. The Superintendent reports that the officers, teachers and employees have been working industriously, and have given general satisfaction; and good progress has been made in acquiring literary knowledge in the class room, and in several branches of the industrial work this has been done, especially in the shoe shop department where quite a number of pupils have made very satisfactory progress. Many of them will be able shortly to earn competent living if they choose to follow it entirely."

"I made another regular inspection of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October.

"On the evening of the 9th, I visited the study rooms of the pupils, where they were in charge of the Supervisor, learning their lessons for the following day. They were all quiet and orderly, and seemingly interested in their work.

"On the 10th the Honorable the Treasurer came to the Institution and, in company with the Superintendent, all the class rooms and various parts of the buildings were visited. Order and attention prevailed and the pupils appeared anxious to receive instruction. The ordinary every-day exercises were being pro-

ceeded with, and the answers given by the pupils were such as to show that they thoroughly understood the lessons taught. The proficiency in composition, construction of sentences, arithmetic and geography, was exceedingly creditable, and in many instances quite equal to the efforts of hearing and speaking children of the same age. Our visit to the articulation class room was particularly interesting. Scholars of different grades were examined and so far as they have been taught, gave evidence of careful training. They read the lips readily and their articulation, though in some cases harsh and grating, was plain and easy to understand. The training class room was also visited, and the industrial departments, in each of which the same earnest attention was observable.

"I was present on several occasions when the meals were being served, and saw that the best of order and decorum prevailed. The food was good and properly served.

"There were 239 pupils on the roll—107 girls and 132 boys—38 of whom were new scholars—21 girls and 17 boys. In addition to the foregoing, 25 others had been awarded admission to come later on, or at the beginning of next session. Some of the new pupils appear under the regulation age of seven and are small of their age and young in appearance; but they are all certified as of the required age, others are from 18 to 22 years and have been retained at home in consequence of their parents, in some cases, declining to make a declaration before a Reeve of their inability to pay for their children's instruction. Pupils who commence so late cannot be expected to make the headway which younger entrants do, and but little can be expected from them for the first session at least. The pupils taken all together are very intelligent in appearance, and they are all in good health and neatly and comfortably clad. The dormitories were found to be in excellent order throughout, the beds were trim and neat, the bedding clean and the rooms well ventilated and cheerful and homelike in appearance. The sitting rooms also were neat and tidy, as were all the other departments of the Institution.

"The new range lately put in the kitchen was reported to be giving good satisfaction. The new laundry also is a great improvement on what was in use before. The mangle and drying room were giving the best of satisfaction, and the cylinder washers were also doing good work, but either on account of not being properly placed or from some defect in the pulleys or shafting a very loud and disagreeable noise was made and the contractor will be notified to remedy this defect.

"During the summer months the main building was repaired, painted and kalsomined, the hallway, the reception room, superintendent's and bursar's offices, teachers' parlor, dining room and the matron's quarters were newly papered and now present a handsome appearance; the chapel is also much improved by a new floor and a re-arrangement of the seats. The refrigerator building is now ready for the refrigerator, and this arrangement will no doubt prove to be a great benefit when completed. The hot water apparatus is now in working order for heating the superintendent's house, and the test made shows that it will give entire satisfaction. These additions have been made by the Department of Public Works.

"Owing to the unfavorable season, the supply of vegetables will not be so abundant as formerly, and the potato crop is specially deficient. The stores and books in that department were examined and found to be satisfactory.

"Altogether, my inspection was a pleasant one, as I could find but little to find fault with and much to commend, and I have therefore pleasure in express-

ing my satisfaction with the general good management of the Institution, both in its educational and domestic concerns."

A copy of the report of Mr. Burrows, Inspector of Public Schools, Napanee upon the result of his examination of the literary classes is appended :—

I have the honour to submit my report of the examination of the classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

On receiving your notice of my appointment as examiner, I at once saw the superintendent, who very courteously informed me in regard to the work required, and kindly promised to render me all the assistance necessary in the discharge of my commission. He suggested that I should spend a day visiting the class-rooms in order to get a general idea of the scope of the work, and the manner in which it is done. I very gladly fell in with this suggestion, and found the information gleaned during this day's visit extremely valuable in my work afterwards. On completing this tour of general observations, I began to understand to some extent, the almost insurmountable difficulties experienced by the teachers of deaf-mutes, especially in the matter of written language.

The use of every word must be fully and frequently illustrated, and to give the pupils anything like an extended vocabulary and a knowledge of idioms, requires the highest degree of skill and patience. It is, therefore, no wonder that a strange word or varied form of expression serves to bewilder them; keeping these difficulties in mind, it is really wonderful what has been accomplished by the painstaking and devoted teachers of this Institution, directed and encouraged by the able and energetic superintendent.

In passing through the various class-rooms, I was greatly pleased with the excellent order and close attention which prevailed, and the evident anxiety of teachers and pupils to make the best of the opportunities offered for work.

It was delightful, too, to notice the kind and sympathetic interest evinced by the teachers in these "Children of Silence."

The rooms were very tidy and tastefully decorated with pictures, charts, etc., not merely for æsthetic effect, but because the pictorial element is very largely employed in the instruction of the deaf. The uniform excellence of the writing and spelling surprises every one, a misspelled word being quite a rarity.

It seems to be the constant aim of the teachers to develop in their pupils a spirit of selfreliance and the success which has attended their efforts in this line is truly wonderful. In the higher classes, where we may look for the accumulated results of and effects, the work of the pupils in mental and written arithmetic, geography, history, composition, incorporation of words, correction of errors in language, and the translation of mimic language into written, reflects the highest credit on all concerned. As showing how thought and invention are developed, I select two illustrations. In one of the lower classes among the names asked for was, "State defence." This had not been taught, but several children at once gave "State care," that which cares for or protects the state. In Mr. Deny's room where a great deal relating to natural history is taught, to the question, "What do the works of nature show?" several gave the beautiful answer, "The thoughts of God," an answer which had not been taught and one which breathes the very essence of poetry. They had not read Milton "What of Earth."

"Be but the shadow of Heaven and things therein,
Each to other like, more than on earth is thought."

Among the many admirable features of this Institution one cannot fail to notice the excellent moral tone, the result of that truly religious (not sectarian) and moral training given by the superintendent and teachers. To this training I infer, must be largely due the success of the mild discipline which prevails throughout this Institution.

The superintendent kindly gave me an opportunity of inspecting specimens of drawings and needle work which deserves high commendation. Much of this work shows the great capabilities of many of the deaf-mutes in the artistic line. The drawings of Mr. Hadden, a deaf-mute, would do credit to any school of art.

I was glad to see that the problem of industrial education has been solved as far as this Institution is concerned. Shoemaking, carpentry and tailoring being successfully taught.

Appended are notes of the examination of each class and tests showing individual standing:

In the higher classes I found that the subjects of temperance and hygiene were very effectually dealt with, thinking that the pupils interest in these subjects might be still further stimulated by seeing Yaggys' anatomical charts, I took advantage of an opportunity offered to exhibit them. Mr. Coleman gave a full explanation in the sign language, and all appeared to be greatly delighted. Mr. Green in his inimitable pantomime style also largely assisted to amuse and instruct this rather unique audience. Through the kindness of the superintendent I had the pleasure of attending the religious services in the chapel on Sabbath. These services were extremely interesting, and I am sure they must be highly conducive to the development and moulding of the moral and religious nature of all who participate in them. The superintendent's Bible class was largely attended and great interest manifested in the lesson. From members of the articulation classes he received answers *viva voce*. In addition to the usual exercises I must not forget to mention the beautiful rendition in the sign language of "Nearer my God to Thee" by Mr. Green and a class of little girls.

In concluding these general remarks, I have to express my deep obligation to the superintendent and teachers for their uniform courtesy and valuable assistance which rendered my work a real pleasure. I cannot forbear expressing the opinion that the present prosperous condition of this Institution is very largely due to the great administrative ability of the superintendent. Evidence of his management, tact and energy may be seen in every department.

Your obedient servant,

F. BURROWS.

THE ARTICULATION CLASSES.

Miss Mathison has charge of these classes, seven in number, comprising in all thirty-six pupils. The results which she has achieved seem to me to border on the marvellous. Children who never heard a word are enabled by rare skill and persistent effort on the part of the teacher, to read aloud, answer questions, orally about the lesson, and by means of lip reading to readily understand what is said by their teacher.

CLASS A.

The beginners in this room, under Mr. Beaton, appear to be well acquainted with the work gone over. Most of them are bright, quick children and give promise of doing excellent work. All did extremely well especially in giving names and forming plurals.

CLASS B.

The majority of this class appear to be on rather a low intellectual plane. Seven were unable to count out ten crayons. The three young men in the first division are making fair progress. Mr. McKillop, the teacher, is capable of doing good work if he had the right sort of material. He shows skill in drawing pictures of various objects for use in his class.

CLASS C.

This class is doing excellent work under Mr. Green. Mr. G. is a wonderful pantomimist, and makes his pupils very ready and proficient in the sign language.

CLASS D.

A class of seventeen under Miss Mabee. The work of this class was rather dissappointing. In slate arithmetic only five did well, and six did nothing at all. In the other work most of them got low standing.

CLASS E.

Eighteen present under Miss. Bull. I am much pleased with this class. Excellent work is being done.

CLASS F.

Ten present under Mr. Terrill. The class is divided into three divisions. The teacher has rather poor material to deal with, but gets fair results.

CLASS G.

Twenty present under Mrs. McGillis. Very few in this class took a good standing. Noticed pupils making signs while undergoing examination, most of them did poorly, especially in the incorporation of words.

CLASS H.

Nineteen present under Miss Ostrom. Got excellent work from this class in everything submitted for examination, work of pupils very neat.

CLASS I.

Miss Templeton got excellent work in everything from this class. The letters (on paper) are models of neatness and accuracy.

CLASS J.

Twenty-four pupils under Mr. Ashley. This class did exceedingly well in everything. Particularly well up in geography, temperance and hygiene. Both teacher and pupils appear very ambitious. Got some admirable letters from this class.

CLASS K.

Nineteen present under Mr. Denys. Found excellent work done in this room. Pupils are exceptionally proficient in language and history. Got excellent composition and letters on paper from this class.

CLASS L.

Sixteen present under Mr. Coleman. The majority of this class have received an excellent education. In every subject decided evidence is seen of thorough and systematic training. The arithmetic deserves special mention. I got from this class some fine specimens of translation from the sign language into the written.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during the year under report and the preceding year is shown.

	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1888.	Weekly costs per head.	Yearly costs per head.	Total expenditures year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly costs per head.	Yearly costs per head.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	148 05	1.2	62	173 27	1.4	76
Butchers' meat, fish and poultry	3,837 69	31.0	16 13	3,809 00	32.2	16 70
Flour, bread, etc.	2,050 55	16.5	8 61	2,125 49	17.9	9 33
Butter	2,730 24	22.0	11 48	2,445 95	20.6	10 73
Groceries	2,245 38	18.1	9 42	2,546 44	21.4	11 17
Fruit and vegetables	680 77	5.5	2 86	496 48	4.2	2 18
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	742 09	6.0	3 12	871 85	7.4	3 82
Fuel	4,047 99	32.7	17 01	3,377 60	28.4	14 82
Gas, oil, etc.	1,404 16	11.4	5 90	1,234 89	10.5	5 42
Laundry, soap and cleaning	403 60	3.2	1 70	311 07	2.6	1 36
Furniture and furnishing	786 53	6.4	3 30	414 78	3.4	1 87
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	843 15	6.8	3 54	504 43	4.4	2 21
Repairs and alterations	1,077 58	8.7	4 53	1,428 28	12.1	6 26
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	714 79	5.7	3 00	874 01	7.5	3 83
Books and educational appliances	625 62	5.1	2 63	428 68	3.6	1 88
Miscellaneous	880 16	7.2	3 70	840 14	7.0	3 68
Salaries and wages	18,749 28	1.51.5	78 78	19,203 33	1.61.9	84 23
Totals	41,967 63	3.39.0	176 33	41,085 69	3.46.0	180 20

Average number of pupils for 1888, 238; average number of pupils for 1889, 228.

The reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the usual statistical tables are to be found in the following pages.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario :

SIR,—In presenting the nineteenth annual report of this Institution it gives me pleasure to record its continued prosperity, and to know that our work is appreciated by the pupils, their parents and the public generally. Your minutes of inspection and the statement of the educational examiner are full and exhaustive of the general scope of our operations. Our daily routine has been much the same as in former years, but with the increased experience of teachers and officers more and better results have been obtained.

Much has been said and written lately in England, France and other countries about the best methods of educating deaf children, and the outcome of the agitation was the holding of a Convention in Paris, and the appointment of a Royal Commission in England to enquire into the matter.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Taking advantage of the attractions created by the great world's exposition in Paris, the deaf of that country, or their representatives, issued circulars calling a convention of those specially interested in the education of the deaf to meet in that city during the month of July last. The meeting was to possess an international character, and hence invitations to attend were sent to the principals of all the institutions in America, and others known to be concerned in such a movement. The circular reached me at too late a date to permit arrangements being made for sending a delegate to represent this Province, and for the same reason a number of institutions in the United States were unrepresented. The delegation from that country, however, was quite large, and included some of the most experienced and best informed teachers and graduates from the principal schools for the deaf. The meetings of the conference, though interesting in some respects, fell far short of the expectations of many of the visitors. The American delegates, especially, were quite dissatisfied with the general results, and returned fully convinced that, for all practical and necessary purposes, the system of deaf-mute instruction that finds favor in the United States and Canada is far superior to the European systems. I may mention that in France, at present, the purely oral system of instruction prevails. In the Paris institution, especially, this method is very rigidly enforced. The use of signs is prohibited, and the exclusive employment of hearing and speaking teachers insisted upon. This school has a history that reaches back to the eventful career of the Abbé de l'Épée and others of world-wide fame in the instruction and direction of the deaf. For many years it was conducted under the combined system, and with the most beneficial results. Recently, however, innovations have been introduced, and at present, as stated above, lip-reading is the only source of instruction. Prof. Bishop, of the New York institution, made a thorough inspection of the work done in this school. He entered upon his task strongly prejudiced in favor of the oral system, and his judgment must, therefore, be accepted as fair and impartial. He was satisfied

with the results shown in the junior classes, but reluctantly confesses that the seniors did not meet his expectations. The general knowledge possessed by the older students, and their ability to use that knowledge to the best purpose in life, cannot be compared with that shown by similar classes in the American institutions. Other members of the delegation from the United States made visits to, and inquiries into, the systems in vogue in France and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, and their testimony is sufficient to confirm my belief that, in the combined system, we have the most rational and successful method of deaf-mute instruction. This system prevails in the Ontario Institution, and the object of all concerned is to keep the work abreast of the highest development in the education of the deaf. I am fully satisfied that we can show as good results, all things considered, as the best schools for similar purposes in the United States, where the same system almost entirely is in operation. Our teachers are as competent and earnest as can be procured anywhere, and our schoolroom exercises show that our pupils, on the whole, obtain a good English education, and are well prepared to take their places in the work of life. The following is our course of study :—

FIRST GRADE.

MANUAL ALPHABET.

Nouns:

The objects in use in the class room; parts of the body; house furniture; most common animals; names of persons; divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon; directions, as east, west, north, south; natural phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, etc.

Number:

Singular and plural of nouns taught.

Adjectives:

Common, as good, bad, old, etc.

Color, etc.

Numerals, as one, two, three.

Conjunction:

“And.”

Pronouns:

First, second and third persons singular.

Verbs:

To express simple actions, using the words with which they are familiar,

Notation:

Counting to 500 by objects.

Penmanship:

Every day.

SECOND GRADE.

Review Class "A" thoroughly.

Substantives :

Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, etc.
Names of articles of every-day use.

Adjectives :

Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, etc.
A, an, the, some.
Cardinal and Ordinal.
Demonstrative, as this, that, etc.
Possessive, as my, her, etc.
Form and dimension, "a piece of."

Pronouns :

Personal pronouns, as taught.

Verbs :

Actions relating to objects, the names of which are known to the pupils.
Present progressive, past tense.

Grammar Exercises :

Simple and compound actions described.

Arithmetic :

Simple addition and subtraction—Practical examples.
Mental addition and subtraction.
Express a number consisting of four figures.

THIRD GRADE.

Substantives :

The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, etc.

Arithmetic (Simple) :

Addition and subtraction, multiplication tables.
Mental addition and subtraction.
Miscellaneous questions.

Grammatical Exercises and Composition :

Description of pictures.
Questions and answers by pupils.
Letter writing.
Simple elliptical sentences.

Geography :

Divisions of land and water.

Adjectives, Verbs and Conjunctions (Incorporation):

- Regular comparisons with "more" and "most." Distributives, each, every, either, neither.
- Present, past, past progressive and future tenses.
- "Or" and "nor."

Penmanship:

Twice each week.

FOURTH GRADE.

Arithmetic:

- Addition, subtraction and multiplication with simple practical examples.
- Roman numerals to 1,000. Time lessons.
- Mental addition, subtraction and multiplication.

Language:

- Temperance notes.
- Changing from active to passive voice.
- Common adverbs.
- Object lessons (see list).
- Talks and Stories to page 50.
- Incorporation of different kinds of words.
- Simple elliptical sentences.
- Letter writing.
- Questions asked and answered by pupils.
- Describing what was done on certain days.
- Tenses, present, past, future, perfect, present and past progressive.

Geography:

- Divisions of land and water (reviewed), counties, chief towns in each county, cities of Ontario.

Penmanship:

Twice each week.

FIFTH GRADE.

Geography:

- Definitions—Divisions of land and water reviewed.
- Province of Ontario, counties, cities, county towns, chief towns and physical features.
- General idea of the Dominion of Canada.

Arithmetic:

- Review work completed thoroughly, with division.
- Simple analysis.
- Reduction—Canadian money.
- Mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Grammatical Exercises, Language Lessons and Composition :

- Pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and common conjunctions (incorporation).
 - Changing from active to passive voice.
 - Object lessons (see list).
 - Natural history.
 - Talks and Stories to page 132.
 - Miscellaneous questions.
 - Temperance and hygiene.
 - Letter writing.
 - Questions and answers by pupils.

Penmanship :

Twice each week.

SIXTH GRADE.

Arithmetic :

- Simple rules, with practical examples.
 - Reduction, Canadian money, avoirdupois weight, long, dry, liquid and time measures, and miscellaneous table, mental arithmetic, first four simple rules and analysis.

Grammatical Exercises and Composition :

- Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech.
 - Sweet's Lessons, No. 4.
 - Temperance notes.
 - Letter writing.
 - General conversation.
 - Object lessons (see list).
 - Questions and Answers by pupils.
 - Dictation in sign language to be reproduced in writing.

Geography :

- Definitions.
 - Divisions of land and water.
 - Dominion of Canada; physical features; exports, where found, and where probably sent; imports, where from.

Canadian History :

General events.

Penmanship :

Twice each week.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Arithmetic :

- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and analysis of fractions, simple interest, square and cube measure, promissory notes and receipts, accounts.

Language and Composition :

Incorporation of words and phrases.

Changing from narrative to conversational form and *vice versa* (using inverted commas).

Changing simple sentences into compound and complex.

Writing notes and letters from sign dictation.

Temperance notes.

Letter writing.

Reproduction by dictation and sign language.

Canadian History :

From 1812 to present time.

Geography :

The United States, New Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America and British Isles.

Penmanship.

The Paris Convention, while disappointing in some respects, has served a good purpose in provoking comparisons and discussions that must ultimately benefit the deaf generally. It is proposed to hold a similar convention in New York in 1892, when, if we are spared to participate, the results of the American system will be triumphantly exhibited. The word "American" in this connection applies to Canada as well as the United States.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Increased interest in the education of the deaf in the United Kingdom resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into, and report upon the present and prospective condition of the blind, the deaf, etc., by command of Her Majesty the Queen. This investigation was no doubt the outgrowth of a discussion of much importance caused by the publication of Dr. A. Graham Bell's theory of a deaf-mute race resulting from the intermarriage of deaf persons, and his radical views upon articulation, both of which I have referred to in former reports. Dr. Bell's theory had evidently influenced public opinion in Great Britain on this subject to a considerable extent, and the Commission began the investigation with strong feelings on the side of oral instruction and the interdiction of the deaf-mute marriages. Their report has been published and presented to both Houses of Parliament. Its contents are interesting and evince a thorough performance of duty on the part of the Commissioners. In the face of such indisputable evidence as has been, and can be produced to prove the contrary, some of the conclusions are very strange, and will be vigorously combatted by an active and intelligent minority in that country. The best authorities on this continent, while freely according to Dr. Bell a full meed of praise for what he has accomplished in behalf of the deaf, do not concur in his contention concerning the propagation of a deaf-mute race by the means mentioned, and almost unanimously dispute the supremacy of a purely oral system of instruction.

That accurate information might be obtained concerning the issue of marriages among the deaf in this Province I sent a letter to every editor, which was kindly inserted in their publications, asking for the names of married deaf persons having children. I learned of twenty-seven couples who have 71 children; 70 of these children *can hear and speak and only one is congenitally deaf and dumb*. Another case was reported where a boy became deaf at two years of age whose mother had lost her hearing at four. From the foregoing the fair

deduction may be made that as far as Ontario is concerned, the liability of a deaf race is very remote. An excellent medical authority submits that "there are plenty of other marriages which it would be to the interest of the public to discourage if this course were likely to be productive of any tangible result, which we fear it is not. Take for example, the too frequent marriages between persons distinctly tubercular or epileptic. More harm is done by marriages of this class in a single year than in all probability results from the marriage of deaf-mutes and consanguineous marriages in a century. Yet it is impracticable to intervene for reasons which are but too obvious. We see no reason to anticipate that a policy of discouragement is likelier to bring about the desired change in one case than in the other. The impossibility of useful interference in this direction is to be inferred from the fact that non-marriage does not of necessity imply non-production, so that nothing short of sequestration could prove of the slightest service in preventing the bringing into the world of congenitally deaf children. This tendency is a curious illustration of the law promulgated by Darwin of the proneness of abnormalities to reproduce themselves under certain conditions of selection which appear to operate in this case inversely to the general rule, in virtue of which such departures from the normal are stamped out in consequence of the innate repugnance on the part of the well formed and healthy to ally themselves with individuals who do not conform to the usual standard. In any case these unfortunate people are in many respects much more advantageously situated than the blind. With some trouble and patience they can be enabled to hold intercourse with their fellow mortals and so participate in the life which is around them, and the very fact of our powerlessness to prevent the reproduction of children laboring under these disabilities invests the question of their education with a special and peculiar importance." It is quite impossible for me to give here a full summary of the report of the Royal Commission. There are many valuable suggestions for the education of deaf children, and no doubt a revolution in this respect will soon be observed in Great Britain. Some of the main provisions are epitomized as follows: The Education Act to be extended to the deaf, and power to be obtained to enforce the compulsory attendance of children at a proper school up to the age of 16. Children unable to attend school to be provided for by annual grant as would be equivalent to the contributions now allowed to be paid by Boards of Guardians. Independently of the position of the parents a capitation grant not less than half the cost of the education of the child, with a maximum grant of £10, should be given for all in the same way as ordinary elementary schools, and that in all cases parents should contribute according to their ability. That the age of entry should, as far as possible, be seven; that the school attendance should be compulsorily enforced for at least eight years; and that power should be given to the local authority to pay the rail fare of children when necessary. That in all schools the general health, etc. of children should be periodically inspected by a medical practitioner. That technical instruction in industrial handicraft should be a part of the curriculum after the age of 12, and that this training should be continued to 16. That a special code for the deaf be issued, and that drawing, wood-carving, or modelling be made part of the regular curriculum of instruction for both sexes. That every deaf child should have full opportunity of being educated on the pure oral system; all who are physically or mentally disqualified for such training may be removed from the oral department of the school, or taught elsewhere on the sign or manual system. The children to be classified according to their ability. That there should be teachers in the proportion of one to eight or ten pupils in the pure oral schools, and of one to 14 or 15 in sign and manual schools, (a wise provision). That in institutions the principal or head master should reside in

the school; the inspectors to be selected by the Education Department and to be fully qualified by a knowledge of the systems of instructions practised both at home and abroad; the teachers to be properly qualified; the schools to be properly furnished with all the appliances necessary; the inspectors to report regularly on the knowledge of written language, speech, and the general efficiency of the schools under whatever system; the examination by the inspectors to be the means for merely testing the general progress of the scholars; the different methods or systems of teaching to be left free from the control of the inspector, so long as the results in written or spoken language is satisfactory. That, except in schools where the sign and manual system is exclusively used, all the teachers should be in possession of all their faculties, and have had previous experience in teaching hearing children; that trained teachers of the deaf should receive salaries such as would induce teachers of special attainments to enter the profession, and on a higher scale than those enjoyed by trained teachers of ordinary children. That there should be one uniform schedule of enquiry of the deaf for the census returns of the whole of the United Kingdom; that the class should be spoken of as "the deaf"; and that the terms "deaf-mute," and "deaf and dumb" should be strictly applied to such only as are totally deaf and completely dumb; that the deaf and dumb should be kept as far as possible from being a class apart, etc.

There are many valuable suggestions for a proper education of the deaf in these provisions. They indicate a great change in the system hitherto prevailing in Great Britain, and show conclusively that American ideas and results have exercised a powerful influence upon the Commissioners. Six members of the Commission formulated objections to several of the recommendations. These objections refer to the use of signs, the co-education of the sexes, and consanguineous marriages. Messrs. Owens and Sleight declare that the evidence of missionaries in England, who work among the adult deaf and dumb, is that "the oral method breaks down in after life, and its pupils not unfrequently resort to writing or the manual alphabet." They also assert that, from what they themselves have seen in visiting the various schools and institutions in the United Kingdom, with few exceptions, and those chiefly semi-mute or semi-deaf, the articulation and lip-reading of pupils taught under the purely oral method are so poor as to be practically of little value to them in their intercourse with the general public." They quote from the testimony of Dr. Gallandet, President of the Deaf-Mute College at Washington, as follows: "It is by the practice of the combined system that the greatest advantage to the greatest number may be secured." This declaration, they think, should receive the greatest attention, considering the high authority from which it emanates. They are also of the opinion that undue weight has been attached to the evidence of Dr. A. Graham Bell, and declare, "we yield to none in our high appreciation of that gentleman's great ability and integrity of purpose, but we submit that his conclusions as to methods of education must of necessity be based upon *theory* rather than experience, as he himself admits that he only had a school for two years, and the number of pupils in it was limited to four." They regret that more prominence has not been given in the report to the evidence of Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, who, after his visit to the famous institution at Washington, said: "I was quite satisfied with the results I saw, and, thinking it over since, I confess I cannot bring myself to believe that the oral system could possibly be satisfactory by itself. I am strongly in favor of the combined system." With reference to the intermarriage of the deaf, these gentlemen remark: "From our own life-long experience among the adult deaf and dumb, we find that the offspring of those who intermarry are *generally* hearing and speaking."

The report states "the sign and manual system trains the deaf to communicate and associate with their fellow-deaf." To this assertion Messrs. Owens and Slight demur, and think it misleading. The real object sought in sign and manual institutions is not to build up an elaborate and complex system of signs "intelligible only to the deaf and dumb themselves and their teachers," but to familiarize them with written language in its common colloquial forms, and thus to place them in possession of a ready means of communication with those among whom they may be placed in after life. It is unfair to attribute "deaf-mutisms" to the use of signs, as it is found that pupils taught on the pure oral method fall into similar inaccuracies.

The report is highly interesting throughout, and when the appendix, which has not yet appeared, and which contains all the testimony taken by the Commission, is printed, the whole will prove a valuable addition to the cause of deaf-mute education. The system recommended is so permeated with American ideas and practices as to practically exclude the pure oral method of instruction from the institutions and schools of Great Britain. There will be classes especially devoted to this method, but all the deaf children will not be required to submit to it. This is the beginning of a brighter day for the deaf of that country. In response to a letter received by the Secretary, I had the honor to forward a statement of the system and course of study pursued in this institution and it is very gratifying to note that the most practical members of the Commission, though in the minority, recommended the same course we have followed for the past nineteen years.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Industrial training in the common schools is one of the questions of the day for hearing children. For the deaf in Ontario it has been in operation since the establishment of this institution, and the good accomplished leads me to hope for its extension. We are a little behind some of the best United States institutions in this respect, but I hope we shall catch up to them in the near future. What to do with our boys after school hours is often a perplexing problem. Our shoe shop is doing a good work for thirty boys and the carpenter shop gives a few lads a chance to obtain a partial trade; there are others unemployed who would be glad to learn some handicraft if they had the chance. Broom making, brush making, tailoring and printing could be successfully taught if we only had the plant and instructors. Five or six thousand dollars for plant and from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year for the instructors would be a good investment for the Province and be an inestimable boon to deaf boys. Our girls are carefully instructed in tailoring, dressmaking and plain sewing.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The arrangements for the literary classes, services in chapel and industrial departments are :—

SCHOOL HOURS from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 3 p. m.

DRAWING CLASS from 3.20 to 5 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week.

GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3.20 to 5.

SIGN CLASS for Junior Teachers on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 3.10 to 4.

EVENING STUDY from 7 to 8.30 p. m. for senior pupils, and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

ARTICULATION CLASSES from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 3 p. m.

SERVICES IN CHAPEL.—*Every Sunday*.—Primary pupils at 9 a. m., senior pupils at 11 a. m.; general lecture at 2.30 p. m., immediately after which the Bible class assemble. *Each school day* the pupils assemble in the chapel at 8.45 a. m. and the teacher-in-charge for the week opens by prayer and afterwards dismisses them so that they may reach their respective school rooms not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils again assemble and after prayer are dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.—*Shoe and Carpenter Shops* from 7.20 to 8.30 a. m., and from 3.20 to 5.30 p. m. for pupils who attend school; for those who do not from 7.20 a. m., to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 5.30 p. m. each working day except Saturday, when the shops are closed at noon. *The Sewing Class* hours are from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1.30 to 5 p. m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3.20 to 5 p. m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.

Publishers of the newspapers hereunder named have very kindly sent their publications to the reading room of the institution free of charge, for which I, on their behalf, return thanks.

NAME.	Where Published.	NAME.	Where Published.
Evening Times.....	Hamilton.	The News.....	Berkeley, Cal., U. S.
Economist.....	Shelburne.	Northumberland Enterprise...	Colborne.
Express.....	Colborne.	Norfolk Reformer.....	Simcoe.
Daily Advertiser.....	London.	Enterprise.....	Arthur.
Daily Free Press.....	Winnipeg.	Ensign.....	Brighton.
Daily News.....	Kingston.	Courier.....	Perth.
Free Press.....	Acton.	Advertiser.....	Petrolia.
Guardian.....	Uxbridge.	Chronicle.....	Beeton.
Mercury.....	Renfrew.	Sentinel-Review.....	Woodstock.
Western Despatch.....	Strathroy.	Courier.....	Embro.
Chronicle.....	Ingersoll.	Mutes' Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.
Monitor.....	Brockville.	Deaf-Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
Weekly Mercury.....	Guelph.	Goodson Gazette.....	Stanton, Va.
Examiner.....	Peterboro'.	Kentucky Deaf-Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
Gazette.....	Almonte.	Index.....	Colorado Springs, Cal
Observer.....	Pembroke.	Star.....	Olatha, Kan.
Post.....	Thorold.	Companion.....	Fairbault, Kan.
Spectator.....	Hamilton.	Deaf-Mute Advance.....	Jacksonville, Ill.
Niagara Review.....	Niagara.	Deaf-Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Texas.
Reporter.....	Kingsville.	Deaf-Mute Times.....	Delavan, Wis.
Banner.....	Dundas.	Vis-a-Vis.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Enterprise.....	Collingwood.	Maryland Bulletin.....	Frederick City, Md.
Guide and News.....	Port Hope.	Tablet.....	Romney, West Va.
Independent Foresters.....	London.	Deaf-Mute Record.....	Fulton, Mo.
Dominion Churchman.....	Toronto.	Deaf-Mute Hawkeye.....	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Courier.....	Trenton.	Optic.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Trent Hastings Review.....	Madoc.	Daily Paper for Our Little People.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Trent Valley Advocate.....	Trenton.	Register.....	Rome, N. Y.
Rural Canadian.....	Toronto.	Journal.....	New York, N. Y.
Standard.....	Markdale.	Silent World.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tribune.....	Deseronto.	Voice.....	Jackson, Miss.
Telegraph.....	Palmerston.	The Sign.....	Salem, Oregon.
Herald.....	Carleton Place.	Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Leader.....	Tara.	Weekly Sentinel.....	Port Arthur.
Echo.....	London.		

 MISCELLANEOUS.

The new refrigerator and the hot water system in the Superintendent's house supply long felt wants.

The school term is seven years. It ought to be increased to ten as has been done in the best institutions elsewhere.

The pupils came back promptly on the 11th of September and they were all classified and commenced their regular studies on the Tuesday following.

We received \$125 for paying pupils last year and our expenditure was over \$40,000. I would again urge that the institution be declared free in name as it really is in fact.

The pupils had a holiday in September to visit the Bay of Quinte show and enjoyed their outing very much. The directors kindly admitted them free.

The handsomely engraved diplomas and certificates, to be given to graduates and meritorious pupils on leaving, have incited our scholars to renewed efforts to be worthy of the distinction.

A new school building with large assembly room on the second flat is one of our necessities. This would give us plenty of dormitory room for our present and prospective population.

Twenty-six prizes were awarded to our gardener for flowers and vegetables at the Quinte Fair. This is creditable from the fact that his garden soil is little better than a brick clay bed and that he has no greenhouse.

The yield of the farm this year is hay and oats was good but the potato crop is short; instead of having 1,200 bushels we have less than 500. We have plenty of vegetables for table use from the garden.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railways and their officials have placed us under renewed obligations by granting reduced fares to pupils and for their kindly attentions to them when *en route* to and from the institution on their lines.

Our pupils' examination papers were allowed to go through the mails to parents at reduced postal rates, through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Haggart, the Postmaster General. The matter was brought to his attention by the Hon. M. Bowell and to both gentlemen our thanks are due for their kindness and consideration.

We have been favored with appreciated visits from the following clerical gentlemen: Rev. Canon Burke, Rev. Dr. George, Rev. Mr. Learoyd, Rev. D. Mihell, Rev. Mr. Pope, Rev. Mr. Daw, Rev. Mr. Bogart, Right Rev. Monseigneur Farrelley, Father Connelley and Rev. Mr. Browning.

Whatever success we have had in this institution during the year that is gone is due to the conscientious discharge of duty on the part of the teachers, officers and employees generally. They have worked harmoniously together, and by their united action my work has been lightened and made a pleasure.

The health of the members of our large household was good during the year. We have had very little sickness of any kind and no serious cases whatever, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the institution and its surroundings. There have been no deaths to report for two years.

The behaviour of the pupils has been so commendable as to deserve special mention. Last year, with 140 boys, there were no punishments for over three

months at one time, and for the nine months of the session only seven were deprived of privileges and mildly chastised. The girls, altogether, are models of good behaviour and lady-like deportment.

Three pupils entered in September who are over 21 years of age. Their parents did not like to be separated from them and kept them at home, although they were aware of the advantages offered here. Two or three children were offered, certified as being over seven years of age, who were not more than five. Our attendance is increasing, and the probabilities are that we shall not have enough beds for pupils and children for whom admission has been awarded. There are 237 now in residence, and 27 others have applied for admission; 10 of the latter are likely to come within a few days, the others I have advised to wait until next year. We have only 240 beds for pupils in all, and the dormitories have too many in them now to admit of others being put up. As we may look for an enlarged number within the next few years, additional accommodation will be needed.

An effort, which I hope will be successful, has been made to have the Manual alphabet, as used in institutions for the deaf, incorporated in the school books used by speaking children in our public schools. The great benefits to be derived from such a course cannot be overestimated, especially by the deaf. The alphabet has been printed on the backs of the general exercise books and rulers used in the common schools for several years past.

The retirement of Miss Robinson, matron, on account of ill-health, was regretted by her many friends. Her successor, Mrs. Craig, has performed her duties in an admirable manner, and given general satisfaction. An intimation that she is likely to be transferred to the Agricultural College makes us loth to part with her. Miss Walker, of Kingston, for a number of years assistant matron in Rockwood Asylum, who is to come in her place, is highly spoken of, and we hope will succeed in performing her new duties satisfactorily. Mrs. MacGillis resigned in September to take a position in a school for hearing children. The two graduates of the Institution, Miss N. L'Herault and J. Hadden, appointed monitor teachers at the opening of the session, give promise of future usefulness.

The usual statistical tables are annexed herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	137	Germany.....	11
Ireland	33	Unknown	34
Scotland	27		
England	31	Total	274
Italy	1		

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterians.....	66	Evangelical German	1
Methodists	72	Mennonites	3
Church of England.....	61	United Brethern	1
Roman Catholic.....	40	Church of Christ	2
Baptist.....	16	Congregational	1
Bible Christians	4	Unknown	4
Lutheran.....	3	Total	274

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agents	2	Boarding-house keeper.....	1
Axe makers	2	Barber.	1
Baker.....	0	Carder	0
Blacksmith	8	Carpenters	12
Bookkeeper	2	Clerk	2
Brewer	1	Conductors.....	2
Butcher	1	Carters.....	2

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Cheesemaker	1	Merchants	4
Cooper	2	Moulder	1
Charwoman	0	Physician	1
Cattle dealer	1	Painter	1
Dressmaker	1	Plasterers	2
Druggist	1	Second-hand dealer	1
Engineer	4	Sailor	1
Expressman	2	Shoemakers	5
Drayman	1	Switchman	1
Farmers	104	Tailor	1
Grocers	4	Teachers	2
Harness makers	2	Watchmaker	1
Gardener	1	Waggonmaker	1
Hotel-keeper	2	Washerwoman	1
Lumbermen	2	Watchman	1
Laborers	56	Steamfitter	1
Livery proprietor	1	Unknown	11
Mechanic	1	Plate-driller	1
Machinist	3		
Masons	2	Total	274

AGE OF PUPILS.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	N
7	17	14	21	21	8
8	14	15	19	22	4
9	20	16	30	23	3
10	21	17	23	25	2
11	19	18	20	26	1
12	20	19	7	27	1
13	20	20	4	Total	274

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Algoma	2	Muskoka	4
Bothwell		Monck	1
Brant	4	Norfolk	9
Bruce	11	Northumberland	6
Cornwall	2	Ontario	9
Carleton	18	Oxford	10
Dufferin	1	Peel	2
Durham	4	Perth	6
Elgin	7	Peterborough	2
Essex	10	Prescott and Russell	5
Frontenac	5	Prince Edward	2
Grey	6	Renfrew	8
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	11
Halton	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9
Hastings	14	Victoria	4
Huron	12	Waterloo	7
Kent	7	Welland	2
Lambton	10	Wellington	8
Lanark	4	Wentworth	10
Leeds and Grenville	9	York	19
Lennox and Addington	5		
Lincoln	1	Total	274
Middlesex	5		

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1888-89.

Males	153
Females	121
Total	274

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889,
WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2	1	3	Ontario	4	3	7
Bruce	6	3	9	Oxford.....	6	2	8
Carleton	10	7	17	Peel	1	.....	1
Durham	1	2	3	Perth.....	2	2	4
Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Elgin	3	3	6	Prescott and Russell....	4	1	5
Essex	5	5	10	Prince Edward	2	.....	2
Frontenac.....	2	1	3	Renfrew	3	4	7
Grey.....	2	3	5	Simcoe.....	3	8	11
Halton	1	1	2	Stormont, Dundas and			
Hastings	7	5	12	Glengarry.....	7	2	9
Huron	4	5	9	Victoria	1	3	4
Kent	4	3	7	Waterloo	1	4	5
Lambton.....	3	4	7	Welland	1	1	2
Lanark.....	2	1	3	Wellington.....	4	4	8
Leeds and Grenville....	7	1	8	Wentworth.....	7	3	10
Lennox and Addington..	1	4	5	York.....	9	6	15
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1	Muskoka District.....	2	3	5
Monck .....	.....	1	1	Nipissing District.....	1	.....	1
Middlesex	1	3	4	Algoma District.....	.....	1	1
Norfolk	8	1	9				
Northumberland.....	3	2	5	Total.....	132	105	237

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING
OF THE INSTITUTION,

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.....	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872.....	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873.....	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874.....	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875.....	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876.....	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877.....	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878.....	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879.....	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880.....	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881.....	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882.....	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883.....	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884.....	156	130	286
“ 1884, “ 1885.....	168	116	284
“ 1885, “ 1886.....	191	112	273
“ 1886, “ 1887.....	151	113	264
“ 1887, “ 1888.....	156	109	265
“ 1888, “ 1889.....	153	121	274

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	Frontenac.....	9	6	15
Bothwell	1	.....	1	Grey	21	13	34
Brant	16	6	22	Haldimand	6	1	7
Bruce	16	10	26	Halton	3	5	8
Carleton.....	23	10	33	Hastings	21	16	37
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	Huron	26	23	49
Durham	12	7	19	Kent	14	9	23
Elgin.....	8	9	17	Lambton .	15	6	21
Essex	6	12	18	Lanark.....	8	4	12

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Leeds	9	4	13	Renfrew.....	9	8	17
Grenville.....	5	1	6	Simcoe.....	16	15	31
Lennox	4	6	10	Stormont.....	8	4	12
Addington	1	1	2	Dundas.....	5	3	8
Lincoln.....	3	4	7	Glengarry.....	4	1	5
Middlesex.....	26	16	42	Victoria.....	3	5	8
Norfolk	13	7	20	Waterloo	10	13	23
Northumberland	8	11	19	Welland.....	5	4	9
Monck	1	.....	1	Wellington	16	14	30
Ontario	16	7	24	Wentworth.....	21	7	28
Oxford.....	12	9	21	York.....	27	26	53
Peel.....	5	3	8	Muskoka District.....	5	6	11
Perth	22	13	35	Nipissing District.....	1	.....	1
Peterborough.....	11	2	13	Parry Sound District...	1	1	2
Prescott	5	1	6	New Brunswick.....	2	.....	2
Russell.....	5	4	9				
Prince Edward	4	1	5	Total.....	.....	.....	827

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant	1	Barber	1
Agent.....	4	Boiler-maker.....	1
Axe-maker	2	Book-keeper.....	4
Baggageman	1	Brakesman	1
Baker	3	Bricklayers	2
Barrister.....	1	Butchers	2
Blacksmith.....	19	Brickmakers.....	1
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Brewers.....	

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, ETC.—*Continued*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Carters.....	2	Machinists	3
Cabdrivers	2	Lumbermen.....	5
Cabinet-makers.....	2	Malsters.....	1
Captain of schooner.....	1	Marble-cutters	2
Carder.....	1	Mason.....	4
Car Inspector.....	1	Manufacturer of agricultural implements..	2
Carpenters	28	Mechanics.....	2
Carriage-makers	5	Merchants	15
Cheese-maker.....	1	Millers.....	3
Civil Service.....	1	Millwrights.	2
Clerks	4	Miner.....	1
Conductors, Railway	2	Minister.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Moulders.....	2
Coopers	4	Non-commissioned officer.....	1
Curriers.....	4	Nurseryman.....	1
Charwoman.....	1	Painters.....	9
Dealer in hides	1	Pedler.....	1
Drayman.....	4	Steamfitter	1
Dressmakers	3	Shoemaker	4
Doctors.....	1	Stage-driver.....	1
Engineers	3	Switchman	1
Engineers, Railway	3	Tailor	6
Farmers.....	366	Tavern-keepers	9
Fire Insurance Inspectors.....	1	Teachers	7
Fishermen	3	Teamsters	4
Grocer	2	Traders.....	2
Gaoler	1	Weavers.	1
Gardener	1	Watchman	1
Gunsmith	1	Watchmakers.....	1
Harness-maker	2	Waggon-makers.....	2
Iron-maker.....	1	Washer-woman	1
Keeper of park.....	1	Unknown	81
Laborers	146		
Livery proprietors.....	3	Total.....	827

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	23
5.....		20.....	13
6.....	24	21.....	9
7.....	105	22.....	10
8.....	95	23.....	6
9.....	93	24.....	5
10.....	55	25.....	6
11.....	64	26.....	5
12.....	56	27.....	3
13.....	48	30.....	1
14.....	39	36.....	1
15.....	52	Unknown.....	13
16.....	35		
17.....	34	Total.....	827
18.....	31		

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abscess.....	2	Falls.....	17
Accident.....	6	Fever, bilious.....	4
Affection of the ears.....	2	“ brain.....	22
Bronchitis.....	1	“ intermittent.....	2
Burn.....	1	“ scarlet.....	61
Catarrh.....	2	“ spinal.....	19
Canker.....	1	“ malarial.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	20	“ typhus.....	5
Cholera.....	1	“ typhoid.....	7
Cold.....	36	“ undefined.....	19
Congenital.....	317	Fits.....	8
Congestion of the brain.....	7	Gathering of the ears.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3	“ of the head.....	5
Dysentery.....	1	Inflammation of the brain.....	8

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—*Continued.*

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Inflammation of the ears	3	Sickness undefined.....	25
“ of the lungs.....	4	Spinal disease.....	42
“ pulmonary organs	2	Swelling on the neck.....	1
“ spinal marrow.....	1	Teething.....	10
Measles	21	Water on the brain	5
Mumps	5	Whooping cough.....	9
Paralytic stroke	1	Worms.	4
Rickets	1	Causes unknown or undefined	102
Scabs	1	Sunstroke	1
Scald	1	Vaccination	1
Scald heads	3		
Shocks	5	Total	827

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

	No.		No.
Under 1 year of age.....	71	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years.....	93	“ 11 “ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	86	“ 12 “ 13 “	2
“ 3 “ 4 “	52	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	33	“ 14 “ 15 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	23	Unknown at what age they lost their hear- ing, but not born deaf.....	106
“ 6 “ 7 “	11	Congenital mutes.....	317
“ 7 “ 8 “	9		
“ 8 “ 9 “	3	Total	827
“ 9 “ 10 “	8		

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant	3	1	4	Lincoln		1	1
Bruce	8	3	11	Ontario	5	3	8
Carleton	11	7	18	Oxford	7	2	9
Durham	2	2	4	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	1		1	Perth	2	3	5
Elgin	3	3	6	Peterborough	2		2
Essex	5	6	11	Prescott and Russell	4	2	6
Frontenac	3	2	5	Prince Edward	2		2
Grey	3	3	6	Renfrew	4	4	8
Haldimand	1		1	Simcoe	3	8	11
Halton	1	1	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9	2	11
Hastings	7	7	14	Victoria	1	3	4
Huron	5	8	13	Waterloo	1	6	7
Kent	4	4	8	Welland	1	1	2
Lambton	3	6	9	Wellington	4	5	9
Lanark	2	1	3	Wentworth	7	3	10
Leeds and Grenville	8	2	10	York	11	7	18
Lennox and Addington	1	4	5	Muskoka District	2	3	5
Monck		1	1	Nipissing District	1		1
Middlesex	4	1	5	Algoma District		1	1
Norfolk	8	1	9				
Northumberland	3	3	6	Total	153	121	274

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	54
2nd "	15
3rd "	10
Distantly related	19
Not related	705
Unknown	24
Total	827

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family contained 5 mutes	5
3 families " 4 "	12
10 " " 3 "	30
55 " " 2 "	110
670 " " 1 "	670
Total	827

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR :

R. CHRISTIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION :

R. MATHISON	<i>Superintendent.</i>
A. LIVINGSTONE	<i>Bursar.</i>
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.	<i>Physician.</i>
MRS. SARA CRAIG.....	<i>Matron.</i>

TEACHERS :

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A.....	<i>Head Teacher.</i>
P. DENYS.	MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
J. B. ASHLEY.	MISS H. M. OSTROM.
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MISS MARY BULL.
D. M. BEATON.	MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
JAMES HADDEN, <i>Monitor.</i>	MISS NATHALIE L'HERAULT, <i>Monitor.</i>
MISS ANNIE MATHISON.....	<i>Teacher of Articulation.</i>

MISS MARY BULL.....	<i>Teacher of Fancy Work.</i>
JAMES HADDEN.....	<i>Teacher of Drawing.</i>

I. G. SMITH	<i>Clerk and Storekeeper.</i>
WM. DOUGLASS.....	<i>Supervisor of Boys.</i>
MISS A. GALLAGHER.....	<i>Instructress of Sewing.</i>
J. MIDDLEMAS	<i>Engineer.</i>
M. O'DONOGHUE	<i>Master Carpenter.</i>
WM. NURSE	<i>Master Shoemaker.</i>
MICHAEL O'MEARA	<i>Farmer.</i>
THOMAS WILLS	<i>Gardener.</i>

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending, September 30th, 1889, with the Post Office address

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Algoma District—

Joice, Robt. J.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ward, Annie	Rat Portage.

Brant—

McKenzie, R. M.	New Durham.
Pollard, B. M.	Burford.
Sinmons, M.	New Durham.
Smith, A. V.	Brantford.

Bruce—

Burr, Annetta	Parkhead.
Barelay, C. M.	Allensford.
Channon, A. E.	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Jos. M.	do
Gregg, Wm. J. S.	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S.	Walkerton.
Morgan, Jos. E.	Kincardine.
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Pickard, Ed.	Paisley.
Speer, Ed.	Tara.
Smith, Louisa	Park Head.
Yack, Gustave	Cargil.

Cornwall—

McDonald, Hugh	Harrison's Corners
McDonald, Ronald	do

Carleton—

Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Hunter, W.	do
Henault, Chas. H.	do
Hodgins, M. L.	Diamond.
Montgomery, H.	Richmond.
O'Brien, Rich.	Lime Bank.
Lamothe, Clara	Ottawa.
Skeffington, Margt.	Rochesterville.
McGillivray, A. A.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Harold, Wm.	Pannuir.
Lett, Thos. B. A.	Carp.
Lett, Stephen	do
Jamieson, Eva.	Ottawa.
Lamadeleine, Jose	do
Tauner, R. H.	do
Delaney, Jas.	do
Borthwick, Margt.	do

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Dufferin—</i>	
Brown, Wilson	Reading.
<i>Durham—</i>	
Ballagh, Winnie	Starkville.
Brown, J. W.	Hampton.
Justus, M. A.	Bethany.
McCulloch, Jno. A.	Enfield.
<i>Elgin—</i>	
Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Eames, Ina Fay	do
Henderson, Jno.	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob	Rodney.
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, M.	Aylmer.
<i>Essex—</i>	
Ball, Ernest	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Bain, Wm.	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Kinsman, D.	Comber.
Lafferty, Matilda	Windsor.
L'Herault, N.	do
Robson, Jos.	Leamington.
Sepner, A. E.	Windsor.
<i>Frontenac—</i>	
Clench, Wm. H.	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Fred. H.	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J.	McLaren's Mills.
Roushorn, Geo. H.	Perth Road.
Spooner, A. E.	Glenburnie.
<i>Grey—</i>	
Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis	Horning Mills.
Carson, Hugh	Meaford.
Coulls, Margt.	Dundalk.
Middleton, Thos.	Horning Mills.
Moote, A. E.	Owen Sound.
<i>Haldimand—</i>	
Bradshaw, Thos.	Jarvis.
Armstrong, J. E.	do

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Halton—

Gillam, Chris.....	Bronte.
Gilleland, Annie.....	Oakville.

Hastings—

Butler, Annie.....	Sine.
Blackburn, A. M.....	Coehill Mines.
Beatty, Donella.....	Melrose.
Donal, Martha.....	St. Ola.
Holton, Chas. McK.....	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva G.....	do
Irvine, Ethel.....	do
King, John.....	New Carlow.
King, Robert.....	do
Kavanagh, M.....	Bancroft.
Keiser, B. A.....	Belleville.
Robinson, M.....	do
Swanson, Alex.....	do
Wiley, E. A.....	Marmora.
Young, Jno. C.....	Madoc.

Huron—

Agnew, Ellen.....	Blake.
Burtch, Francis.....	Gorrie.
Black, Newton.....	Dungannon.
Cumming, Lilly.....	Melburn.
Hayward, Mary.....	Clinton.
Hoggard, Hep.....	Londesborough.
Leigh, Martha.....	Port Albert.
McCulloch, M. E.....	Brussels.
Pellypiece, Lovilla.....	Wingham.
Sparling, W. H.....	Kirkton.
Smalldon, Jno.....	Cranbrook.
Thompson, M. W.....	Dungannon.
Wood, Nelson.....	Exeter.

Kent—

Bloom, Duncan.....	Thamesville.
Campbell, Marion.....	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A.....	Eberts.
Fisher, Jno. F.....	Chatham.
Henry, Geo.....	do
Henry, Lotta.....	do
Lynch, Martha.....	do
Thompson, William.....	Thamesville.

Lincoln—

Major, E. E.....	Grimsby.
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COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Lambton—

Glass, Tot	Petrolia.
Hadden, Jas	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta.	Mandamin.
Mitchell, May B.	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie.	Forest.
Steele, Edith	Point Edward.
Steele, Mabel	do
Summers, Thos. W.	Sarnia.
Turrill, David.	Florence.
Wark, W. A.	Sarnia.

Lanark—

Culligan, Maud	Appleton.
Gardner, A.	Watson's Corners.
Lockhart, A.	Almonte.
Thackaberry, Wm.	Carleton Place.
Sicard, Moses	The Brook.

Leeds and Grenville—

Beane, Ernest.	Prescott.
Crawder, Vascoe	do
Hunt, Francis.	Rockport.
Murchand, Ed.	Cardinal.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Newton, James	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	do
Rape, Cecelia.	Lansdowne.
Todd, Rich.	Smith's Falls.

Lennox and Addington—

Bradshaw, A.	Harlan.
Grooms, H. M.	Napanee.
Hill, Florence.	do
Sayer, M. M.	do
Sayer, P. A.	do

Monck—

Swayze, Ethel.	Franconia.
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Middlesex—

Conan, H. A.	London.
Gouly, W. H.	do
Lenthorn, R.	do
McIntyre, Eliza.	do
Scott, Lizzie.	Norway.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Muskoka District—

Dickson, Geo.	Pembroke.
Hunter, Geo.	Burke's Falls.
Hares, Emily.	Allansville.
Morrison, Dolly.	Reay.

Norfolk—

Bowlby, Culver.	Simcoe.
Harris, Frank E.	do
Hodgson, M. C.	do
Chambers, Jas.	Silver Hill.
Kelly, Geo.	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi.	Vannessa.
McIsaac, Jno.	Delhi.
Woodward, Ed.	St. Williams.

Northumberland—

Cullen, A. E.	Cobourg.
White, Julia.	Bewdley.
Wright, Thos.	Newcomb's Mills.
Youngs, M.	Colborne.
Warner, H. A.	Castleton.
Leyon, Arthur.	Campbellford.

Ontario—

Espin, E. E.	Shirley.
Gilbert, Marg't.	Germania.
James, Eliza.	Oshawa.
Kirby, A. J.	do
Munro, Jessie M.	Ashburn.
McRae, Murdoch.	Beaverton.
Ross, Jas.	Bracebridge.

Oxford—

Chantler, James.	Woodstock.
Chantler, Jno.	do
Chantler, Thos.	do
Chantler, Fanny.	do
Chute, Edwin.	do
McKay, Wm.	do
Perry, A. E.	Innerkip.
Skilling, E.	Kintore.
Wheally, Henry.	Woodstock.
Yack, Lena.	Tavistock.

Peel—

Beattie, Sam.	Norval.
Knight, Naoma.	Caledon.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Perth—</i>	
Fuller, Marg't	Mitchell.
Kennedy, Marg't	do
Leeslie, E. A.	Listowel.
Moore, Claudia	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thos	St. Marys
<i>Peterborough—</i>	
Isbister, Jno. A.	Lakefield.
Craugh, Jno. E	Ennismore.
<i>Prescott and Russell—</i>	
Herrington, I.	Russell.
Herrington, R.	do
Labelle, Noah.	do
Charbonneau, L.	Lefaivre.
McEwen, Jas. S.	Billing's Bridge.
<i>Prince Edward—</i>	
Davis, Chas.	Picton.
Minaker, W. I.	do
<i>Renfrew—</i>	
Brazier, E. A.	Combermere.
Fraser, A. E.	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	do
McPhee, Gertie	Palmer's Rapids.
Mulentz, Chas.	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
Moore, Wm. H.	Deux Riviere.
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
<i>Simcoe—</i>	
Armstrong, M. E.	Collingwood.
Bassett, Sarah	Tioga.
Avarell, Sarah.	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M.	Lisle.
Johnston, Jos. S.	Barrie.
Lougheed, W. J. S.	Orillia.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
Morrison, Mary	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
O'Neil Mary	Collingwood.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—

Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Francis	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanson, Robt.	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A.	Summerstown.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
Rivier, D. J.	Cornwall.

Victoria—

McPherson, C. A.	Glenarm.
Reeve, Geo.	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa.	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie.	do

Waterloo—

Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Kahler, Louis.	Wellesley.
Nahrgang, Louida.	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Lake, Jennie	Glen Morris.
Schwartzentruber, C.	Petersburg.
Thompson, A. E.	Galt.

Welland--

Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	do

Wellington—

Bridgeford, Geo.	Harriston.
Brown, Jessie Mc.	Mount Forest.
Farrell, Marg't	Salem.
Mallett, Jose	Teviotdale.
Munro, A. G.	Palmerston.
Wolfe, Barbara	do
Watt, Marg't.	Guelph.
Watt, Wm. R.	do

Wentworth—

Braithwaite, Jno. A.	Carluke.
Bryce, Wm.	Hamilton.
Clark, R. W.	do
Goodbrand, Jas.	Ancaster.
Hackbusch, Ernest.	Hamilton.
Nolan, Eliz.	do
McPhail, Annie L.	do
Pettit, Syrian	Stoney Creek.
Stenebaugh, Wm	Weir.
Warwick, Emily	Hamilton.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>York</i> —	
Burk, Jennie.....	Toronto.
Carr, Alex	Parkdale.
Clark, A. E.....	Aurora.
Grey, Wm. E.....	Toronto.
Grey, Wm	do
Gates, Jonathan	do
Hill, Thomas	do
Hunt, Sarah	do
Hutchinson	do
Muckle, Grace.....	do
Muckle, Lizzie.....	do
McGregor, Flora.....	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
McGillivray, Mary.....	do
O'Rourke, Wm	Parkdale.
Riddle, Fred	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Toronto.
White, Henry	do

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 10th, 1889

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Public Charities.

SIR,—During the term just closed there was a continuance of the remarkably good health which characterized the year preceding. Very few serious cases of illness occurred and none terminated fatally—indeed it is gratifying to report that no deaths have taken place for the past two years amongst either pupils, employees or their families, aggregating about three hundred and fifty. We naturally expect each session to cope with numerous disorders peculiar to children, but with the excellent care and vigilance exercised by those in charge, the physical almost invariably keeps pace with the mental improvement. Several of the recruits this year are of a very tender age, but bright and intelligent.

I have no reason to complain of the sanitary arrangements in connection with the Institution, but may say I am pleased to notice that the Government contemplate introducing a new system of disposing of the sewage, for although the mouth of the sewer lies at a considerable distance from the water pipes, there is danger in a comparatively still body of water that the supply would become contaminated through the agency of winds, etc. The step will be gratifying also to the residents of the city who are apprehensive of danger to their supply which is obtained from the same source.

During vacation the interior of the building underwent the usual cleaning process, and the main hall and several rooms were papered, nothing being left undone to render the surroundings pleasant, a fact which alone will partly explain the good health prevailing, as health in a great measure depends on pleasant and cheerful surroundings.

Strict attention is as usual paid to the quality of the food ordered, and the preparation is carefully looked after as well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

Physician.



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

OF THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1890.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.



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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1889.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I beg to submit herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND

In submitting the annual report upon the work of this Institution it is unnecessary to make a lengthened statement in regard to its operations during the past year.

In the reports of the Principal and Examiners which follow will be found detailed statements of the work accomplished, and from its past history as an educational institution, together with its present organization and good prospects for carrying out the purpose of its establishment, the hope may well be entertained that the no small measure of success which has been reached will in time to come be exceeded and that good results will continue to show themselves in the work of the institution.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by me after my various inspections are appended :—

I made an inspection of the Institution for the Blind on the 17th July, 1889, principally with the view of determining in regard to some improvements provided for under Capital Appropriation, and requiring to be completed, so that the coming session of the institution might not be interfered with by having the premises in an untidy condition at the time of the reassembling of the pupils.

The principal work to be done is the laying of the hardwood floor in the corridor, at the estimated cost of \$40.00; an expenditure in the bursar's office, for renovating it, not to exceed \$50.00; also kalsomining the corridor connecting the kitchen with the main building; the painting and pointing of the Principal's house, not to exceed the sum of \$100.00; instructions were given to have these matters completed within the prescribed time, and not to exceed the estimated cost as above.

In view of the extended and increased waterworks system now being constructed for the purpose of securing an ample supply for the city, some correspondence has taken place with the authorities for the purpose of estimating the cost for a supply from this source for the better protection of the institution buildings, in the event of a fire. Somewhat different plans may be adopted for the accomplishment of the purpose, and the superintendent was requested to make more definite enquiry in regard to cost of the works that would be required, in event of the supply being furnished by the city for fire purposes.

An appropriation was also made during the last session of the legislature, for the better disposal of sewage. The most favorable time for the construction of such works would be during the vacation term. In view of the very probable success of the new system by the use of the porous carbon, now being tested in several localities, it is deemed better to delay operations until the tests would prove the desirability of its adoption at the institution.

In company with the Honourable the Treasurer, I again visited the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 22nd October, and saw the several classes engaged in literary work, and also the pupils employed in the industrial branches.

The classification and distribution appeared to be made with due care and judgment, with the object of affording the pupils the best opportunity for acquiring knowledge according to their individual aptitude and ability.

The important question of the best methods of imparting instruction to the blind continues to receive careful consideration, and, from time to time, improvements are being introduced which will no doubt result in adding interest to the work of the class-room, and in many ways tend to the advancement of the pupils under instruction.

In this regard the recent adoption of the "Kindergarten" system in teaching the junior classes appears to be attended with good results in developing the mind, and enabling the sightless pupil to apprehend more fully and rapidly the lesson taught.

The number of pupils now on the roll, in residence, is 138, 79 males and 59 females, or a total of 138, all of whom, with one exception, were in good health, and reported to be zealously and actively engaged in the work of the session.

During the recess the institution buildings have all been thoroughly gone over, and any necessary repairs have been made, and the apartments throughout are found to be comfortable and neatly kept. All the available space, however, is now occupied, and in event of the admission of a larger number the question of increased accommodation, on the female side especially, will have to be considered.

The necessity for a large number of separate apartments for music practice is obvious, when at least a good degree of proficiency is to be looked for. And although no space in the building has been taken up for this purpose which could be done without, yet the necessities in this regard have from time to time made some encroachment which, together with the actual class-room accommodation required, has left no separate apartment which can properly be used as a sitting or recreation room for the female pupils, and such additional room for their use in stormy or severe weather is indispensable.

In consequence of the light rain-fall for many months past the probable insufficiency or failure of the water supply from the present source is causing some anxiety. The spring from which it is got for culinary and domestic use has largely diminished from its ordinary flow, and the rain water-tanks which have been relied upon for a supply for laundry purposes, have also been empty or nearly so for a long time past. In view of the permanent system for supplying the city being now in operation, enquiry will be made as to the terms upon which water can be obtained for the institution from that source, at least to the extent of making good the quantity which is lacking, to make it ample, both for domestic use, and for service for fire purposes.

The grounds were in good order but the crops, owing to drouth during the past season, have in most cases been inferior.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

TO ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Public Institutions, etc.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the report of the Ontario Institution for the Blind for the year ending September 30th, 1889, and shall, in the first place as in former years, deal with the

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

The enrolment of pupils during the session under review numbered 148, or twelve more than in the previous session. Of the 148 pupils eighty-six were males and sixty-two females. One youth, immediately after the vacation of 1888, having evinced a determination to violate the rules and encourage others in their violation, was promptly returned to his friends for the remainder of the session. At the close of the session the register showed a pupil population of 147, of whom eighty-five were males and sixty-two females, and of these 116 had re-entered on the 30th September, 1889. This leaves thirty-one to be accounted for as follows :—

<i>Graduates :</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Willow workers.....	3	0	3
Piano tuners.....	2	0	2
From literary classes.....	1	1	2
From work-room, knitting and fancy work classes	0	1	1
Fairly proficient in literary and other branches . . .	1	2	3
Obtained employment.....	2	0	2
Left Canada.....	1	0	1
Excluded, owing to mental incapacity.....	0	3	3
Excluded, owing to improved sight.....	1	0	1
Detained at home for explained cause	0	1	1
Detained at home for causes at present unknown...	4	0	4
Detained at home temporarily.....	5	1	6
Removed owing to ill health.....	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	21	10	31

The attendance on the 30th September, 1889, was 135, eleven more than were present at the corresponding date last year, and included the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pupils of preceding session.....	65	51	116
“ former sessions re-admitted... ..	4	1	5
New pupils.....	8	6	14
	—	—	—
	77	58	135

It will be observed that in the first table above given six pupils are described as “Detained at home temporarily.” Their return will bring up the total pupil population of this session to 141, eighty-two males and fifty-nine females. But to these will shortly be added the youth excluded a year ago now re-admitted on probation, and one new male applicant. There are three or four others on the list for admission, one or more of whom may possibly enter before long. According to present appearances we shall, before Christmas, have to provide accommodation for not less than 143 pupils, or three in excess of what we regard as our full number, and ten more than were in attendance on the 31st

December, 1888. My last year's estimate of the probable maximum enrolment was exceeded by eight, and I shall be safe in predicting that, before the vacation of 1889, we shall have registered for the current session close upon 150 pupils. No special efforts have been put forth during the past year in the way of canvassing for new pupils, although during the holidays calls were made by officers at my request in several instances where a personal interview seemed to be desirable.

I drew attention in my last report very pointedly to the lamentable evidence too frequently afforded of parental ignorance, or indifference, or mistaken affection as preventing the attendance and education of blind young persons, whose lives are simply wrecked by the refusal to place them in the institution. I do not propose to say more on the subject of compulsory education at this time, except to remark that it might possibly be applied tentatively to the cases of those youths who are in any respect dependent, or likely to become dependent, on municipal support. Such cases do exist within my personal knowledge.

The ages of the new pupils are as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7.....	0	1	1
10.....	1	0	1
13.....	1	3	4
14.....	1	1	2
15.....	1	0	1
16.....	0	1	1
19.....	1	0	1
22.....	1	0	1
28.....	1	0	1
35.....	1	0	1
	8	6	14

GRADUATES OF 1889.

Some reference to the attainments and prospects of the pupils who have recently graduated in various branches of learning and instruction may be interesting, as showing very forcibly the benefits conferred by the institution on those who avail of its advantages. Of the willow shop graduates the senior is a young man twenty-six years of age. He lost his sight by an accident when he had just arrived at manhood. His employment, previous to his entering the institution, had been exclusively agricultural, but to a well developed mechanical faculty he added a most conscientious attention to instruction, and close application to his business. He has graduated at the end of four brief sessions with a full outfit of tools, models and material, and qualified to hold his own in the production of any article in his line, from the rough bushel-basket to the handsome rattan rocking-chair, with any seeing workman in the province. Both the other willow shop graduates entered while children and took the usual course of literary studies. Their introduction to the willow shop was, as is usual in such cases, gradual, but both made excellent progress, and have graduated before attaining the age of twenty-one years. They have now started in life with good prospects of success. One of them is a member of a family of twelve children of whom six are eligible for admission to this institution, and have availed of the privilege. Four, all very intelligent pupils, are still here. The third willow shop graduate is one of a family of five, all eligible for admission. Two elder brothers have already passed through the institution, and a younger sister has just entered.

Two young men have, it will be noticed, graduated from the piano-forte tuning class. One of them came to us after having failed, from defective vision, to succeed in another vocation. He is now engaged by a local firm as their tuner. His graduating companion proved to be the possessor of very superior musical talents which have had here full opportunity for development. Under Professor Baker's able instruction he has attained to great proficiency on the violin, his favorite instrument ; he has also taken a full course

in harmony, is an excellent pianist, and is quite competent to fill the position of a church organist. He is now engaged by Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, in whose factory several of our pupils have found employment. When I add that this young man is the son of an ex-settler on a free grant lot in Muskoka, and has been for some years practically parentless, his indebtedness to this institution will need no further illustration.

The male graduate from the literary classes had made good progress with his studies at a public school when circumstances made application for his admission to this institution necessary. He had ample opportunity and ability to succeed well as a piano tuner and musician, but high if somewhat vague aspirations in other directions, led to his—in my opinion—too early retirement. The female literary graduate had been with us from a very early age. She had not only reached the head of her literary classes, but had found time to become thoroughly proficient in the use of the sewing machine with all its attachments, as well as in every description of knitting and crochet work. Her musical attainments were considerable, and quite sufficient to enable her to be the teacher of others. The pupil referred to as graduating from the work room and knitting classes has also made a most creditable use of the opportunities afforded her.

THE MENTALLY INCAPABLE.

The work of this institution, although mainly directed to training blind young persons to maintain themselves in case of need wholly or in part by their own efforts, cannot be limited to this object. A large class will always remain who, while their own lives are made happier and the burden of their support is to some extent lightened by the education and instruction they receive here, are still quite unequal to independent exertions; and there are those, too, who, while capable of learning up to a certain point, can never acquire enough knowledge to be practically useful. But the degree of their mental incapacity is not always ascertained in the first instance. How much is due to neglected education and how much to actual intellectual deficiency can only, in many cases, be decided by trial and observation. Unless the question of incapacity is beyond reasonable doubt, I feel it to be my duty to grant the application for admission and to give the pupil the opportunity of showing, under judicious treatment, whether his continuance in the institution is likely to be of any real value or not. Two of the three recently excluded were allowed to remain for several sessions, and withdrawn at last only when further progress appeared unattainable. The other child was but a few weeks in the institution. She was found to be too defective to warrant her retention.

THE STAFF.

The staff of teachers and instructors has undergone no changes, I am glad to say, since the last report was issued. I can but repeat my acknowledgments of past years to those to whose devotion to duty and kindly concurrence in every plan or arrangement calculated to further our work must be ascribed in a large measure the satisfactory results attained.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

It must be obvious that, to a large proportion of our pupils, what is usually known as high literary culture is unattainable. Their circumstances in life, as a rule, limit their opportunities to a curriculum about equal to that of a well-conducted public school or at most of the junior classes of a High School. And I think our examiners will bear me out in stating that, for thoroughness of teaching, we may fairly claim at least equality with the institutions just mentioned. But when, or even before, this standard is reached a natural and commendable desire usually shows itself to be doing something having a more direct bearing on future means of livelihood. On the other hand, as suggested in my last report, it is only right to give to those whose personal surroundings and intellectual faculties and tastes call for it such superior advantages as may be reasonably afforded. Last session we accordingly took up in our senior classes the study of Eth-

nology in connection with Geography, and Philology in connection with Grammar. An elocution class was also formed and did good work. In English Literature our pupils have always done well, but last year the scope of their studies was broadened by the introduction in an elementary form of the history and character of French, Spanish and Italian literature. This session we have gone a step further and, in addition to the foregoing, have formed a select class of five pupils who are taking up the University Matriculation course with the prospect that, here and there, one may enter upon a career for which such preparation is essential. I must at the same time caution parents and others interested against allowing young persons, altogether inexperienced in the difficulties which inevitably lie in the path of their ambition, to throw up practical, and, as experience has demonstrated practicable pursuits for visionary ideas of intellectual achievements and fame. That, so far as passing an examination is concerned, the way may be smoothed and that, with a certain outlay of money on private tuition, a blind person may secure his degree need not be questioned. But all are not equal to the close and laborious application necessary to the attainment of that end, many cannot command the necessary funds, and then the question arises what will the blind B. A. do for himself when he has secured that coveted distinction. He may achieve honor, professional or political fame, nothing, I grant, is impossible to energy and genius, but he may turn out after all nothing but a book peddler, the least desirable of decent occupations to which a blind man can resort and envy his precarious lot the blind organist, pianist, music teacher, piano tuner or willow worker. It may, it is true, be laid down as an axiom that no blind man knows, nor do his friends know, what he can do with proper instruction and appliances; but equally true is it, that he never realizes the difficulty of doing what he has to do until he has to face the doing of it. For a detailed account of the work done by the Literary Classes the reader is referred to the Examiners' report appended.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

The studies of the Music Classes proceeded with unbroken regularity during the last session and have been renewed with much spirit since the pupils re-assembled. A pleasant event, and one in which the institution may feel itself honored, was the winning by Miss M. A. Callaghan, one of our music teachers, of the gold medal at the second year examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music at Trinity College. This fact, among others, indicates the high class of instruction received by our pupils. One of the latter is now taking a course of musical study in the hope in due time of following in the steps of his accomplished teacher. Three of our female pupils have returned and one is yet expected to rejoin us, principally with the object of gaining further training and practice as music teachers. One of them also instructs a junior class in Theory. Another of these young persons is also under Mr. Williams attaining a high degree of proficiency as a church organist. Our organ, piano and violin classes are all in a very encouraging state and quite full. The whole of the pianos were carefully examined at the end of the late session and those needing it were thoroughly repaired. One or two, however, have, I fear, little chance of being useful for more than the present session. One new instrument will be required, and I trust the recommendation of Professor Aldous in favor of supplying the clarionet stop to the pipe organ will be favorably regarded.

THE TUNING CLASS.

This class contains the same number of pupils as did the class of last session. I have already noticed the favorable auspices under which two of the piano tuners recently graduated. The reports we hear of our ex-pupils of the tuning class are almost uniformly encouraging.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

Mention has been made of the three pupils who have graduated since my last report from this department. There are at present thirty pupils, some five or six in excess of the

usual number, under Mr. Truss's instruction. Of these, twenty-one are exclusively willow workers—the others still combine with industrial work a certain amount of literary class study. I append the Trade Instructor's report:—

TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

MR. A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1889.

It is no very easy task to point out anything new in a work which has been the subject of so many yearly reports. The common-place matters connected with industrial employment and the teaching of twenty-five or thirty blind boys to earn their daily bread require, to make them interesting, the ability of one who can magnify little things into importance. I have no such talent and must content myself with reporting, to a great extent, the experience and detail of many former sessions.

The work of the session, as usual, has been marked by industry on the part of most of the pupils, although, as may be expected, there are a few exceptions to this record. Those pupils who have not distinguished themselves by industry have, however, received special attention and have been made to understand that of all contemptible things nothing is so contemptible as laziness. They have been reminded that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and that Satan tempts everybody, but that a lazy person tempts the devil. Not one lazy pupil during the entire session has been allowed to spend one day in a state of unrebuked and unruffled laziness. We have had a fair degree of good temper and cheerfulness, the result has been excellent progress.

In addition to the stimulation afforded as indicated, generous encouragement and rewards have been given to the industrious. At the close of the session three full outfits were presented to as many graduates—the three outfits costing about \$250. This was provided from the proceeds of the sales of the pupils' work. The graduates are competent to make by their own efforts a great variety of baskets, rattan chairs, etc., etc., and should, by their labors, be able to support themselves. I have every reason to believe they will do so. A liberal supply of willow and rattan was given to ten pupils for their use during vacation. The following statement will show the result:

D. M. earned	.....\$39 00
A. C. "	.....35 00
J. W. "	.....44 00
C. B. "	.....30 00
R. H.	.....no report.
G. M. earned	.....\$30 00
J. W. "	.....20 00
T. N.	.....no report.
E. S.	.....no report.
W. L. earned	.....\$38 50
	<hr/>
	\$236 50

I. P., a pupil who spent the session at home, turned out one hundred dollars worth of work.

I would draw particular attention to one pupil, a French Canadian, who, during the vacation exhibited remarkable perseverance and industry: in addition to earning \$39 at willow work he cut fifty cords of wood, for which he was paid \$25. He has returned this session hearty and with the smile upon his face which comes to the youth who believes that fortune smiles upon those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the wheel, and that good luck comes from a hard day's toil. He evidently believes in the dignity as well as utility of labor.

The following statement shows the amount realized from sales during the session and work still on hand :

Sales	\$628 93
Value of work on hand.....	200 00

The present session has commenced with all the pupils in good spirits, which gives promise of a very successful term.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS,
Trade Instructor.

THE LIBRARY.

Among the new issues from the American printing houses of which we have availed ourselves have been, "Selections from Character," (Smiles): "Land of the Pyramids," "All the Russias;" Cæsar's "Commentaries;" Life of Sir Walter Scott, etc., etc. Our stock of specimens for object teaching will bear some additions, and the library will be further strengthened if means are afforded us, as they doubtless will be to procure several new works in line type or point print now in the press. The increased supply of books printed in point is highly advantageous to all whose sensitiveness of touch has diminished with age or owing to the use of the hands in industrial vocations. To such the line embossed type is of little value.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The instruction of the pupils in Biblical knowledge has never been lost sight of in connection with this institution. On Sunday morning, immediately after roll call and the usual devotional exercises, the Protestant pupils, in seven classes under as many teachers, and formed on strictly undenominational principles, study the International Lessons. The Roman Catholics assemble at the same time under the charge of an officer of their own communion. To assist our young folks to obtain a better knowledge of Biblical geography and the places and regions alluded to in the Scriptures we have constructed in duplicate raised maps of the Holy Land and of all the region connected with the sacred narrative, from Rome the most easterly point reached by St. Paul in his recorded travels to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates on the west, and including Egypt and the Nile as far south as the first cataract. These additions to our teaching appliances have proved to be very useful and interesting.

HEALTH.

The health of the pupils during the last session was generally excellent. We had, however, at different times three cases of diphtheria, fortunately sporadic, not epidemic in their character. The isolation of the patient in each case was effected immediately on the disease presenting itself and was as complete as could be desired. Not the slightest evidence could be discovered of any connection between the cases nor could either be traced to any local cause. All three made good recoveries. Why after an interval of two years and while all around were healthful these three young persons between whom there was, as it happened, no association should have been at different times attacked is a problem that may very well puzzle even scientists. Having regard to the isolated nature of the attacks and the entire seclusion of the patients, I deemed it unwise to excite alarm by any public announcements, and everything went on as usual. The event I venture to submit justified my course of action in this respect. A very careful examination of every pupil immediately after his or her arrival since the vacation has been made by Dr. Marquis, our medical officer, and his reports to me of the general condition have been

highly gratifying. While, however, the drainage and trapping arrangements are in, as I believe, the best of order, the plan hitherto pursued in regard to the disposal of sewage has certainly been to say the least most unscientific, and while I do not believe it has been productive of any actually harmful results, I am glad to know that a scheme is viewed with departmental approval that will place the harmlessness of our sewage output beyond all doubt or question.

DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of the case already mentioned which resulted in the prompt exclusion of the offender, I had very little trouble or cause for anxiety in connection with discipline. It was gratifying to feel that, while, in some pupils, there was room for amendment, with one or two exceptions at most, all leaving at the end of the session would at the close of the vacation be received again with pleasure. Good discipline in any school, and especially in an institution for the blind, must be looked for chiefly in the quiet and continuous maintenance of order and authority, rather than in occasional exhibitions of firmness or demonstrations of severity. Nothing assures this better than the presence and oversight of a staff of well trained teachers conscientiously concerned for the welfare of their pupils, and that advantage the institution certainly enjoys at the present time.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The adoption of the Kindergarten system for the younger pupils and the appointment of a teacher specially trained for this work, has now been fairly tried and I venture to say with unqualified success. To those who only looked at the Kindergarten superficially the idea of applying it to blind teaching seemed no doubt almost an absurdity. But not so to any who understood the close relationship that existed between Kindergarten instruction and the objective principle that should underlie all attempts at the proper training and education of blind youths. It is in its methods rather than in its principles that the Kindergarten is new to us. Our class of young Kindergarteners has, in the few months it has been under instruction, made excellent progress. Visitors experienced in the work of both blind and seeing Kindergartens have come to the same conclusion in this regard. Nor is it in class work alone the Kindergarten has been a helpful agency. How to manage and control the younger of our pupils, children sometimes not over six to seven years of age, and untrained, untaught youngsters of even a little longer growth, has been hitherto a difficult problem. And yet the tendency—and one too that is to be encouraged—has been, of late years, to increase the proportion of the very young to the whole pupil population. For the ordinary classes, the higher the scholastic acquirements the teacher possesses the better it is for the pupils. Our officers almost invariably hold a first class certificate or its equivalent representing a high degree of experience in their calling. This has brought them chiefly into contact with and fitted them for teaching pupils of ordinary school age and growth. The mind of the Kindergarten teacher, on the other hand, assimilates itself to the mental condition and wants of children of tender years, grasps their ideas, and learns to adapt itself to their needs and peculiarities. Hence there grows up between the Kindergarten teacher and her class a feeling of attachment which is a powerful instrument for good. In a disciplinary sense, not less than in its relation to physical development and mental culture, the Kindergarten may be in an institution for the blind an instrument of untold value.

IMPROVEMENTS.

No important work in the direction of additions or improvements has been accomplished during the past year. Some substantial repairs in the interior of the building will have to be provided for in the next year's appropriations. The provision during the late vacation of a "Watchman's Detector" recording as it does with undeviating accuracy the presence of the night watchman at given points and at stated hours, is a most valuable guarantee of vigilance and gives additional assurance of safety. On other points connected with protection against fire I have had the pleasure of presenting my views personally and by correspondence.

THE FIRST AND LAST "WANT."

It was I must confess with extreme disappointment I found that no appropriation for a gymnasium appeared in last year's estimates. I shall not repeat arguments that have been already used again and again in favor of such an expenditure, but will just state a few propositions no person having any knowledge of the wants and requirements of blind pupils will dream of controverting:—

1. That blind youths have no means of cultivating physical development effectually unless special apparatus is provided for them.
2. That by reason of delicacy of constitution the majority of blind youths need, even more than the seeing, such means of physical training and development.
3. That no institution for the blind is or can be complete without a well constructed and properly furnished gymnasium.
4. That it is now a recognised fact that physical training is a primary necessity in the education of the blind.
5. That the mental and industrial education of the blind is at every point thwarted and obstructed by the want of systematic physical training.
6. That a gymnasium for the blind must be (1) A substantial well warmed building. (2) As nearly as possible a part of the main buildings, accessible without exposure to weather or changes of temperature by all the classes and by both male and female pupils as part of the daily routine of school exercises. (3) Large enough to be used for general exercise when the weather confines the male pupils within doors. When these simple statements of fact are recognized and acted upon the first and last educational want of the Ontario Institution for the Blind will have been supplied.

GROUND, FARM AND GARDEN.

The abundant rains in the earlier months of the late season gave great promise of heavy crops as well as most successful tree culture. But by the recurrence for the third year of a protracted summer drought the pleasing anticipations at first indulged have been sadly blighted. Our hay crops were excellent, but the almost total absence of rain for two months, just at the time when the potato and root crops most needed moisture, has reduced the yield by at least one-half, and our supply will have to be supplemented by purchases from other sources. The effect of the drought on the newly planted young trees has been no less detrimental. I trust the time is not far distant when we may have some artificial means of supplying water to our trees neither so cumbrous nor so tedious as those we are now of necessity constrained to adopt.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am again privileged to acknowledge the kind interest taken by the clergy of Brantford and the citizens generally in the welfare and prosperity of this Institution. Nor must I forget to mention the most valuable help rendered in cases of sickness by the nursing staff of our well conducted city hospital.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

BRANTFORD, October 1st, 1889.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The classes were examined by Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School, and by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector. Their report is as under :—

In accordance with your instructions the undersigned examined the literary classes in the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m., the 27th of May, and continuing three days. The various school rooms were found in a satisfactory state and the order throughout good. The results of the examination show that the teachers in the various departments have discharged their somewhat onerous duties faithfully and efficiently. The classes are grouped under the names of the several teachers.

(a) *Mr. Wicken's Classes.*

1. *Arithmetic*—Class B, limits: simple and compound numbers. Fractions, problems in these. The maximum was 100—the number in the class 14—of these, five obtained over 50 per cent. and none fell below $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The answering was, on the whole, fair.

2. *Reading*—Class A, 17 in number; maximum 100. The reading was in prose and verse. All obtained half marks or over. Enumeration, tone, pitch, emphasis, etc., generally satisfactory.

3. *English Grammar*—Class B, 13 in number, 4 boys and 9 girls. Have acquired a fair knowledge of the elements of English grammar. Understood the formation of sentences, and parse and analyze simple ones very well. Their use of English, as shown in their answers, is correct. Examples of false syntax were very well corrected, most of the pupils furnishing good reasons for the corrections made.

4. *Writing*—Class A. To test their composition and penmanship, the pupils were asked to write a letter from New York describing a visit they had made to that city. The letter was well executed, the writing being more legible than that of last year. The composition, on the whole, was fair. In spelling and capitalizing very few mistakes were made.

5. *Physiology and Hygiene*—A class solely of boys. They were questioned on the structure of the human body, the location and functions of the various organs and the general laws of health. They have a fair knowledge of respiration, digestion and circulation, and some acquaintance with the nervous system. The class is younger than that of previous years, but has an evident relish for the study and has acquired a good degree of knowledge concerning it.

6. *Ethnology and Geography*—Class A. The examination of this class was very satisfactory. In ethnology, Huxley's classification had been followed and very well mastered. The answers were full and intelligent, showing that considerable care had been taken to give the pupils the required information. The class was also examined on the geography of Asia, its climate, productions, religions, customs, inhabitants, as well as in many other incidental matters. The results were uniformly good. No class in any school could have done any better.

(b) *Miss Gillin's Classes.*

1. *Geography*—Class B, 17 in number. Limits: United States, South America, in detail, and general review of the Dominion of Canada. The class was submitted to a pretty thorough examination within these limits, and answered with much intelligence and correctness. The maximum value of the answers was 100. Only three fell below half marks and one came very near the maximum.

2. *Writing*—Class D. The penmanship of this class is generally satisfactory, being facile, clean and legible.

3. *English History*—Limit : From Roman Period to reign of Charles I. As usual this class did well. The majority answer with great intelligence. Know the general outline as well as the details accurately. The maximum, 100, was obtained by two.

4. *English Literature*—In this favorite subject there is a class of 21 pupils, comprising the brightest young people of both sexes in the institution. The limit embraces the history of English, French and (this year) Spanish literature. The outline history of English literature from Cædmon down to the present is very well known. Of French literature they have some knowledge of early writers such as the *Trouveres* and *Troubadores* later, of Sir John Froissart, Rabelais and Montaigne, still further down, of Corneille, Racine, Moliere, the Encyclopædists, of Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, Chateaubriand Victor Hugo, etc. In Spanish literature they commence with the Cid and go on to Cervantes, Calderon, Lope da Vega, etc. Don Quixote they have read in part, and in French extracts from the writings of Montaigne, Montesquieu and the maxims of de la Rochefoucauld. Much of the play of the Merchant of Venice they had memorized, being especially well up in the "Trial Scene." Of Matthew Arnold and his writings, too, they knew something. The *viva voce* examination in this subject lasted over two hours and the results were eminently satisfactory to the examiners if not to the examinees.

5. *Arithmetic*—Class C, 21 pupils. Their work consists of problems involving a knowledge of the tables of weights and measures, reduction and the compound rules. Problems covering the limit were solved with speed and accuracy. A bright, hard-working class with the exception of two, who are evidently defective. The evidences of improvement in some is very marked and the attention of all shows careful teaching and wise management.

6. *Grammar*—Class D. The pupils of this class were thoroughly examined in the definitions and general terms used in grammar, and especially as to the knowledge of the inflections of the different parts of speech and the application of them. The subject had been thoroughly taught and a good foundation laid for future work.

7. *Canadian History*—This class was submitted to an examination which embraced the different periods in Canadian History, the principal events in each period and the deeds of its chief men. The pupils evinced a good knowledge of the causes and results of the various important events and a more than ordinary interest in later events—an acquaintance with our constitution and the causes of its origin ; 10 out of the 14 in the class obtained 80 per cent or over.

(c) *Mr. Alexander's Classes.*

1. *Arithmetic*—Class D. A class of 21 present. Work : elementary. Limits : highest section subtract six figures—multiply up to 20×20 in tables or any number up to 100 by factors, divide any number up to 20, and simple problems. This section, considering age, etc., did fairly well. The juniors are just beginning.

2. *Grammar and Philology*—Class A. 14 in number. The examination was both oral and written. A stanza of Grey's *Elegy* was correctly analysed and the words parsed. The written examination was mainly on philology, Earle's Book being the one used. The questions were of such a character as to constitute a thorough test of their knowledge of this subject being quite up to the standard usually set for second class certificates. They did better in the oral than in the written examination. However, in the combined results nine got over 50 per cent. of the maximum. There was abundant evidence afforded of careful painstaking teaching.

Reading—Class A. ; embracing 4 subdivisions, the majority reading from embossed type, a few from point print. The enunciation, expression and emphasis were generally satisfactory.

4. *Writing*—B. Class. The work here was very good, the letters were well formed and the movements facile.

5. *Geography*—Class C. This class was examined on the geography of the Dominion, each province being taken in order. The knowledge of the pupils was thoroughly tested as to the locations of the principal cities and towns and their railway connections. They were also required to find on the raised map the chief capes, islands gulfs, etc., and were examined on all parts of interest connected with each. A good general knowledge was manifested of the climate and productions of the several provinces. Mr. Alexander has made a number of raised maps, so that each desk is furnished with one. The teaching had been thorough and the results of the examination were highly creditable.

(d) *Miss Walsh's Classes.*

1. *Grammar*—C. Class. A class of 19. Limit: the indicative mood and its tenses, analysis of simple sentences and parsing. The analysis and parsing of this class is all that could be desired. The answers were very full and accurate and the teaching had evidently been careful and exhaustive.

2. *Geography*—Class D, 2 divisions, 20 present. Limit: Ontario, definitions, counties, towns, railroads, rivers, lakes, islands, etc. Very fair work done. Answers generally accurate and full.

3. *Object Lessons*—11 present. Specimens submitted for examination: humming bird, seal, armadillo, fox, kangaroo, squirrel, porcupine. Of the distinctive anatomical features, the habits and habitat of the several specimens the children had a most intelligent appreciation and seemed to take delight in exhibiting their knowledge.

4. *Arithmetic*—Class A, 15 in number. The order and discipline of the class of very high character and tone excellent. The examination was of a practical character, questions relating to stocks, interest, measurement of lumber, surfaces and solids with a few involving analysis. All the problems were solved correctly, one pupil obtaining correct answers to all and three others to all but one. The average was 70 per cent. Miss Walsh has evidently worked hard and successfully and has made the study of arithmetic a pleasure to her class.

5. *Reading*—Class B, 11 pupils and 4 more attached for individual instruction. Distinguish similar forms with great readiness, enunciation very clear, expression good, understand what they read and the meanings of the more difficult words. On the whole did well. Their spelling is fair but not quite equal to the reading.

6. *Elocution*—The class was examined at considerable length in this subject which had been taught in a very sensible and thorough manner especially as to the elements. Pupils have correct notions of the uses of the organs of speech and have been so trained as to produce at command such tones as may be required,—have a nice appreciation of the pitch, movement and tone united to the proper reading of the different species of composition—illustrating by quotations, recitations, etc., the principles examined. This new subject in Miss Walsh's hands promises to be as useful as it is evidently popular.

(e) *Miss Johnson's Classes.—Kindergarten, etc.*

1. *Reading*—Class E, consisting of pupils of different grades from alphabet up to a few reading in the first-book. The work had been well done and a good foundation laid. There was abundant evidence that much care and patience had been exercised to produce the results witnessed. A large amount of good work has been accomplished in a short time. Besides the reading we observed the folding, weaving and modeling done by the pupils. The work was remarkable and fully proved the suitability of the Kindergarten for the instruction of the blind. An examination in connection with the third gift was witnessed in which many of the forms possible were shown by the pupils. The singing of Kindergarten songs and the marching to the music formed an interesting part of the work and was very nicely done.

(f) *Mr. Connolly's Classes.*

1. The gymnastic exercises conducted by this teacher were of a highly satisfactory character. Two divisions, one of 12 pupils, and another of 7 competed for prizes, and so close were the merits of the contestants that it was extremely difficult to decide on the victor.

2. *Reading*—Class A, class of 13. Results satisfactory.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This was again examined by Professor Aldous, of Hamilton. A copy of his report is given below :

I beg to submit the report on the examinations that I held in the Institution for the Blind, in Brantford, on Thursday, May the 30th and Friday, May 31st. I was pleased to note the continued good results of the graded system, the pupils being divided between Mr. Williams, Miss Callaghan, Miss Moore and some pupil-teachers. I was pleased also to find considerable progress in many of the pupils, some of whom are now well advanced musicians in several branches. The organ playing was very interesting too, the pieces of some of the senior pupils being brilliant and artistic. In this connection I would strongly recommend the insertion of the pipes for the *clarinet* stop, the absence of which deprives many attractive organ pieces of their full effect. Also, from constant use, the pedals are beginning to get somewhat noisy ; a fault which Mr. Warren could remedy in a short time and at little expense.

Mrs. Howson, whose absence from illness was noticed last year, was found at her post, and under her care the vocal class has been going through some careful drill. I still noticed a weakness in the male voices. Surely some among the male students must have an ambition to shine as vocalists.

The violin class, under Mr. Baker, was not so large as I had hitherto found it ; but the work done was just as good.

The thoughtful and thorough work done by the Harmony Classes was most gratifying, showing that they are not only well grounded in the rules, but thoroughly understand what they are about.

A new feature was the juvenile theory class in which the younger pupils are thoroughly grounded in the elements of music.

I strongly commend the dictation of music to the pupils for transcription in point-print, which has the treble advantages of

- (1) Furnishing each pupil with his own library ;
- (2) Making him more self-reliant, etc. ;
- (3) Making his progress more steady as well as rapid.

There are some of the tuners, who study under Mr. Raymond, well prepared to go out into the world and earn a good living.

At every visit I am struck by the hearty singing at the daily service, which would put to shame any ordinary congregation.

In closing I must take this opportunity of thanking the Principal and the staff generally, for the kindness and help afforded me during my short visit.

J. E. P. ALDOUS, B.A.,
Cambridge, Eng.

June 12th, 1889.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

For the year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with preceding year.

SERVICE.	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept. 1888.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept. 1889.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	140 25	2 0	1 06	181 12	2 4	1 29
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	3,090 65	45 0	23 41	3,145 00	43 1	22 46
Flour, bread, etc.....	886 93	12 9	6 72	1,086 38	14 8	7 76
Butter, etc.....	1,297 96	19 0	9 84	1,175 39	16 1	8 39
Groceries.....	2,086 43	30 3	15 80	2,049 72	28 1	14 64
Fruit and vegetables.....	636 01	9 2	4 82	266 78	3 6	1 90
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	790 85	11 5	5 99	640 65	8 4	4 58
Fuel.....	3,145 83	45 8	23 83	2,802 51	38 5	20 02
Gas, oil, etc.....	1,029 40	15 0	7 80	1,054 30	14 4	7 53
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	341 94	4 9	2 59	349 10	4 7	2 49
Furniture and furnishings.....	915 67	13 3	6 94	435 62	5 9	3 11
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1,185 75	17 2	8 98	962 61	13 2	6 87
Repairs and alterations.....	1,443 79	21 0	10 94	762 09	10 4	5 44
Printing, postage and stationery....	606 29	8 8	4 59	704 83	9 6	5 03
Books and educational appliances....	1,292 84	18 8	9 80	731 04	10 0	5 22
Miscellaneous.....	1,593 64	23 2	12 07	1,536 52	21 0	10 97
Salaries and wages.....	16,226 02	2.36 3	122 92	16,792 93	2.30 6	119 95
	36,710 25	5.35	278 10	34,676 59	4.76	247 69

Average No. of pupils in 1888—132.

Average No. of pupils in 1889—140.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
Province of Ontario.

SIR,—In obedience to the regulations of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, I forward to you in a most incomplete form the Physician's annual report for the year 1889. My appointment as physician to the Institution took place just one year ago, but owing to ill-health I was obliged to spend last winter in the south, and leave my work at the Institution in charge of Dr. Secord, an able and experienced physician of this city. During his attendance one or two sporadic cases of diphtheria appeared among the pupils, but were quickly stamped out by the energetic measures adopted. As this disease is now known to be transmitted frequently through atmospheric influences, and many cases of diphtheria were at the time in the city, not far from the Institution, it is but reasonable to infer that it was through this medium the germ was inhaled by the pupils, who in a delicate condition of health became a ready prey to the disease. There have been no deaths in the Institution since my appointment; indeed the health of the pupils improves under the management and discipline carried out so patiently and thoroughly by the staff. A sufficient amount of exercise will not be taken by the blind unless it is compulsory, and here they are obliged systematically to take it every day, weather permitting.

I cannot close this report without thanking the Principal for his kindness to me during the past year, for in the delicate state of my health, now, I am happy to say, much improved, I was at times quite unable to perform my duties so satisfactorily as I could desire.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

I.—Attendance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888	94	62	156
“ “ “ 1889	99	68	167

II.—Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Seven years	4	Eighteen years	8
Eight “	7	Nineteen “	6
Nine “	3	Twenty “	10
Ten “	4	Twenty-one “	8
Eleven “	5	Twenty-two “	7
Twelve “	9	Twenty-three years	7
Thirteen “	14	Twenty-four years	4
Fourteen years	10	Twenty-five “	5
Fifteen “	10	Over twenty-five years	22
Sixteen “	15	Total	167
Seventeen “	9		

III.—Nationality of Parents.

	No.		No.
American	2	Norwegian	2
Canadian	65	Scotch	14
English	47	Wendish	2
Irish	24		
French	8	Total	167
German	3		

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

	No.		No.
Baptist	10	Methodist	42
Congregational	5	Presbyterian	31
Children of Peace	1	Roman Catholic	24
Episcopalian	50		
Lutheran	4	Total	167

V.—Occupation of Parents.

	No.		No.
Actor	1	Manufacturer	1
Agents	5	Marble-worker	1
Baker	1	Merchants	10
Book-keepers	3	Miller	1
Blacksmiths	6	Notary Public	1
Butchers	1	Painters	2
Carpenters	8	Physician	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Sailor	1
Carriage builder	1	Sheriff	1
Clerk	1	Soldier	1
Conductor	1	Stone-mason	1
Contractor	1	Shoe-makers	4
Clergyman	1	Surveyors	3
Cabinet-makers	3	Tailor	1
Drover	1	Tanner	1
Engineers	5	Tinsmiths	3
Farmers	51	Tradesman	1
Gardeners	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Harness-makers	2	Unknown	7
Hotel-keeper	1		
Laborers	28	Total	167

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending
30th September, 1889.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma		1	1	District of Muskoka	2		2
City of Belleville		1	1	“ Nipissing	1		1
County of Brant	2	2	4	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
City of Brantford	2	2	4	“ Northumberland		1	1
County of Bruce	1	4	5	“ Ontario	2	4	6
“ Carleton	1		1	City of Ottawa	4		4
“ Dufferin	1	1	2	County of Oxford		1	1
“ Dundas		1	1	“ Peel	1		1
“ Durham	1		1	“ Perth	1		1
“ Elgin	1	2	3	“ Peterboro'	2		2
“ Essex	3	4	7	“ Prince Edward	2		2
“ Frontenac	1		1	“ Prescott	1		1
“ Glengarry	3		3	“ Renfrew	2	3	5
“ Grenville		1	1	“ Russell			
“ Grey	1	4	5	City of St. Catharines			
City of Guelph	1		1	“ St. Thomas	3	1	4
County of Haldimand	3	2	5	“ Stratford			
“ Halton	3	1	4	County of Simcoe		4	4
City of Hamilton	3	3	6	“ Stormont	3	1	4
County of Hastings	1	1	2	City of Toronto	15		15
“ Huron	1	3	4	County of Victoria	1	1	2
City of Kingston	3	1	4	“ Waterloo	1	1	2
County of Kent		1	1	“ Welland	1		1
“ Lambton	6	4	10	“ Wellington	4	1	5
“ Leeds	1		1	“ Wentworth		2	2
“ Lanark	1		1	“ York	7	5	12
“ Lennox	2		2	North-west Territory		1	1
“ Lincoln	1	1	2				
City of London	2	1	3	Total	99	68	167
County of Middlesex							

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the
Institution till 30th September, 1889.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	1	4	District of Muskoka	3		3
County of Brant	5	5	10	County of Norfolk	6	6	12
City of Bradford	7	6	13	“ Northumberland	2	7	9
County of Bruce	5	9	14	“ Ontario	6	7	13
“ Carleton	2	1	3	City of Ottawa	9	1	10
“ Dufferin	1	1	2	County of Oxford	2	3	5
“ Dundas	2	2	4	“ Peel	1	1	2
“ Durham	2	3	5	“ Perth	2	8	10
“ Elgin	3	3	6	“ Peterboro'	10	2	12
“ Essex	6	10	16	“ Prince Edward	3	2	5
“ Frontenac	5	2	7	“ Prescott	1		1
“ Glengarry	5		5	“ Renfrew	7	5	12
“ Grenville	2	1	3	“ Russell	1	1	2
“ Grey	6	10	16	City of St. Catharines	2		2
City of Guelph	2	2	4	“ St. Thomas	3	1	4
County of Haldimand	4	4	8	“ Stratford	2		2
“ Halton	5	1	6	County of Simcoe	4	9	13
City of Hamilton	9	8	17	“ Stormont	4		4
County of Hastings	5	3	8	City of Toronto	27	14	41
“ Huron	6	7	13	County of Victoria	4	2	6
City of Kingston	5	3	8	“ Waterloo	5	3	8
County of Kent	6	4	10	“ Welland	4	2	6
“ Lambton	9	3	12	“ Wellington	9	6	15
“ Leeds	7	1	8	“ Wentworth	7	7	14
“ Lanark	1	1	2	“ York	15	10	25
“ Lennox	3	1	4	Province of Quebec	2		2
“ Lincoln	3	3	6	North-west Territory		1	1
City of London	7	8	15				
District of Nipissing	1		1	Total	275	209	484
County of Middlesex	7	7	14				

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on
30th September, 1889.

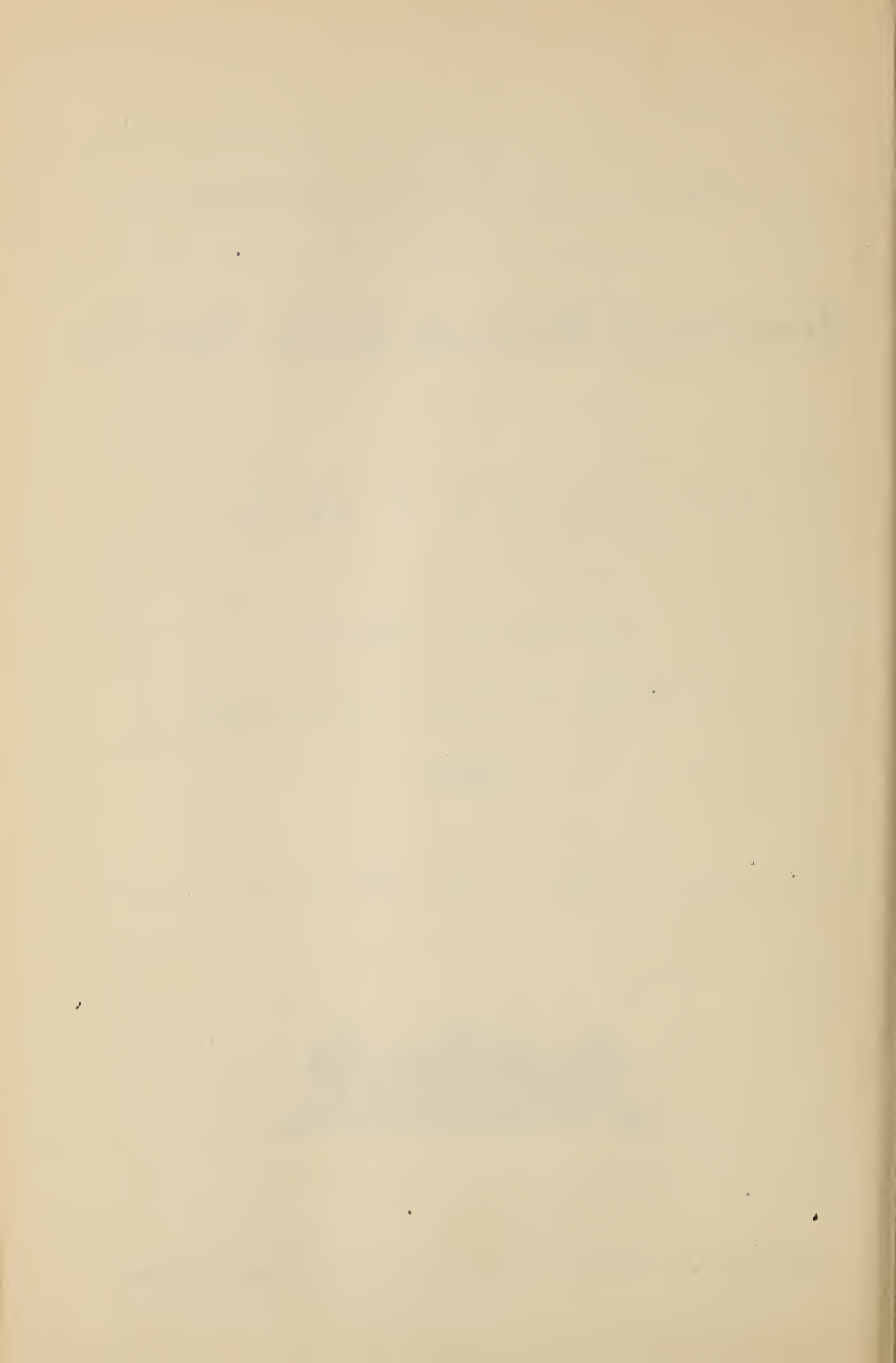
COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....		1	1	County of Middlesex.....			
City of Belleville.....		1	1	District of Muskoka.....	1		1
County of Brant.....	2	2	4	“ Nipissing.....	1		1
City of Brantford.....	2	2	4	County of Norfolk.....		1	1
County of Bruce.....	1	2	3	“ Northumberland.....		1	1
“ Carleton.....	1		1	“ Ontario.....	1	4	5
“ Dufferin.....	1	1	2	City of Ottawa.....	2		2
“ Dundas.....		1	1	County of Oxford.....		1	1
“ Durham.....	1		1	“ Peel.....			
“ Elgin.....	1	2	3	“ Perth.....	1		1
“ Essex.....	2	4	6	“ Peterboro’.....	1		1
“ Frontenac.....	1		1	“ Prince Edward.....	2		2
“ Glengarry.....	3		3	“ Prescott.....	1		1
“ Grenville.....		1	1	“ Renfrew.....	1	3	4
“ Grey.....	1	3	4	“ Russell.....			
City of Guelph.....	1		1	City of St. Catharines.....			
County of Haldimand.....	3	2	5	“ St. Thomas.....	2	1	3
“ Halton.....	2	1	3	“ Stratford.....			
City of Hamilton.....	3	2	5	County of Simcoe.....		3	3
County of Hastings.....		1	1	“ Stormont.....	2	1	3
“ Huron.....	1	1	2	City of Toronto.....	13		13
City of Kingston.....	3	1	4	County of Victoria.....		1	1
County of Kent.....		1	1	“ Waterloo.....	1	1	2
“ Lambton.....	5	4	9	“ Welland.....	1		1
“ Leeds.....	1		1	“ Wellington.....	2	1	3
“ Lanark.....	1		1	“ Wentworth.....		1	1
“ Lennox.....	1		1	“ York.....	6	5	11
“ Lincoln.....	1	1	2				
City of London.....	1		1	Total.....	77	58	135

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities
UPON THE
HOSPITALS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



TORONTO:
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1890.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,

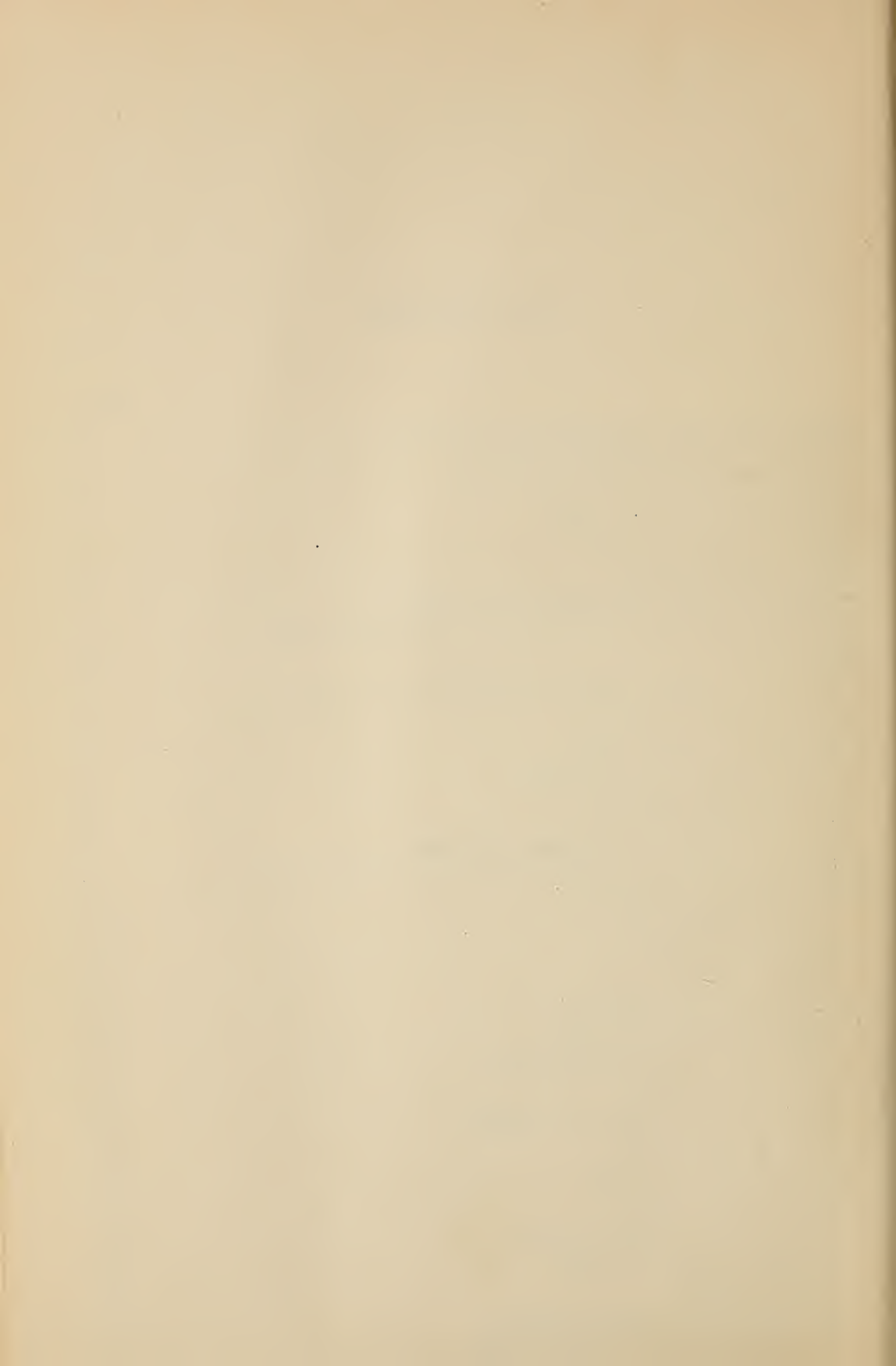
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.



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HOSPITALS.

TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1889.

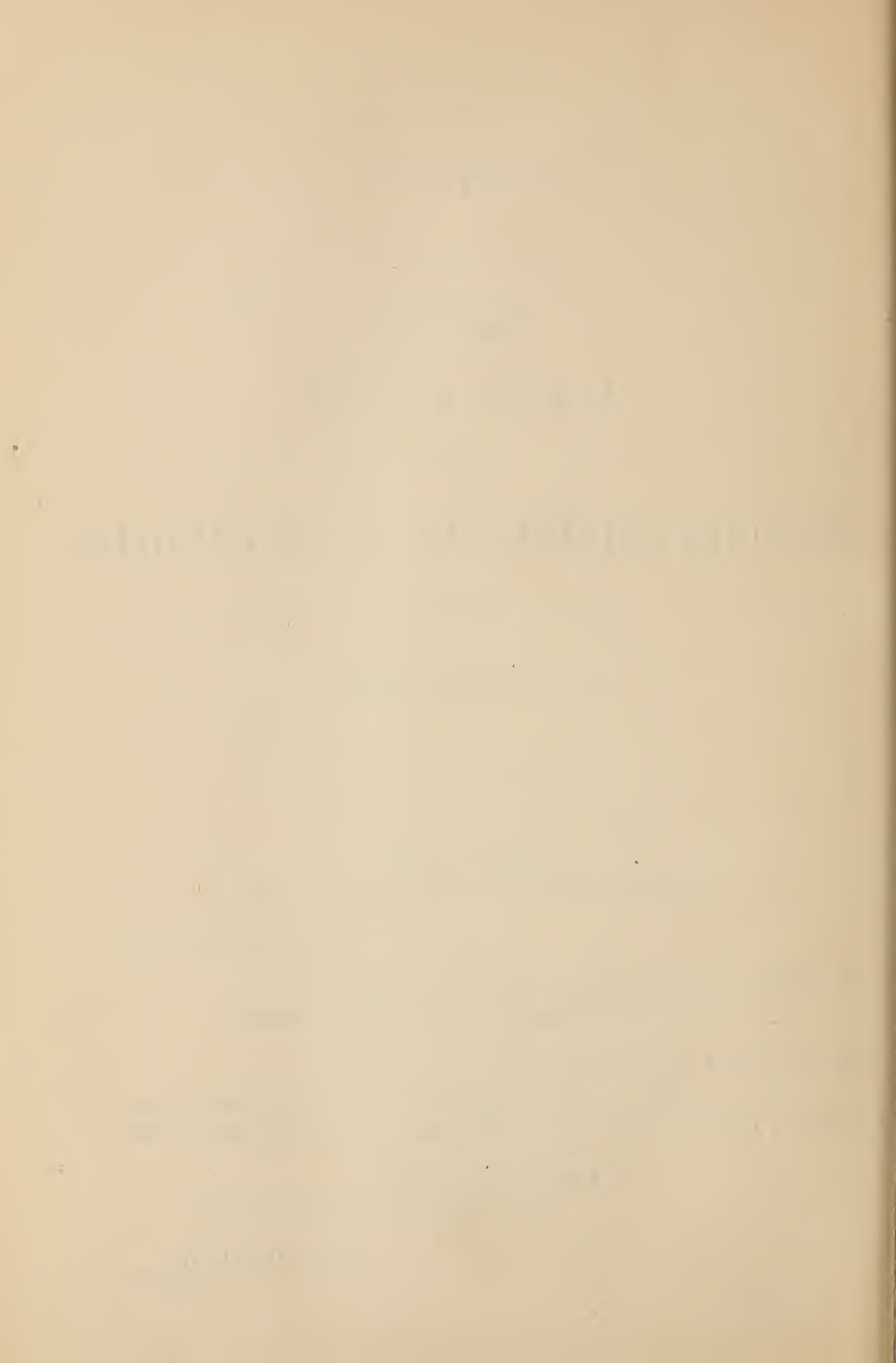
*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I beg to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.



HOSPITALS.

There are two new hospitals added to the list this year, namely, St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville, and Brockville General Hospital, of Brockville. Both of these hospitals have become entitled to grants under the statute.

The total number of hospitals on the list for aid from the funds of the Province is now eighteen, but there are several new hospitals now in course of erection in the Province, in respect to which application for aid will no doubt be made in due course.

There seems to be a tendency, under the stimulus of the Government aid, to multiply the number of hospitals in the province very considerably, and it would seem to me a matter worthy of consideration, whether, considering the very large sum that is now paid annually out of the funds of the Province in support of hospitals, the Government should not have some voice in deciding as to the necessity or propriety of erecting hospitals in different places before the enterprise is undertaken, rather than have these hospitals erected without the knowledge of the Government, and aid claimed as a matter of right under the Statute, without reference to the needs of the locality or part of the country in which the hospital is situated.

I apprehend that Government aid is given with a view to the usefulness of these institutions to the people of the Province as a whole, and not to any particular locality; and so it would seem that two hospitals, for example, in one small town is an unnecessary waste of energy and capital.

The Legislature is called upon to vote, in respect of this particular branch of charity, no less a sum than \$68,556 this year—and it is an increasing amount every year—and averages no less than 39.03 per cent. of the whole cost of maintenance of these institutions.

With this large proportion of the expenditure paid by the Government, it would seem, I think, that the consent of the Government should be first had before any more hospitals are erected.

A glance at Table No. VIII. will shew the daily cost per patient for maintenance in each of the hospitals, and on Table No. XI. may be seen the

proportion in each case which is paid by the Legislature. This ranges from 55.28 per cent., or considerably more than half, down as low, in one instance, as 26.79 per cent.

There are not less than four hospitals which are receiving from the Government more than half the whole cost of maintenance of patients, and several others whose percentage of Government aid reaches very closely upon half.

Of the amount which the Legislature chooses to expend upon these charities it does not become me to speak; nor does it become me to say one word which will check in any way the multiplication of useful charities in any part of the Province; but I think I may call attention to the proportion which the Government grant bears to the whole expenditure, and to suggest the enquiry whether that proportion does not offer a premium, as it were, to the undue multiplication of such institutions at points where they may not be needed, or their duplication at points where the population does not justify it.

If it were made necessary to take the opinion of the Government before the establishing of these hospitals as to their advisability or necessity, it might tend to a more judicious distribution of the funds devoted to this purpose.

It will be seen from the statement below that in twelve years the number of persons treated in the hospitals of the Province has nearly doubled, and that the increase is very considerable each year and very constant, the ratio being much greater than the increase of the population of the Province.

The following comparative statement shews the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past twelve years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be:—

			Increase.		Decrease.
1878	.....	4,372	.....	295	..... ..
1879	.....	4,612	.....	240	..... ..
1880	.....	5,302	.....	690	..... ..
1881	.....	5,257	.....	...	..... 45
1882	.....	6,032	.....	775	..... ..
1883	.....	6,238	.....	206	..... ..
1884	.....	6,369	.....	131	..... ..
1885	.....	6,617	.....	248	..... ..
1886	.....	7,035	.....	418	..... ..
1887	.....	7,522	.....	487	..... ..
1888	.....	8,292	.....	770	..... ..
1889	.....	8,561	.....	269	..... ..

Tables VI. and VII. shew the manner in which the amounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as grants to the hospitals, are made up. The following

statement is a summary of the totals of these tables, and shews the sums which will be asked for each hospital as well as the total.

General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$22,051 32
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	7,894 17
General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,054 20
Hotel Dieu, Kingston.....	2,907 69
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	3,540 95
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	5,167 42
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,929 09
General Hospital, London	4,828 44
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	2,117 48
General Hospital, Guelph.....	3,097 25
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	2,755 94
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1,201 11
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	1,221 30
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	2,534 41
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	1,286 84
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	1,041 13
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville.....	536 52
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville.....	391 20
Total.....	<hr/> \$68,556 46

The amount asked for in 1888 was \$67,016.70, or \$1,539.76 less than the above.

In Tables VIII., IX. and X. will be found details of the cost of maintaining the various hospitals. The daily cost per inmate in 1889 was 69.39 cents per day.

The proportion of the Government grant to the total maintenance expenditure, as shewn in Table XI. increased to 39.03 per cent. as compared with 37.77 per cent. in 1888.

The Tables numbered I. to XI. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals:—

TABLE I.—Shewing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1888.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1889.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	236	2560	195	2991	2588	199	204
City Hospital, Hamilton	63	633	31	727	596	49	82
General Hospital, Kingston	45	475	51	571	496	26	49
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	25	387	.....	412	359	17	36
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	36	329	.....	365	275	47	43
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	40	642	.....	682	592	46	44
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	35	161	157	353	309	17	27
General Hospital, London	43	403	23	469	386	32	51
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	18	167	5	190	157	12	21
General Hospital, Guelph	37	397	6	440	380	23	37
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	23	349	.....	372	329	18	25
General Hospital, Pembroke	6	123	.....	129	106	9	14
General Hospital, Mattawa	14	197	.....	211	188	10	13
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	30	257	5	292	247	20	25
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	12	124	.....	136	117	8	11
Belleville Hospital	14	98	.....	112	98	8	6
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	4	55	.....	59	46	4	9
The Brockville General Hospital	48	2	.....	50	32	4	14
Totals, 1889	729	7359	473	8561	7301	549	711
“ 1888	655	7167	470	8292	7037	582	673

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	SEX.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.				NATIONALITIES.				
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1778	1213	2349	615	27	1359	782	497	151	110	92
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	433	294	535	181	11	311	181	138	34	39	24
General Hospital, Kingston.....	305	266	452	119	.....	352	80	83	35	15	6
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	211	201	64	348	.....	303	37	59	3	9	1
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	226	139	320	19	26	205	81	32	17	6	24
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	332	350	21	652	9	419	31	194	14	10	14
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	81	272	130	223	.....	134	76	91	44	2	6
General Hospital, London	249	220	397	68	4	242	102	68	34	11	12
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	127	63	150	40	.....	75	49	32	10	17	7
General Hospital, Guelph.....	216	224	408	32	.....	269	81	23	47	11	9
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	137	235	29	343	.....	210	7	115	6	8	26
General Hospital, Pembroke	68	61	14	115	.....	69	10	39	3	1	7
General Hospital, Mattawa	186	25	16	185	10	124	27	47	6	.....	7
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	178	114	243	49	.....	168	72	31	9	9	3
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	97	39	75	61	.....	67	21	21	10	5	12
Belleville Hospital.....	69	43	86	26	.....	69	16	13	9	1	4
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville....	37	22	30	29	.....	35	3	10	2	.....	9
The Brockville General Hospital	28	22	49	1	.....	22	7	9	9	1	2
Totals, 1889.....	4758	3803	5368	3106	87	4433	1663	1502	443	255	265
“ 1888.....	4579	3713	5208	2997	87	4156	1633	1595	397	230	281

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Ailimentary Canal.</i>							
Colic	14	7	21	Caries	18	6	24
Constipation	36	12	48	Exostosis .....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	36	14	50	Necrosis	42	8	50
Diarrhœa	39	26	65	Ostitis	6	3	9
Dyspepsia	65	100	165	Periostitis	8	3	11
Enteritis	13	9	22	Rickets .....	.....	1	1
Fistula-in-ano	27	1	28	<i>Circulation.</i>			
Gastrodynia	5	4	9	Angina Pectoris	1	.....	1
Gastritis	42	47	89	Aneurisms	9	.....	9
Hæmorrhoids	19	5	24	Atheroma of vessels	1	.....	1
Hæmatemesis	1	2	3	Cyanosis .....	.....	.....	.....
Intestinal worms .....	.....	2	2	Disease of aortic valves	7	3	10
(Esophagus (diseases of)	5	5	10	“ Mitral valves	28	10	38
Pharyngitis	5	1	6	“ Tricuspid valves .....	.....	.....	.....
Ptyalism .....	.....	.....	.....	“ Pulmonary artery	1	1	2
Peritonitis	15	21	36	Endocarditis	2	3	5
Quinsy	11	8	19	Heart, dilation of	11	6	17
Stomatitis	8	3	11	“ Hypertrophy	5	10	15
Tonsillitis	32	39	71	“ Degeneration	8	5	13
Typhlitis	5	2	7	Nævus	4	2	6
Ulceration of stomach	8	12	20	Pericarditis	3	3	6
Perlapsus ani	2	1	3	Phlebitis	4	2	6
Intestinal abstenation	3	.....	3	Phlegmasia dolens	1	2	3
Glossitis	2	.....	2	Varicose veins	12	6	18
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>				Heart disease	7	1	8
Apoplexy	12	7	19	<i>Dislocations.</i>			
Chorea	2	9	11	Ankle	5	1	6
Catalepsy .....	.....	2	2	Bones of the hand	2	.....	2
Concussion of brain	4	1	5	“ foot	4	2	6
“ spine	2	.....	2	Clavical	1	.....	1
Compression of brain	7	.....	7	Elbow	8	3	11
“ spine	4	.....	4	Femur	4	1	5
Delirium tremens	26	4	30	Humerus	4	3	7
Epilepsy	31	7	38	Knee	8	2	10
Hemiplegia	21	4	25	Lower maxilla	1	.....	1
Hysteria	2	52	54	Patella .....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation of brain	14	8	22	Wrist	4	.....	4
Insolation	3	1	4	<i>Ear.</i>			
Insomnia	6	9	15	Cophosis	1	.....	1
Insanity	15	26	41	Otorrhœa	4	3	7
Locomotor Ataxia	8	1	9	Otitis media	7	4	11
Myelitis	3	1	4	Polypus of ear	1	.....	1
Neuralgia	30	31	61	<i>Eye.</i>			
Neuroma	6	.....	6	Anarosis	1	.....	1
Paralysis, general	25	17	42	Amblyopia	1	.....	1
Paraplegia	2	6	8	Blepharospasmus	3	.....	3
Paralysis Agitans	1	.....	1	Cataract	46	29	75
Softening of brain	16	1	17	Entropion	3	4	7
Spina bifida .....	.....	.....	.....	Ectropion .....	.....	1	1
Sciatica	31	10	41	Foreign body in the eye	13	.....	13
Spinal curvature	15	2	17				
Tubercular meningitis	11	5	16				
Tetanus	2	1	3				
Hystero epilepsy .....	.....	1	1				
Sclerosis latual	3	.....	3				
<i>Bones.</i>							
Anchylolosis	11	2	13				

TABLE No. III.—Continued.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Eye—Continued.</i>							
Glaucoma	8	3	11	Irritant	11	5	16
Iritis	26	10	36	Lead poisoning	8	1	9
Keratitis	23	6	29	Narcotic	2	.....	2
Leucoma				Narcotic-irritant .....			.....
Ophthalmia	26	17	43				
“ Catarrhal	15	.....	15	<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>			
“ Purulent	2	1	3	Asthma	29	21	50
“ Granular	19	6	25	Bronchitis, acute	77	55	132
“ Gonorrhœal	2	2	4	“ Chronic	59	24	83
Pterygium	5	.....	5	Croup	1	4	5
Retinitis	3	.....	3	Emphysema of Lung	4	4	8
Sclerotitis	2	.....	2	Empyema	7	6	13
Staphyloma	1	.....	1	Hydrothorax	5	8	13
Strabismus	8	6	14	Pneumonia	110	65	175
Trichiasis ciliorum .....	.....	1	1	“ Pleuro	9	3	12
Ulcer of cornea	13	14	27	“ Typho	13	.....	13
Enucleation	5	1	6	“ Broncho	10	5	15
Neuritis	1	3	4	Pleurisy	30	23	53
				Phthisis	163	75	238
<i>Fractures.</i>				Pleurodynia	3	4	7
Bones of the head and face	28	6	34	Tuberculosis	13	13	26
“ Hand	5	3	8	Hæmoptysis	2	1	3
“ Foot	6	5	11	Laryngitis	2	3	5
“ Pelvis	1	1	2				
Clavical	12	1	13	<i>Spleen.</i>			
Femur	25	4	29	Splenitis .....			.....
Fibula	12	4	16	Waxy spleen	2	1	3
Humerus	15	5	20				
Patella	3	2	5	<i>Skin.</i>			
Ribs	14	2	16	Acne .....	.....	2	2
Radius	6	12	18	Boils	7	2	9
Scapula	3	2	5	Burns and scalds	37	10	47
Sternum				Chilblains	1	1	2
Tibia	41	3	44	Carbuncle	13	4	17
Ulna	5	1	6	Corns and bunions	2	2	4
Vertebra	5	3	8	Elephantiasis	1	.....	1
				Eczema	42	22	64
<i>Liver.</i>				Erythema	5	3	8
Abscess of liver	6	2	8	Frost bites	19	1	20
Acute atrophy of liver	1	.....	1	Herpes	5	2	7
Cirrhosis	16	2	18	Impetigo	1	1	2
Fatty liver				Intertrigo .....			.....
Gall stones	1	3	4	Lupus	2	1	3
Hepatitis	13	8	21	Lichen .....			.....
Hydatids of liver .....	.....	1	1	Onychia	1	.....	1
Jaundice	18	18	36	Pruritus	3	3	6
Waxy liver	1	.....	1	Pediculi	2	.....	2
Carcinoma of	1	.....	1	Pityriasis	4	.....	4
				Psoriasis	6	2	8
<i>Nose and Face.</i>				Roseola .....	.....	5	5
Catarrh	18	26	44	Rupia .....	.....	2	2
Epulis	1	.....	1	Ringworm	1	4	5
Epistaxis	1	1	2	Scabies	26	11	37
Lipoma				Sycosis .....	.....	1	1
Ozena	1	.....	1	Urticaria	2	3	5
Polypus	3	4	7	Whitlow	4	6	10
Hair lip	1	.....	1	Farus	2	.....	2
				Pemphigus	2	.....	2
<i>Poisons.</i>				Ichthyosis .....	.....	1	1
Gases	2	.....	2				
				<i>Urinary Organs.</i>			
				Bright's disease, acute	19	6	25

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Urinary Organs—Continued.</i>							
Bright's disease, chronic	40	11	51	Fever, Typho-malarial	18	19	37
Balanitis	23	6	29	“ Typhoid	334	132	466
Bubo	42	20	62	“ Typhus	2	2	4
Cystitis	12	7	19	“ Cerebro-spinal	2	4	6
Condyloma	3	1	4	“ Puerperal	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	13	13	26	“ Continued	2	2	4
“ Insipidus	7	7	14	Gout	1	1	2
Enlarged prostate	13	13	26	Influenza	2	2	4
Epididymitis	7	7	14	Leucocythemia	34	41	75
Gonorrhœa	30	36	66	Measles	5	3	8
Gleet	3	3	6	Mumps	8	5	13
Hydrocele	15	15	30	Pyæmia, septicæmia	3	1	4
Hæmatocele	10	6	16	Purpura	98	38	136
Incontinence of urine	2	2	4	Rheumatism, Acute	125	41	162
Pyelitis	4	4	8	“ Chronic	5	5	10
Phymosis	12	5	17	“ Gonorrhœal	12	4	16
Paraphymosis	1	1	2	Small pox	56	42	98
Retention of urine	35	2	37	Syphilis, Primary	12	12	24
Suprative nephritis	5	5	10	“ Secondary	3	1	4
Stricture	9	9	18	“ Tertiary	2	2	4
Spermatorrhœa	19	19	38	“ Hereditary	2	2	4
Urinary calculus	3	2	5	Vaccination	3	3	6
Orchitis	2	2	4	Whooping cough	60	23	80
Hæmaturia	3	3	6		8	5	13
Castration	2	2	4	“ of breast	10	10	20
Chancroid	3	3	6	Alcoholism	227	31	258
				Amputations	57	2	59
<i>Women.</i>				Cancer, Epithelial	28	8	36
Amenorrhœa	15	15	30	“ Encephaloid	5	3	8
Abortion	12	12	24	“ Schirrus	11	28	39
Dysmenorrhœa	18	18	36	“ Melanotic	77	22	99
Erosion of os uteri	26	26	52	Contusions	3	3	6
Fistula, recto-vaginal	4	4	8	Cancers	5	10	15
“ Vesico-vaginal	3	3	6	Cellulitis	16	16	32
Metritis and endometritis	35	35	70	Coxalgia	84	79	163
Menorrhagia	17	17	34	Debility	4	6	10
Ovarian disease	74	74	148	Goitre	8	2	10
Parturition	370	370	740	Gangrene	26	1	27
Premature labour	5	5	10	Gunshot wounds	17	6	23
Uterus, Anteversion of	14	14	28	Hernia	155	40	195
“ Retroversion of	2	2	4	Injuries not otherwise classed	32	12	44
“ Antelevation of	8	8	16	Sprains	8	10	18
“ Retroflexion of	9	9	18	Tumors—Fibroid	3	4	7
“ Inversion of	1	1	2	“ Fatty	3	3	6
“ Prolapsus of	8	8	16	“ Cartilaginous	12	13	25
Womb, Polypus of	13	13	26	“ Cystic	2	1	3
“ Cancer of	8	8	16	“ Other	9	3	12
Cervix, laceration of	20	20	40	Tetanus	163	82	245
Perineum, “	16	126	142	Ulcers	26	13	39
	6	4	10	Synoritis	3	3	6
<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				Varicocele	4	4	8
Anæmia	16	126	142	Lumbago	1	1	2
Anasarca	6	4	10	Circumcision	1	1	2
Chicken pox	15	15	30	Excision of elbow	1	1	2
Cholera, Asiatic	18	13	31	Abdominal section	3	3	6
“ Morbus	4	7	11	Bursitis	1	2	3
“ Infantum	2	1	3	Adenitis	6	6	12
Chlorosis	15	15	30	Sarcoma	5	5	10
Diphtheria	158	209	367	Not classed			
Dropsy	32	27	59				
Erysipelas	17	13	30				
Fever, Intermittent	17	5	22				
“ Remittent	9	17	26				
“ Scarlet							
“ Pernicious							

TABLE IV — Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients ; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	2991	2676	75625	78301	27
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	727	847	27710	28537	40
General Hospital, Kingston.....	571	1273	16251	17524	28
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	412	.....	11865	11865	29
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	365	.....	15142	15142	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	682	.....	17881	17881	27
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	353	2044	9809	11853	33
General Hospital, London.....	469	377	17461	17838	37
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	190	156	7805	7961	42
General Hospital, Guelph.....	440	290	11248	11538	27
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	372	.....	11080	11080	29
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	129	.....	4230	4230	32
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	211	.....	4071	4071	19
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	292	78	9102	9180	31
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	136	.....	4498	4498	33
Belleville Hospital.....	112	.....	3784	3784	34
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville.....	59	.....	2130	2130	36
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville.....	50	.....	1304	1304	14
Totals, 1889	8561	7741	250996	258737	30.23
“ 1888’	8292	7947	246269	254216	30.65

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days stay, exclusive of infants under one year.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days's stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto	75625	2766	72859
City Hospital, Hamilton	27710	1821	25889
General Hospital, Kingston	16251	3570	12681
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11865	1544	10321
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15142	4355	10787
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	17881	856	17025
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9809	4407	5402
General Hospital, London	17461	1782	15679
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7805	974	6831
General Hospital, Guelph	11248	1205	10043
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	11080	602	10478
General Hospital, Pembroke	4230	.....	4230
General Hospital, Mattawa	4071	.....	4071
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	9102	853	8249
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4498	272	4226
Belleville Hospital	3784	409	3375
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	2130	.....	2130
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	1304	.....	1304
Totals	250996	25416	225580
..... 1887-8.	246269	25692	220577

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patient's maintenance.		Amounts received from patients for board.		Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	15971	80	15009	93	13118	77	4820	86	48921	36	12230	34	7285	90
City Hospital, Hamilton	11253	08	1041	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	12299	95	3074	99	2588	90
General Hospital, Kingston	250	00	1535	42	1102	01	2757	27	5644	70	1411	18	1268	10
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	100	00	835	00	32	40	1974	25	2941	65	735	41	1032	10
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1460	00	1195	35	241	70	4240	13	7137	18	1784	30	1078	70
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1025	00	3864	39	120	00	3343	41	7852	80	1963	20	1702	50
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa .....	.....	.....	1073	22	181	50	5186	34	6441	06	1610	24	540	20
General Hospital, London	9435	03	2689	69	454	60	.....	.....	12579	32	3144	83	1567	90
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1600	00	735	65	55	70	1046	92	3438	27	859	56	683	10
General Hospital, Guelph	2000	00	2406	50	.....	.....	1031	94	5438	44	1359	61	1004	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	900	00	544	83	300	00	727	95	2472	78	618	20	1047	80
General Hospital, Pembroke	290	00	540	00	.....	.....	590	45	1420	45	355	11	423	00
General Hospital, Mattawa .....	.....	.....	1275	75	.....	.....	713	49	1989	24	497	31	407	10
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	3000	00	1090	13	.....	.....	69	05	4157	78	1039	45	824	90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	400	00	589	00	.....	.....	750	00	1739	00	434	75	422	60
Belleville Hospital	384	00	984	61	.....	.....	1696	06	3064	67	766	17	337	50
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville .....	.....	.....	409	00	.....	.....	33	05	442	05	110	52	213	00
The Brockville General Hospital, Belleville	200	00	313	25	.....	.....	1437	23	1950	48	487	62	130	40
Totals, 1889	48273	91	35633	59	15606	68	30417	00	129931	18	32482	79	22558	00
“ 1888	45606	34	34700	22	14987	24	26148	27	121422	07	30360	52	22057	70

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted, and the amount thereof

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refugee rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refugee rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1890.
General Hospital, Toronto	72859	2766	14571 80	\$	\$	\$	\$
City Hospital, Hamilton	25889	1821	5177 80	.....	7285 90	193 62	22051 32
General Hospital, Kingston	12681	3570	2536 20	.....	2588 90	127 47	7894 17
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10321	1544	2064 20	735 41	1268 10	249 90	4054 20
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	10787	4355	2157 40	.....	.....	108 08	2907 69
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	17025	856	3405 00	.....	1078 70	304 85	3540 95
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	5402	4407	1080 40	.....	1702 50	59 92	5167 42
General Hospital, London	15679	1782	3135 80	.....	540 20	308 49	1929 09
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6831	974	1366 20	.....	1567 90	124 74	4828 44
General Hospital, Guelph	10043	1205	2008 60	.....	683 10	68 18	2117 48
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10478	602	2095 60	.....	1004 30	84 35	3097 25
General Hospital, Pembroke	4230	.....	846 00	618 20	.....	42 14	2755 94
General Hospital, Matkawa	4071	.....	814 20	355 11	407 10	.....	1201 11
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	8249	853	1649 80	.....	894 90	59 71	1221 30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4226	272	845 20	.....	422 60	19 04	2334 41
Belleville Hospital	3375	409	675 00	.....	337 50	28 63	1286 84
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	2130	.....	426 00	110 52	.....	.....	1041 13
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	1304	.....	260 80	.....	130 40	.....	536 52
Total, 1889	225580	25416	45116 00	1819 24	19842 10	1779 12	68566 46
Total, 1888	220577	25692	44115 40	3736 16	17366 70	1798 44	67016 70

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age.)	Cost of dietaries.		Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditures on maintenance account.		Total expenditures for maintenance.		Average cost of each patient per day.
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	cents.
General Hospital, Toronto	75625	25436	76	38914	01	64350	77	85.09
City Hospital, Hamilton	27710	6904	83	11422	02	18326	85	66.13
General Hospital, Kingston	16251	3328	62	6226	49	9555	11	58.79
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11865	3076	70	2209	77	5286	47	44.55
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15142	2630	66	6355	29	8985	95	59.34
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	17881	4834	18	5321	38	10155	56	56.79
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9809	2912	54	1922	74	4835	28	49.29
General Hospital, London	17461	5265	41	11305	22	16570	63	94.95
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7805	1600	78	3637	55	5238	33	67.12
General Hospital, Guelph	11248	2354	80	5340	63	7695	43	68.41
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	11080	2250	77	2365	95	4616	72	41.66
General Hospital, Pembroke	4230	934	15	1536	65	2470	80	58.46
General Hospital, Mattawa	4071	1414	04	1195	83	2609	87	64.10
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	9102	1776	31	2991	14	4767	45	52.38
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4498	867	00	1361	00	2228	00	49.53
Belleville Hospital	3784	1045	79	2930	89	3976	68	\$1.05.00
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	2130	498	09	232	31	730	40	34.29
The Brockville General Hospital	1304	300	66	1425	18	1725	84	\$1.32.00
Totals, 1889	250996	67432	09	106694	05	174126	14	69.37
" 1888	246269	61986	48	106594	58	163581	06	68.45

TABLE IX.—Shewing the average cost per day of the principal items of consumption in the various Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Butcher's meat.		Butter.		Flour, bread and meal.		Milk.		Tea and Coffee.		Potatoes and other vegetables.		Groceries and provisions not enumerated.		Drugs and medicines.		Beer, wine and spirits.		Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.		Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.		Fuel.		Light, gas, oil and candles.		Water supply.		Hay and Straw.		Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.		Ice.		Salaries and wages.		Taxes and insurance.		Coffins and funerals.		Contingencies.		Repairs, ordinary.								
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.								
General Hospital, Toronto	12.74	2.26	3.17	5.74	1.29	2.32	3.86	5.38	1.00																																										
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.36	2.05	3.01	3.38	1.42	1.62	5.06	4.48	0.76																																										
General Hospital, Kingston	3.67	2.95	2.91	3.31	0.84	1.09	5.70	2.36	0.26																																										
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	6.82	3.02	5.66	1.53	2.60	1.16	5.14	1.92	0.36																																										
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4.60	2.12	2.69	3.69	1.12	0.65	2.49	4.14	1.42																																										
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	8.19	3.97	3.28	3.35	1.10	2.66	4.43	3.44	1.65																																										
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9.04	3.85	4.20	4.80	1.67	1.92	4.19	1.20	0.79																																										
General Hospital, London	9.11	4.06	2.66	3.95	1.29	0.59	8.48	6.57	1.62																																										
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4.55	1.56	4.25	5.00	0.67	1.20	3.29	5.98	1.31																																										
General Hospital, Guelph	5.36	2.35	3.08	0.28	1.01	0.71	8.15	3.69	0.79																																										
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4.92	1.42	2.63	0.95	1.75	1.44	7.19	3.50	1.81																																										
General Hospital, Pembroke	6.99	3.19	3.45	0.80	1.76	2.21	3.68	2.94	0.87																																										
General Hospital, Mattawa	12.29	3.99	9.83	1.85	3.69	3.08	1.84	9.76																																										
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	5.25	2.21	2.26	4.66	0.72	0.29	4.11	2.34	0.91																																										
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	6.34	1.84	2.62	1.89	1.70	1.56	2.33	7.78	2.00																																										
Belleville Hospital	7.06	2.56	4.26	4.11	1.78	1.12	6.69	7.08	0.33																																										
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	5.63	2.34	2.39	2.44	1.88	0.56	8.13	2.54	0.72																																										
The Brockville General Hospital	5.26	4.19	3.98	5.52	1.08	1.17	1.84	7.97	2.71																																										

TABLE X.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	64.77	70.46	76.64	85.71	77.71	73.24	84.35	85.09
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	.....	.....	61.77	59.22	62.70	66.00	68.55	66.13
General Hospital, Kingston.....	48.04	49.04	51.11	53.00	48.09	56.42	64.06	58.79
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	53.30	57.35	58.95	45.54	54.85	44.10	49.98	44.55
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	43.23	53.82	47.66	47.80	49.67	62.00	53.11	59.34
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	.....	55.91	52.94	41.09	46.12	49.40	56.79
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	37.25	45.57	54.13	47.17	39.58	32.81	28.84	49.29
General Hospital, London.....	57.90	58.61	74.38	62.72	67.83	73.96	59.51	94.95
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	86.12	71.36	65.99	81.58	60.07	63.43	69.38	67.12
General Hospital, Guelph.....	71.01	68.60	72.53	64.41	90.87	66.40	63.04	68.41
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	74.13	62.78	51.62	57.05	49.02	52.34	48.52	41.66
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	74.35	79.05	79.79	65.63	77.67	67.75	85.57	58.46
General Hospital, Mattawa	58.34	69.25	67.79	68.88	94.39	56.98	72.81	64.10
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 23.00	71.51	58.17	68.25	52.38
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	47.06	55.12	64.17	47.80	49.53
Belleville Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.12	74.96	\$1 05.00
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.29
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 32.00
Totals.....	60.77	62.35	65.10	66.23	63.68	62.99	68.45	69.37

TABLE XI.—Shewing proportion of Maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Revenue on Maintenance account exclusive of Gov- ernment grant.		Government grant in aid of maintenance.		Total revenue for main- tenance.		Total expenditure for main- tenance.		Percentage of Government grant to total expendi- ture for maintenance.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
General Hospital, Toronto.....	48921	36	22832	44	71753	80	64350	77	35.48
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	12299	95	6486	90	18786	85	18326	85	35.39
General Hospital, Kingston.....	5644	70	4318	95	9963	65	9555	11	47.29
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	2941	65	2251	42	5192	87	5286	47	42.58
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	7137	18	4504	90	11642	08	8985	95	50.33
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	7852	80	5566	23	13419	03	10155	56	52.84
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	6441	06	1914	82	8355	88	4835	28	39.19
General Hospital, London.....	12579	32	4918	57	17497	89	16570	63	29.62
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	3438	27	1949	47	5387	74	5238	33	37.21
General Hospital, Guelph.....	5438	44	3048	42	8486	86	7695	43	39.61
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	2472	78	2323	54	4796	32	4616	72	50.33
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1420	45	1053	30	2473	75	2470	80	42.63
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	1989	24	1231	20	3220	44	2609	87	47.17
The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	4157	78	2319	81	6477	59	4767	45	48.66
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	1739	00	1231	75	2970	75	2228	00	55.28
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	3064	67	1065	18	4129	85	3976	68	26.79
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville.....	442	05	277	80	719	85	750	40	38.03
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville.....	1950	48	.....	.....	1950	48	1725	84	.....
Totals, 1889.....	129931	18	67294	50	197225	68	174126	14	39.03
“ 1888.....	121442	07	63674	58	185116	65	168581	06	37.77

INSPECTION REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital,	
1st October 1888	236
Admitted	2,560
Births in the Hospital	195
Total number under treatment	2,991
Discharges, including infants	
Died	199
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	204
	2,991

Of the 2,991 patients treated during the year, 152 males and 72 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 431 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 108 male and 87 female children born in the Institution.

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto (including 195 infants born)	2,339
From the County of York	88
From other counties of the Province	553
From United States	11
From other countries, including immigrants . . . . .	.....
	2,991

Sex.

Male	1,778
Female	1,213
	2,991

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,359
English	782
Irish	497
Scotch	151
United States	110
Other countries	92
	2,991

Religious denominations.

Protestant	2,349	
Roman Catholic	615	
Other religions, or not known	27	
		2,991

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$22,832 44
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	14,757 70
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	570 80
From other Municipalities of the Province	643 30
From paying patients themselves	15,009 93
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	13,118 77
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	358 93
From all other sources not above enumerated	4,461 93
Total	\$71,753 80

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$10,386 43
Butter	1,710 70
Eggs	957 30
Flour, bread and meal	2,400 63
Milk	4,338 37
Tea and coffee	966 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,754 73
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,922 10
Drugs and medicines	4,065 30
Medical and surgical appliances	2,748 34
Surgical instruments	29 67
Beer, wine and spirits	754 85
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	4,742 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	355 66
Fuel	4,978 70
Light—gas, oil, and candles	1,655 77
Water supply	421 00
Hay and straw	100 03
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	247 70
Ice	387 17
Salaries and wages	14,250 55
Taxes and insurance	215 10
Contingencies	107 90
Repairs, ordinary	3,683 99
Advertising, stationery, etc.	169 34
Total	\$64,350 77

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 72,859 days at 20 cents.	\$14,571 80
Supplementary allowance, 72,859 days at 10 cents .	7,285 90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 2,766 days at 7 cents	193 62
Total	\$22,051 32

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Toronto General Hospital on the 2nd April, and found therein 131 male and 104 female patients, who with 7 infants made a total of 242 in residence. Of this population 13 males and 9 female were in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 22 women and 7 infants were in the Burnside Lying-in branch, and the remainder were distributed in the general wards of the institution. By reference to the records it was noted that only 16 of the whole number were admitted to the Institution previous to the 1st January last, and the patient longest in residence was admitted on the 29th Oct., 1888.

The number of indoor patients treated during the month of March, was 454, while the outdoor department provided medicines and treatment for 710 patients during the same period. In addition to this 20 lying-in cases were admitted to the Burnside Hospital. A visit to each of the wards of the institution showed them to be in a good state of order and cleanliness. The patients appeared to be receiving the most kindly and considerate treatment, and the administration of affairs generally to be conducive to satisfactory maintenance of the routine and order of the Hospital.

The training school for nurses continues in active operation, and since its corporation in 1881, seventy pupils have completed the training course of two years, passed the examinations and received their certificates. Forty-seven are now on duty and do the whole of the nursing in the Hospital. 1,316 applications have been received for admission to the school since its opening and of this number 208 have been admitted. A high standard of education and training for this work is thus insured in the case of those who have received certificates.

The drainage of the institution which was constructed in 1854 to empty into the Don river has been found insufficient for the largely increased population of the present, and it has been determined to construct a large drain from about the centre of the building to connect on the north side with the Spruce street sewer, and on the south side with that in Gerrard street. Although this improvement will require a considerable outlay it will no doubt prove to be a great desideratum from a sanitary point of view, and the drainage will be equal to the requirements of the institution for many years to come.

A new fence enclosing the square has also been contracted for, this is required to put the grounds in a presentable shape.

Minor improvements to meet the requirements of the increased population, have been made from time to time. Elevators for the transfer of patients from one floor to another are being built, and will no doubt afford great relief in such cases as require an easy position and care in being moved. Many of the private wards have been refurnished of late, and they now present a very neat and comfortable appearance.

The food supplies were examined and found to be of good quality and well prepared. Every attention and care on behalf of the staff appeared to be exercised for the well being of the patients and in the interests of the Institution generally.

I made a second inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 21st of October. On that day there were under treatment in the general wards 111 male and 65 female patients. In the Eye and Ear Department there were 9 males and 4 females. And in the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, 14 residents and 8 infants who were born in the institution, making a total of 203 adults and 8 infants. When compared with a like date of the previous year, the present population shows a decrease of 52 patients.

By reference to the record, the names of 11 patients now in residence I found registered previous to the 1st of August last, and of this number the three longest in residence were admitted in June last, and the remaining 8 in July. All the others have been admitted during the past three months.

During the year ending September 30th, 1888, there were 6,121 cases of treatment of outdoor patients; and the outdoor cases treated during the past year ending 30th September, 1889, was 8,063, shewing the large increase of the outdoor work of the past year to be 1,942 cases. In comparison with former years, 54 more indoor patients have been under treatment during the year just closed, yet, the day's stay has been considerably reduced, and the aid granted under the Act will consequently be proportionately less. Whereas, the mortality table of the last year ending September 30th, 1889, recorded 183 deaths, the previous years record was 237. During the year just closed there were 191 births in the Burnside department, showing an increase of 9 over the previous year, and from a comparative point of view, these figures are a good showing in regard to the work accomplished. I found after careful inspection that the whole hospital was neat and clean in every department; and considerable improvements have recently been made in renewing pine floors with hardwood, painting and kalsomining throughout the institution.

The isolated department used for special surgery, has lately had an elevator constructed for the easier conveyance of patients, and this appliance will secure the purpose for which it is to be applied. Many improvements of minor character have been introduced, all of which will tend to ameliorate the condition of the patient, and otherwise add to the advantages of the institution.

The store-rooms in the Steward's department were in excellent order, and the distribution of the supplies were found to be carefully arranged in the five separate rooms, comprising the stores department, namely:—The milk and butter room, groceries and bread room, general store-room, meat room and vegetable room; the latter has been lately added, and is entirely outside of the main building, as a large quantity of such stores are required for use through the winter months; this last storage-room which prevents any of the vegetable odors from reaching the wards, is of no little consequence from a sanitary point of view. All the provisions in store were examined and appeared to be of particularly good and wholesome quality.

The laundry has received new fittings lately, and the work done is quite satisfactory.

During the past year the grounds have also received attention, and now present a neat and tidy appearance.

The old close board fence has been replaced by an open picket one, which is in many respects a great improvement.

A new trunk sewer from Spruce to Gerrard street has been completed, and this also is all-important from a sanitary point of view, and will no doubt prove adequate for the institution for many years to come.

I am glad to note the continued success of the training school for nurses, and that from this department quite a number of qualified young women are sent out every year, and their constant employment is an evidence of the extent to which their services are appreciated.

The records I found well and neatly kept, and contain all necessary information regarding the routine work of the institution.

During my visit I had an opportunity of seeing the practical working of the ambulance system, in removing patients to the hospital. This treasure is now under the control of the Police Commissioners, and the three, one for surgical, one for medical and one for infectious cases, are a great improvement on the former method of transferring patients to the institution.

I saw the mid-day meal served, and noted the care with which it was prepared, and the good condition in which it was served. I also note with pleasure that the interest of the board of Directors in the well-being of the institution, appears to continue, as evidenced by their regular visits, and prompt action in matters pertaining to the Hospital's interest.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	63
Admitted	-	-	-	633
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	31
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	727
Discharged	-	-	-	596
Died	-	-	-	49
Under treatment, 30th October, 1889	-	-	-	82
				727

Places received from.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	666
From the County of Wentworth	23
From other counties in the Province	24
From United States	82
From other countries	2
	727

Sex.

Male	433
Female	294
	727

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
												727

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
												727

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,486	90	
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	11,119	48	
From other Municipalities in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	138	60	
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	1,041	87	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,786	85	

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,315	25	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	03	
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	44	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	91	
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	45	
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	11	
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404	64	
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241	59	
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	45	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	48	
Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876	73	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	32	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667	21	
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	26	
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	00	
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	81	
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....	
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	90	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,208	41	
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	00	
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	00	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	89	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	97	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,326	85	

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 25,889 days at 20 cents	\$5,177 80
Supplementary allowance, 25,889 days at 10 cents -	2,588 90
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 1,821 days at 7 cents - - - - -	127 47
Total - - - - -	<hr/> \$7,894 17

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 22nd May.

There were in residence on that date 52 men, 38 women, and 7 children, a total of 97 patients.

House cleaning was in progress at the time of this visit, and the institution was in a state of considerable untidiness in consequence. I did not, therefore, have an opportunity of seeing the place to advantage, but the work appeared to be going on in a very satisfactory manner.

I made a second inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 6th of December.

There were 86 patients on that date, viz., 44 males and 42 females.

I did not find the hospital very well kept. It is a city institution, and under aldermanic control, and therefore, a high degree of excellence is not to be expected. It is a great pity that this hospital could not be emancipated from municipal control, and placed in the hands of an independent board composed of gentlemen who would not have any "log-rolling" to do. For several weeks past, the affairs of this hospital have been the subject of newspaper discussion in this connection.

All experience shows the great necessity which exists for having an institution like this free from municipal politics, if it is ever to rise to the standard of efficiency which it ought to reach, and which it might easily attain to under independent control.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	- - - 45
Admitted - - - - -	- - - 475
Births in hospital - - - - -	- - - 51
Total number under treatment - - - - -	— 571

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 596 82
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 66
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473 20
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537 50
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176 61
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926 71
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382 76
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190 33
Beef, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 50
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 67
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881 99
Light, gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273 21
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212 65
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 73
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,642 50
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 30
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 20
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484 05
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690 40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,555 11

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 12,681 days, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,536 20
Supplementary allowance, 12,681 days, at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,268 10
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,570 days, at 7 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249 90
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,054 20

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this hospital by Mr. Christie are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Kingston General Hospital on the 9th May, and on visiting the several wards, saw all the patients then being cared for. In the male wards there were 26 patients, in the female ward 21, and in the lying-in department, 3 infants, making a total population of 54 in residence.

Up to date in the present year, 321 have been admitted, and for a like period in the previous year, 316, shewing a slight increase in the number of patients under treatment during the current year.

I note that while the number of admissions are increasing, the days' stay have decreased, shewing that active practice prevails in the treatment of patients.

Several minor improvements and structural alterations have been made since my last visit.

An attic heretofore unused has been fitted up, and the Institution will now have ample accommodation. Plumbing improvements are also in progress. The books were in good order and properly kept.

In the training school at the time of my visit, the nurses were reported to be making good progress, and the class was giving satisfactory evidence of interest and intelligence in the faithful performance of their duties.

I made a second inspection of General Hospital, Kingston, on the 26th September:—

On that day there were 54 patients, 26 males and 25 females, together with 3 infants in charge. By reference to the records, I find that the number of cases under treatment during the past year has been about as many as that of the preceding year.

Somestructural alterations and improvements have been made since the date of my last visit.

A lying-in room has been provided, which has heretofore been recognized to be a felt want, and the provision made will add much to the comfort of the patients in the future.

The death rate during the past year has been very low, not quite five per cent., which is a very creditable showing, in view of the number and character of the cases under treatment.

A great improvement could be made by refitting the basement, in which if apartments were properly inclosed would be well adapted for store-rooms, etc., of all kinds, and the work of the Institution as it grows into more importance would be better systematized, and would be more easily looked after than it can possibly be in its present condition.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients,

Number under treatment 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	25
Admitted	-	-	-	-	387
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	412
Discharged	-	-	-	-	359
Died	-	-	-	-	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	36
					412

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	185
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	119
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	90
From United States	-	-	-	-	-	11
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	7
						412

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	211
Female	-	-	-	-	-	201
						412

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
										—	412

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	
										—	412

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,251	22	
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	00	
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	00	
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	40	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	00	
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	25	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,192	87	

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$809	51	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	79	
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	95	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	00	
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	33	
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	22	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	90	
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	03	
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	75	
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	07	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	73	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509	29	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	24	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369	25	
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	28	
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	20	
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	09	
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	00	
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	00	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	00	
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	50	
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	00	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	00	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	64	
Postage, telegraphing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	70	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,286	47	

INSPECTIONS.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888 -	-	-	-	-	36
Admitted -	-	-	-	-	329
Births in the Hospital -	-	-	-	-	...
Total number under treatment -	-	-	-	-	365

Discharged - - - - -	275
Died - - - - -	47
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889 - - - - -	43
	<hr/> 365

Places admitted from.

From the City of Ottawa - - - - -	220
From the County of Carleton - - - - -	10
From other Counties in the Province - - - - -	69
Other countries - - - - -	66
	<hr/> 365

Sex.

Male - - - - -	226
Female - - - - -	139
	<hr/> 365

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	205
English - - - - -	81
Irish - - - - -	32
Scotch - - - - -	17
United States - - - - -	6
Other countries - - - - -	24
	<hr/> 365

Religious denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	320
Roman Catholic - - - - -	19
Other religions, or not known - - - - -	26
	<hr/> 365

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$4,504 90
From the City of Ottawa - - - - -	800 00
From the County of Carleton - - - - -	500 00
From other Municipalities - - - - -	160 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment - - - - -	1,195 35
Income from endowments - - - - -	241 70
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals - - - - -	3,927 38
From other sources not enumerated - - - - -	312 75
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$11,642 08

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat - - - - -	\$ 695 82
Butter - - - - -	321 15
Flour, bread, meal - - - - -	407 59
Milk - - - - -	559 60
Tea and coffee - - - - -	170 35
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	99 08
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	377 07
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	627 81
Beer, wine and spirits- - - - -	215 59
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings - - - - -	165 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances - - - - -	7 40
Fuel - - - - -	764 25
Light—gas, oil, and candles - - - - -	65 97
Water supply - - - - -	172 68
Hay and straw - - - - -	20 00
Clothing for patients - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	3,235 00
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	153 50
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	100 00
Contingencies - - - - -	547 67
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	269 50
Printing, postage and stationery - - - - -	.....
Total - - - - -	<u>\$8,985 95</u>

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 10,787 days at 20 cents -	\$2,157 40
Supplementary allowance, 10,787 days at 10 cents -	1,078 70
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 4,355 days at 7 cents - - - - -	304 85
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,540 95</u>

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this hospital are annexed:—

I visited the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on the 9th April, and saw all the patients then under treatment: 24 males and 12 females, all of whom appeared to be receiving kind and considerate treatment.

Since the casualty by the storm of last summer, the repairs and refitting made necessary on account thereof, have been completed, and the hospital now presents a very neat and tidy appearance throughout.

The number of patients admitted during the current year has not varied to any great extent, from a like period in former years.

Mr. Christie made a second inspection of the Protestant Hospital on the 4th October. 28 males and 15 females were under treatment, making a total of 43 in residence.

The number of patients admitted during the past year has not been quite as great as during the previous year. The season in the city and surrounding country is reported to have been an exceedingly healthy one, and consequently the number of patients applying for admission have not been so numerous.

I found the hospital in excellent order throughout; the patients appeared to receive due attention and care, and the books and records were properly kept.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	40
Admitted-	-	-	-	-	-	642
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	682
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	592
Died	-	-	-	-	-	46
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	44
						682

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	532
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	79
From other Counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	41
From the United States	-	-	-	-	-	4
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	26
						682

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
							682

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	419
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
							682

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 17,025 days at 20 cents -	\$3,405 00
Supplementary allowance, 17,025 days at 10 cents -	1,702 50 .
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 856 days at 7 cents	59 92
Total - - - - -	<u>\$5,167 42</u>

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this hospital are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the General Roman Catholic Hospital on the 10th day of April.

I found the number of patients then under treatment to be 50, 35 of whom were under treatment in the public wards, and the remainder were in the private wards of the Institution; 20 were adult males, 29 adult females, and one was a youth under 12 years. The records shew that 374 patients had been under treatment since the 1st of October last, and for a like period in the former year, 414 had been in charge.

I found the wards all in the usual excellent degree of neatness, and the patients evidently receiving every necessary care and attention.

Extensive and desirable structural improvements are projected during the coming year. The wing in the rear now largely used for domestic purposes is to be enlarged and refitted, and in the enlargement, bathrooms and closets will be connected with each of the wards. Airing galleries will also be added for the use of the convalescent patients. These improvements will conduce to the sanitary condition of the Hospital, and will be more efficient in every respect; the apartments in which closets and baths now are will then be refitted and used as operating rooms; they will be most suitable for the purpose, both on account of the exposure and ample light.

I found the books neatly and properly kept, the records afforded all the information necessary as to the routine work and operations of the Institution, and the terms by reference to by-laws and general rules submitted for the admission of patients; and as to the rules governing the attendance of the medical staff, particular attention is paid to this matter, all of which conduces to the maintenance of good and proper treatment of the patients.

Mr. Christie made a second inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 4th October, and found that there were 45 patients being cared for. No change worthy of note has been made in the routine work of this Institution since the date of my last visit.

All the apartments and several wards were in excellent order.

All the apartments, rooms and halls on the first, or ground floor, have recently been neatly painted, and present a neat and comfortable appearance.

I found the books properly kept."

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	35
Admitted	-	-	-	161
Births in the hospital	-	-	-	157
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	353
Discharged	-	-	-	309
Died	-	-	-	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	27
				353

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	136
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	18
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	181
From the United States	-	-	-	-	4
From other countries	-	-	-	-	14
					353

Sex.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
									353

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									353

Religious denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
									353

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,914	82
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	22
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	181	50
From subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	2,176	50
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	3,009	84
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,355	88

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$887 16
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378 75
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411 70
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471 11
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188 64
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411 43
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 82
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 02
Bedding, napery, and general housefurnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 83
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338 05
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 58
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 01
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193 35
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 27
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416 17
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 70
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 60
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 08
Total expenditure for maintenance									\$4,835 28
For addition to buildings									3,720 67
Total									\$8,555 95

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 5,402 days, at 20 cents	\$1,080 40
Supplementary allowance, 5,402 days, at 10 cents	540 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, ment, 4,407 days at 7 cents	308 49
Total	\$1,929 09

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this hospital are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital on the 9th of April.

There were in residence on that day 24 patients, 20 of whom were awaiting their confinement, and 4 were convalescent after their maternity; 113 women I found had been registered since the commencement of the year, 31 of whom were in residence at the beginning of the official year. Since that date no deaths were recorded, and all those in residence on the day of my visit were in favorable health.

The surroundings were comfortable, and the apartments of the Institution are in perfect order and neatness. Many of the apartments were newly painted and kalsomined, and the building throughout was in a scrupulously clean condition.

Mr. Christie visited the Lying-in Hospital on the 4th October.

There were then 22 adult females and 5 infants in residence, 5 of the women had passed their maternity, the others were awaiting their confinement.

The books show that 157 births and 18 deaths of infants are recorded during the past year. I found all the apartments in excellent order, and every indication of proper care and management prevailing.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	43	
Admitted	-	-	-	403	
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	23	
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	—	469
Discharged	-	-	-	386	
Died	-	-	-	32	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	51	
				—	469

Places received from.

From the City of London	-	-	-	307	
From the County of Middlesex	-	-	-	95	
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	67	
				—	469

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	249	
Female	-	-	-	220	
				—	469

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	242	
English	-	-	-	102	
Irish	-	-	-	68	
Scotch	-	-	-	34	
United States	-	-	-	11	
Other countries	-	-	-	12	
				—	469

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

469

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,918	57
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	7,564	11
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	92
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	2,689	69
From income from property or investments	-	-	-	-	-	454	60
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,497	89

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,590	35
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	709	28
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	48
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	21
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	96
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	13
Drugs and medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137	10
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	53
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	20
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358	54
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	515	15
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	54
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,609	60
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	75
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	50
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	98
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	09
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,570	63

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for hospital cases 15,679 days at 20 cents	\$3,135	80
Supplementary allowance, 15,679 days at 10 cents	1,567	90
Allowance, improper cases for hospital treatment, 1,782 days at 7 cents	124	74
Total	\$4,828	44

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, London, on the 14th June. On that date there 24 males, 33 females, and 2 children under treatment.

An effort is being made by the Board of Trustees to improve this Hospital, but it is difficult to accomplish much in a building so ill-suited to its purpose. What has been done does not display as much enlightenment on the part of the Board as one would have expected.

A new drying-room has been constructed, but it is of an exceedingly clumsy and inferior kind. And the desire to benefit local tradesmen is so strong that inferior iron bedsteads have been made for the institution locally, at a higher price than a first class article can be purchased for from the manufacturers in an adjoining province.

It would seem that in this respect the effort made by the Legislature in passing an act providing for the government of this institution by a Board of Trustees, and thus remove it from the contral of ward politicians, has not been a shining success.

The interior of the Hospital was found to be as well conducted and as well kept as it is perhaps fair to expect from an institution labouring under so many difficulties

I made a second inspection of the General Hospital, London, on the 21st September. On that date there were 47 patients in residence—23 males and 11 females—all of whom appeared to be fit subjects for Hospital residence.

I found the institution in its usual condition.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital, during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	18	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	167
Births in Hospital	-	-	-	-	5
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	190
Discharged	-	-	-	-	157
Died	-	-	-	-	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	21
					190

Places admitted from.

From the City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	84
From the County of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	55
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	-	-	-	-	44
From the United States	-	-	-	-	6
From other countries	-	-	-	-	1
					190

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	127
Female	-	-	-	-	-	63
						190

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
											—	190

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	
											—	190

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,949	47	
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	00	
From the City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	00	
From the County of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	00	
From endowments, investments, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	70	
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735	65	
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	92	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,387	74	

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$354	90	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	35	
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	46	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	32	
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	12	
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	60	
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	03	
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	46	
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	23	
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	60	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	25	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	78	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	87	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	92	
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	05	
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	00	
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	00	
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	00	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,841	00	
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	93	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	68	
Stationery and advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	04	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	74	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,238	33	

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,831 days at 20 cents	\$1,366 20
Supplementary allowance, 6,831 days at 10 cents	683 10
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 974 days at 7 cents	68 18
Total	\$2,117 48

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 22nd February.

Having to go to St. Catharines to investigate certain charges preferred against the management of this hospital, which matter is referred to elsewhere. I made this inspection on that occasion.

There were 18 male and 10 female patients in residence on that date, every one of whom I spoke to personally, and questioned, especially as to the treatment each was receiving in the institution.

Every patient, without exception, spoke in the most favorable way of the management of the hospital; and I found everything to be in excellent order.

Dr. O'Reilly, instructed Mr. Nicholson, to make an inspection of this hospital he reported as follows :—

I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 29th August, when it contained 21 patients—15 males and 6 females. Only four of the patients, however, were in the wards; the others being convalescent, were out about the grounds.

The hospital was in excellent order throughout.

The names of ten nurses were on the roll of the nurses training school, the majority of whom were out nursing.

In your report upon the investigation held by you in February last, into certain charges made against the management of this hospital, you made some recommendations which I find have been only partially adopted.

You advised the forming of a medical staff, to consist of not less than six physicians; each to attend at the hospital at a fixed hour every day for his allotted week; all patients received during that week to be his own, he to attend them until their discharge or death, and not to be transferred to his successor at the end of his week, possibly at an important crisis of the case.

The medical staff has been established, but in place of each physician attending for a week at a time, he continues for a month; and all the patients in charge are then handed over to his successor, except in special cases where the request is made to retain them.

I find, also, that the medical staff do not appear to take any interest in the nurses' training school. They give no clinical lectures; they diagnose cases for themselves, and do not even place cards over the beds of the patients, to show what the disease is. The nurses are therefore left to find this out for themselves.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPORT MADE BY ME UPON AN INVESTIGATION HELD AT ST. CATHARINES ON THE 20th AND 23rd FEB., 1889, INCLUSIVE, AT THE COURT HOUSE, ST. CATHARINES.

March 1st, 1889.

To the Hon. A. M. Ross,

Treasurer Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that on the 10th December last I received a letter from Miss Alda Spence, of Jordan, stating that she had been a patient in the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital for three days and three nights, and had then left in consequence of the ill treatment she had received during that time, and which she freely characterized as brutal, cruel and only fit for dumb brutes. Miss Spence gave very full details in the letter of her ailment, and of the treatment she had undergone both previous and subsequent to her hospital experience, and was very clear and circumstantial in all her statements. She demanded an official investigation at my hands. On the 11th December I forwarded Miss Spence's letter to a member of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, with a request that I might be favoured with a report upon it by the Board, to enable me to decide whether an investigation was necessary or not. On the 21st I received a reply from the gentleman to whom I wrote assuring me that the Board would promptly investigate the matter and report.

The Board did not, however, seem to attach much importance to either Miss Spence's charges or my request, for it was not until the 9th January that the Board had a preliminary meeting, at which they decided to hold a meeting for investigation on the 17th of that month. Meantime I had received from Dr. Greenwood, the medical Superintendent of the hospital, a letter dated 31st December, in which the doctor gave it as his opinion that Miss Spence's letter was an "effusion of a mind temporarily deranged in some way; she was suffering from the effects of strong mental emotion and sorrow for the loss of a sister, and from the time she came to my office for admission until she left the hospital she was in a dazed and at other times in a hysterical condition."

On the 23rd January I received the report of the trustees (with a copy of the evidence taken) in which they declared that Miss Spence's charges were entirely unfounded, adding that the evidence clearly showed that Miss Spence was a very troublesome patient while in the hospital, and seemed to be dissatisfied from the time of her arrival until she left.

I was disposed upon the evidence before me to let the matter drop here, but unfortunately a local newspaper had in the meantime espoused Miss Spence's cause, and was almost daily making and reiterating the wildest statements in respect of the hospital, and creating very considerable distrust in the community as to the manner in which Miss Spence had been treated at the investigation held by the trustees, and of the management of the hospital generally. The "hospital scandal" became the ruling excitement of the day. Stories were told by correspondents calculated to create the greatest possible alarm in the community in respect of the management of the hospital. Sensational headlines were freely used "Lack of Food," "Inhuman Treatment," "Who got the Sugar," "Makes the blood run cold," etc., etc. The vile charge was publicly made that friends of patients brought to the hospital with the authorization of the Superintendent, delicacies for patients who never received them; leaving it to be inferred that they were confiscated and eaten by the nurses. At length the Board of Trustees passed a

resolution asking me to make an official investigation into certain charges made by the *Star* newspaper and others, and when I arrived at St. Catharines I found that the matter had assumed the shape of a controversy between the trustees and the editor of the *Star*. I was disposed to ignore the *Star* in the investigation, but I was waited upon by the editor of that paper who insisted that, as the trustees had specified the *Star* as one of the parties making charges, and had impugned the veracity of that paper, he would insist upon being heard. To avoid any appearance of unfairness I was obliged to consent to the appearance of the editor as counsel for the paper. The Hon. J. G. Currie, Q.C., appeared as counsel for the trustees. The investigation was commenced on the evening of the 20th February, lasting the whole of the day and evening of the 22nd and until noon of the 23rd. The sittings of the 20th and 21st were held in the Court House, which was crowded with spectators during the whole time. The morning of the 23rd was spent at the hospital in examining the patients separately. All the evidence was taken under oath and reported by a stenographer. An extended copy of the same is enclosed herewith.

At the commencement of the investigation, Mr. J. McClelland, editor of the St. Catharines *Evening Star*, the journal in which the allegations against the hospital management first appeared, declined the responsibility of formulating the charges, arguing that the trustees of the hospital, having asked that the investigation be held, should undertake the duty of conducting the inquiry. The trustees, not unnaturally, were reluctant to assume the position of prosecutors of charges which, if maintained, could not fail to reflect on themselves. Hence in the earlier stages of the investigation, the charges were not defined with the degree of distinctness that was desirable. A review of the evidence taken, however, discloses that they may be classified under four heads, as follows: 1. Impropriety in the conduct of the investigation held by the trustees on January 17th. 2. Charges of cruelty and neglect on the part of matron and nurses. 3. Charges of cruelty, maltreatment and neglect on the part of the Medical Superintendent. 4. Complaints as to the insufficiency and inferior quality of food and supplies. To these may be added, arising incidentally during the development of the evidence, unsatisfactory arrangements in the internal economy and management of the hospital.

The charges under the first head are, that at an investigation held by the trustees on January 17th, Miss Alda Spence, an ex-patient who made certain allegations against the Medical Superintendent, matron and nurses of the hospital, was not accorded a fair hearing; that she "was hemmed in on all four sides by those who were conducting the investigation, badgered and interrupted in the recital of her complaint by jest, laughter and insinuation;" and that the investigation was conducted in a generally unbecoming manner. This charge Mr. McClelland endeavoured to prove by the evidence of the trustees themselves, calling Messrs. Dawson, Norris and Lawrie as witnesses for that purpose. A most searching examination of these gentlemen, however, failed to elicit from them any admission that the proceedings were conducted in other than a fair and judicial spirit, or that any of the members present indulged in jest, laughter or insinuation, or in any way prevented Miss Spence from making a full statement of her grievances. It was admitted, however, that certain peculiar forms of speech made use of by Miss Spence provoked what one witness described as a "ripple of laughter" among those present, and that the rambling way in which she told her story necessitated occasional interruptions. Miss Spence, the only other witness who gave evidence in relation to this charge, maintained on the other hand that it was a correct statement of fact; that she had been badgered with questions,

met by insinuations and laughter, and generally treated with much lack of courtesy. Mr. McClelland who was himself present at this examination did not offer himself as a witness.

In view of the very emphatic sworn denial of this charge by Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McClive, Capt. Norris, Sheriff Dawson and Mr. Lawrie, and the absence of any corroboration of Miss Spence's statement, and bearing in mind the-at-times almost grotesque expressions made use of by her during the course of the present inquiry, I am led to the conclusion that a morbid sensitiveness caused her to apprehend as jests and insinuations remarks not made in an unkindly spirit, and questions intended only to facilitate the progress of the inquiry ; and to magnify into wanton laughter manifestations of mirth which, though perhaps ill-timed, were not under the circumstances entirely unprovoked.

I do not think there is any foundation in fact for this charge, and am of opinion that the trustees were actuated only by an honest desire to afford Miss Spence a fair opportunity of stating her grievances, and that there was nothing that could justly be termed unfair or unbecoming in the manner of conducting the inquiry in respect of which the charge is made.

The charges under the second head, of cruelty and neglect on the part of matron and nurses, cover considerable ground ; and some of them have reference to a period hardly within the purview of the present inquiry ; the persons who would have been responsible for the acts or omissions complained of, if proven, having since severed their connection with the hospital. The charges made by Miss Spence, who in this, and indeed almost every branch of the arraignment, is the principal witness, are those most directly under consideration here ; the others seeming to have been introduced more for the purpose of sustaining and corroborating her statements as to the state of affairs prevailing at the hospital. Her story is, briefly, that she had no sooner entered the hospital, on Friday evening, November 2nd, 1888, than the ill-treatment began ; that instead of being met with the sympathy she had expected, she was spoken to sharply by the matron and one of the nurses because, being tired, she sat down on a lounge in the hallway. The matron's remark was, " Well, what's the matter with you ; " and the nurse said, " Patients don't stop here ; come right to your ward." Then in a short time requiring the assistance of the nurse on duty, Miss Mills, and being unable to attract her attention by rapping, she went out into the corridor in search of her, and, on meeting her at the end of the hallway, was told in a peremptory manner, and with a forbidding gesture, " Go back with you ; that is no way to come out here." The witness's ailment was of a character attended at intervals by acute pain, which it was within the power of the nurse to relieve by the use of an instrument, and shortly after eight o'clock on the evening of her admission these pains set in, and she alleges that in spite of repeated requests and solicitations, nurse Mills failed to relieve her for a whole hour, when the pain became so intense that she groaned and cried aloud, and in her agony rolled off the bed. The nurse then performed the necessary operation, which resulted in a cessation of the pain, after which she did not make any more noise. Next morning, she was, to use her own expression, " scolded by the matron for suffering," and told that she must do better next night ; that she had disturbed the whole hospital. On the second night of her stay the pain again began before seven o'clock, and she asked nurse Mills to relieve her about eight o'clock, no attention being paid to her request however. When the night nurse, whose name

she thought was Service, came on, the request was repeated, the reply made to it being, "I will not be bothered with you." At nine o'clock the night nurse was called and again asked to render the necessary service, but returned the same answer, that she would not be bothered. On rapping for the night nurse again, after a short interval, the witness was sharply rebuked for breaking the rules of the institution by rapping more than once in an hour, and threatened that if not perfectly quite she would be reported. On this she again explained what she wanted, but it was not until after ten o'clock that she was relieved, and then not by the night nurse, but by nurse Mills, who came in to perform the necessary service. On the next or third night nurse Mills relieved her sufferings immediately on being requested, but when subsequently asked for a hot water bottle for the purpose of allaying another pain, caused by inflammation, she persisted, in spite of the witness's remonstrances, in repeating the operation for the other disorder, causing needless pain and doing nothing to relieve the pain from which she then suffered. Finally, about ten o'clock, the hot water bottle was obtained. The witness also complains of having been on one occasion subject to a hypodermic injection which was followed by painful results, and on another that an injection of warm water, ordered by the Medical Superintendent was administered too hot.

As against these statements of Miss Spence, there is the evidence of Miss Benson, matron of the hospital, nurse Mills, and a patient named Maggie Steinaman, who occupied the next bed to Miss Spence in the Mack Ward. The matron denies all the statements in so far as she is personally concerned, and states that immediately on Miss Spence's condition becoming known on the night of her arrival the nurse was sent and relieved her, but that she continued very noisy all night, much to the discomfort of her fellow-patients. Of this latter fact, however, the matron had no personal knowledge, but had heard it from the nurse. The scolding complained of, she said, was only a gentle admonition to make an effort for the sake of her fellow-sufferers to restrain her feelings. Though there had been abundant opportunity, and she had always been ready to listen, no complaint of any kind had been made by Miss Spence to the matron, though she did on one occasion unburden herself in regard to some family matters which had been troubling her mind.

Miss Mills, the nurse who with the night nurse named Service was chiefly complained of, and who has left the hospital, denied in general terms all the allegations of Miss Spence. On being pressed, however, as to the length of time Miss Spence had been left without the attention she required she manifested an unwillingness to commit herself to any definite answer, resorting to the answer, "I have no recollection that such and such was the case." She was positive, however, that she had always done what was necessary, and stated that on some occasions Miss Spence's pain was not relieved by the operation referred to, a fact she had reported to the Medical Superintendent. On the occasion referred to by Miss Spence she gave her the hot water bottle asked for in addition to repeating the operation; she did not remember that Miss Spence had remonstrated against the repetition of the operation, or that it had been productive of pain. Miss Spence had never made any complaints to witness, who had asked her one day what was the trouble, but was told she would not understand it. When Miss Spence was leaving the hospital she was persuaded by witness to stay, as she thought it a pity for her to be leaving just as she was beginning to be treated. Miss Spence always seemed to have some trouble on her mind which she would not tell, and was unsettled and did not seem to know what she wanted. This, the witness thought, was sometimes the symptoms of insanity, and she did not think Miss Spence entirely sane; she had often seen patients of that kind. Miss Spence

was a more than ordinarily troublesome patient, and demanded a great deal of attention, and had violated the rules of the hospital on one occasion by removing dressings placed in position by the doctor.

Maggie Steinaman, a patient whose testimony was taken at the hospital, and who occupied the next bed to Miss Spence when an occupant of the Mack Ward, said that Miss Spence on the night of her admission to the hospital made a great fuss, and kept her fellow patients awake all night. The night nurse on duty was a new hand, and had to go over to the home and get another nurse, who came to the relief of Miss Spence as soon as possible. The matron did not scold Miss Spence next morning as alleged, but asked her in a friendly manner how she felt the night before, and suggested that she should exercise a little more control over her feelings, as a typhoid patient in the adjoining ward had been disturbed by the noise she made. The witness had received every proper attention, and was of opinion that while in the hospital Miss Spence had not been neglected or ill-treated in any way. She had grumbled a good deal to witness, but there was no cause for grumbling.

Reviewing the foregoing testimony there does not seem to be any ground for supposing, even accepting as true her own statements, that any positive acts of cruelty were committed upon Miss Spence, nor indeed, are the allegations of unkindness and negligence sufficiently well established to demand at my hands any censure of those against whom they are directed. It was sufficiently apparent to any careful observer of Miss Spence while in the witness box that, although in some respects singularly cool and self-possessed, she is of a highly nervous and somewhat hysterical temperament—a condition induced, no doubt by the nature of her disorder—prone to taking offence easily; and having been offended, given to reticence and repellant of sympathy. This mental peculiarity seems to me to furnish the keynote of her conduct throughout, and to afford in several cases an explanation of what to her mind appeared to be affronts and acts of cruelty. A perusal of her evidence will afford numerous instances of this. She would not ask for things she wanted because she did not think the nurses showed sufficient readiness in attending to her; she refrained from laying her complaints before the matron because she was not asked to do so, and when crying because rebuked by the nurse, and approached with the not unnatural inquiry, ‘What is the matter, why are you crying?’ she repelled the evidently intended sympathy because she deemed herself affronted. For this reason, and because of the evident recklessness of her statements in regard to other branches of the inquiry, I am constrained to weigh her statements with the utmost care, and to accept none of them unless amply corroborated. Had such corroborative evidence been brought forward I should not have been inclined to attach so much weight to the denials of the matron and nurse Mills. I do not intend by this, however, to cast the slightest reflection upon the truthfulness of the matron’s evidence as far as it goes, but the majority of the acts, or failures to act, which formed the subject of Miss Spence’s complaints do not seem to have come under her direct notice, and might very well have occurred without her knowledge. Of the fact that the matron’s supervision should have been sufficiently comprehensive to render her cognizant of the acts or negligence complained of, if existent, I shall have some remarks to make in another section of this report. The evidence of Miss Mills was not to my mind entirely satisfactory. When pressed in regard to the truth of certain statements made by Miss Spence as to the length of time she had been left without proper attention, there was evident on the part of this witness a desire to evade the direct question and take refuge behind such answers as “I do not recollect that such was the case.” This circumstance, coupled with the manner of the

witness generally, created in me an impression that it was quite possible this nurse had not at all times acted as promptly as the occasion demanded, or displayed that solicitude for the comfort of one of her charges which might reasonably be expected from a trained and experienced nurse. The evidence, however, which goes further in my mind towards deciding against any presumption of the correctness of Miss Spence's statements, is that of Miss Steinaman. This young woman, it was alleged by Miss Spence, had witnessed many of the acts and heard the remarks complained of, and would amply corroborate her in this as in every other branch of her charges; and the fact that at the investigation held by the trustees she had failed in doing so was attributed to a fear of the consequences attached to making any statement reflecting upon the doctor, matron or nurses of the hospital. Miss Steinaman, in common with all the patients whose statements I took at the hospital, was examined within the hearing of no person but the stenographer who reported the investigation officially and myself, and was distinctly made to understand that any statements she might make in regard to the affairs of the hospital if unfavorable would not become known to any one in any way connected with its management. I may also say, having closely observed this witness while making her statement, that I do not believe any fear of consequences would have deterred her from speaking the truth at any time. Therefore her comprehensive and explicit contradiction of all Miss Spence's statements, added to the testimony of the matron and nurse, and the inferences to be drawn from Miss Spence's manner of giving her evidence, convince me that although there may have been in some instances—as is unfortunately likely to occur in any similar institution—less consideration for the whims and exactions of a somewhat troublesome patient than was desirable, there was nothing at all calculated to justify charges so sweeping as those preferred by Miss Spence. I have no doubt she was the recipient of the same degree of care and attention bestowed on all the other patients, all of whom are perfectly satisfied and speak in the highest terms of praise of both the matron and nurses.

Of the charges under this head other than those preferred by Miss Spence, some are sufficiently serious, and, if susceptible of proof, would argue the existence in the hospital of a most reprehensible state of affairs. The matters referred to by the witness Mrs. Fullerton, call for but little remark, the more so that they relate to a comparatively remote period. If this lady is to receive credence she had for many years been aware that patients in the hospital were kept in a state of semi-starvation, and treated in some instances with the utmost inhumanity, although it does not appear that she had ever visited the institution, but notwithstanding this knowledge, and the fact that a lady member of the Board whose humane disposition was well known to the witness, lived within a very short distance of her, and that the members of the board were passing and repassing her house almost daily on their visits to the hospital, she conceived it her duty to keep this information locked up within her own bosom, contenting herself, by her own account, with offering to the Almighty a fervent appeal that He would at some future time reveal that which, if true, it was her manifest duty to have made public then and there. The case of a certain colored man referred to by this witness, though sufficiently lamentable, was something for which it would be most unjust to hold anyone connected with the hospital responsible, subsequent evidence showing very clearly that it was attributed to the unpardonable stupidity and inhumanity of the police authorities, whose officers brought and left lying on the verandah of the hospital an insane man who was certainly quite unfit to become the inmate of an institution in which all the attendants with the exception of the medical officer are females, the object being to get the city rid of this man on any terms.

The testimony of Herbert H. Ball regarding the statements of a man named Griffith, who was an inmate of the hospital in 1887, being mere hearsay, is not admissible under the ordinary rules of evidence. If any patient were treated in the manner described in the evidence of this witness it would certainly indicate a shocking degree of callousness on the part of those implicated, but the evidence being second-hand, no names given, and referring to occurrences alleged to have taken place nearly two years ago, I am unable to take cognizance of it.

Somewhat akin to the evidence of Mrs. Fullarton was that given by Chauncy B. Reece, an ex-reporter of the *Star*. This gentleman it seems accompanied the members of the county council on a visit made by them to the hospital quite recently, and while there he observed a consumptive patient named Stodler lying with his head in a very uncomfortable position, and no one at hand to adjust his pillow for him. On questioning this patient as to his condition he was told that on the previous night in making an effort to reach some bed clothing which had fallen off him he fell out on the floor, and remained there some time before assistance came to him. It is a fair subject of remark that although Mr. Reece says that this man's position in the bed was very uncomfortable, and suggested to him the idea that he was neglected, it never occurred to him to put forth his hand and straighten out the pillow himself, and that although he called the attention of one or two members of the council to him he did not mention the matter to a nurse, but left him lying at the end of half an hour in exactly the same position. The statement this patient fell out of bed and was allowed to lie for some time on the floor was contradicted point blank by two patients who were in the ward at the same time, W. L. Brown and J. Hannah, the latter of whom says that in any event Stodler was quite capable not only of getting in and out of bed unaided, but of walking the length of the room to the closet, something which he did frequently.

An affidavit containing some very sweeping statements made by Mrs. Boles, who in 1885 was a patient in the hospital, was read by Mr. McClelland, who stated that two of her daughters, who had also been occupants of the hospital about the same time, would appear at the investigation and give evidence. For reasons best known to themselves they failed in doing so, and I do not feel justified in accepting an affidavit in regard to matters which might have been testified of orally.

Another witness called was Hugh Sulkey, whose son had had his arm amputated in the hospital and died some months afterwards. The ground of complaint in this case was that, at the time the operation was performed his mother was refused permission to remain overnight with him in the hospital, and on calling to see him was told by some of the patients that during the night in his delirium he got out of his bed and was roaming about the ward. The witness did not know that this had been followed by any ill effects, nor had it anything to do with his son's subsequent death, which resulted from the settling on his lung of the cancer in consequence of which the arm had to be amputated. He had not removed his son from the hospital because he believed he was ill treated there, but because his case was hopeless. He did not know why he had been called as a witness, for he really knew nothing about the matter beyond what his wife had told him, and it was only from the statements of other patients in the ward that she had learned of the incident referred to.

As against these ill-defined, second-hand and unsupported statements of some half-dozen witnesses, there is the unanimous testimony of twenty-four patients who were in the hospital at the time of the investigation, many of whom had been there for lengthened periods, and five of them on prior occasions from one to five years ago, who state that they have always been treated with the utmost

consideration by the matron and nurses themselves and have never seen any patients treated otherwise. Two of these patients before their admission had been occupants of the Toronto and Buffalo hospitals respectively, and stated that their treatment in the St. Catharines hospital was if anything better than in those hospitals. As stated elsewhere the testimony of these patients was given privately with entire freedom from constraint, and it seems to me impossible had such abuses as those alleged prevailed, that some of them should not have observed and spoken of them. I think, therefore, that no charge of neglect or cruelty on the part of either matron or nurses has been established.

In regard to the charges under the third head, of cruelty, maltreatment and neglect on the part of the Medical Superintendent, I may say at once that there is not one iota of evidence pointing to either cruelty or maltreatment on the part of that officer, nor is there, so far as Miss Spence is concerned, any ground for charging him with neglect. By her own statement, Miss Spence on the evening of her admission to the hospital, was treated by both Dr. Greenwood and his wife at his private residence in a very kind manner, and she seems to have received from him while in the hospital every reasonable attention. The cruelty of which she complained consisted of certain surgical treatment adopted by Dr. Greenwood, which was not the same as she had undergone at the hands of the medical man who attended her prior to coming to the hospital, for which reason she imagined it was not necessary or proper, although no doubt suggested by the doctor's skill and experience as that best suited to her condition. I therefore consider all Miss Spence's statements in regard to cruelty or maltreatment on the part of the Medical Superintendent totally unfounded and entirely unworthy of a moment's consideration.

Evidence was given by a witness named Brassfort, and an affidavit put in, regarding a patient named Stoddard, now dead, the only material portion of which was the statement that he was admitted to the hospital on Thursday, January 26th, 1888, and remained there without being seen by any medical officer until the evening of the following Saturday. Dr. Greenwood being questioned in regard to this matter, admitted that at the period referred to in the affidavit, he had delegated his duties at the hospital to Dr. Oakley, at that time his partner in practice, and he was unable to say whether the statement was true or not. The matron, however, was able to state as a matter of fact that the man referred to, had been in the hospital as stated from Thursday evening until Saturday evening without being seen by Dr. Oakley, who was then in attendance. There would certainly seem to have been negligence in this case, but as I shall further on have some remarks to make in regard to the system now in vogue in regard to medical attendance, and some suggestions to make as to the desirability of organizing a medical staff, I do not deem it incumbent here to make any further comment on the subject.

The fourth ground of complaint is insufficiency and inferior quality of food and supplies. This branch of the case rests mainly on the allegations of Miss Spence, which the evidence shows with one exception to be quite groundless, and the affidavit of Stoddard, which seems equally unreliable. It was acknowledged by the matron and Mrs. McClive that the supply of butter is not as ample as might be desired, but with this exception the evidence fails to show that there

is any deficiency either in the quantity or quality of the food, or the manner in which it is cooked and served to the patients.

On the whole I am of opinion that there is little to complain of in the management of the hospital except in the medical department, but there the organization is radically wrong, in that there is but one medical man in any way connected with the institution. Such a state of things as this is so far removed from one's notions of the organization and functions of an hospital as to be ludicrous if the matter were not so serious.

One of the objects with which people go to hospitals is that they may have whatever advantage there may be in the concurrent advice of two, three or more physicians should their cases require it. But here is a one-man power institution. No physician in the city has the official right to enter that institution save one, the salaried superintendent thereof; so that so far as medical advice is concerned the patient might as well be the private patient of that man.

From the past history of the hospital, which is pretty well known to me, I am not disposed to be very severe upon the trustees for permitting this state of things. I am aware that these gentlemen made strenuous efforts to get the doctors of the town to agree with them and with each other so as to form a regular and proper hospital staff, and failed. But their failure was due to the fact that they were working on wrong lines. The physicians desired to have a good deal to say about the domestic affairs of the hospital, with which they should have nothing to do. They wished to have the hiring and discharging the matron and nurses and to have a general control of internal affairs. This the trustees very properly declined to permit, and there was something very like a strike of the doctors. Thereupon the Board concluded to employ one physician on salary, in the hope that their united efforts might be able to control one man. This plan secured one object they had in view, viz., peace; but there were some other things they did not secure, one of which was proper attention to the man who came into the hospital on Thursday and saw no doctor until Saturday night, the superintendent having delegated his duties to another who never attended to them, while he absented himself without the knowledge of the Board whose paid officer he was.

There can never be peace in an hospital where it is possible for the medical staff to come into any conflict of authority with the laymen or women who form the governing body, and so it is essential that the duties of each shall be well defined, and each kept strictly in line. The functions of a physician in an hospital differ little or none from those he performs when called to a patient in a private house. They are strictly professional and in no sense managerial. In the hospital he must be furnished with all the appliances necessary for the treatment of his patient, all his orders as to medicine, diet, nursing, etc., etc., must be implicitly obeyed, and should be given from day to day in writing to prevent mistakes or disputes, and when he is not satisfied he should complain to the matron; failing to get satisfaction from her he should go the Board. He has no more to do with the internal economy of the hospital than he has in the house of any gentleman where he is called to see a patient in private practise.

There ought to be no more difficulty in forming a medical staff in St. Catharines than there is in any other city, and I have heard of none elsewhere.

In this hospital the staff should consist of not less than six physicians, none of whom should be afore or after other; each should attend at the hospital at a fixed hour every day for his allotted week; all patients received during that week should be his own, and he should attend them until discharge or death, and not be allowed to transfer them to his successor at the end of his week, possibly at an

important crisis of the case. The transference of a case from one physician to another should be avoided except for special reasons; it usually has a bad effect upon the patient, leading him to think that the convenience of the doctor or the hospital is of more importance than his case, besides which the continuance of attendance upon the patients received by each physician leads generally to two, three or more professional men meeting at the hospital every day, making mutual consultation at any time when it is required easy and natural.

The connection between the nurse's home and the hospital is somewhat unique, and at a superficial glance would seem to be objectionable, but upon close enquiry it becomes apparent that the hospital financially is considerably the gainer by the connection. This branch of the service could not be so well and at the same time so economically done were the connection severed, at the same time I am aware that it has happened that the demand for nurses outside has left the hospital short-handed. Care must be taken that this does not happen in future. The claim of the hospital upon the home must in all cases rank first, and no nurses should be allowed to go out, if by so doing the full staff necessary for the hospital will be weakened.

There should be such a supply and assignment of duties of nurses as that there could be no possibility of such a complaint as Alda Spence made, of having to wait any length of time at all for attention; a few minutes' delay to a patient in pain is often magnified into an hour naturally enough, and above all there should be no rule that patients shall not call for attention except at certain intervals; nurses should be always in attendance. Sick people are very often more or less complaining and exacting, and none are more so than those suffering as Miss Spence is. These conditions, whenever they occur, must, as every good nurse knows, be met as ordinary features of the case, and a nurse who cannot deal with such a patient without showing a spirit of resentment and a desire to retaliate, is not fit for the wards of an hospital or a sick room.

These days of training schools for nurses are effecting a great revolution in hospital management. The advantage to the patients and comfort to physicians cannot be overestimated, still it is not unknown to my experience in hospital inspections and investigations to find nurses who are trained just a little too much. It is a somewhat hazardous thing to engraft upon an imperfectly trained intellect, too much technical knowledge; I am inclined to think that in some schools a good deal is sacrificed to technique. There is a danger of training out the woman and the nurse, and leaving behind a mischievous female doctor. A suffering patient would far rather have sweet womanly sympathy and a gentle hand in hers than to be told in semi-scientific terms that she is not nearly so bad as she imagines, and that she (the nurse) knows all about her ailment and will attend to her just when she needs it. It is not always reassuring to learn that the doctor does not know any too much, and that if the nurse had her own way she would change this and alter that. It is not meant that these remarks apply generally to the nursing in this hospital, but just in one instance I thought I saw some evidence of that superior knowledge to which I have referred, and which when found is so much better lost again. The matron in this hospital has too much work to do in the care and management of the two institutions, the hospital and the home. I find that there is no one to see that all the meals served to the patients are served as they ought to be. The breakfast for example, is left to the cook and the nurses. This should not be the case. The matron's duties should be so lightened that she can inspect personally all the meals served, and be held responsible to the Board therefor, and able to answer from personal knowledge all questions that may be asked.

In conclusion I am happy to be able to say that I do not consider that the General and Marine Hospital of St. Catharines has a superior in this Province, considering its means and opportunities, and when the changes which I have recommended have been made, it will amply maintain its high character, and continue in the future as it has in the past to do honour to the memory of its noble and single-hearted founder, the ever to be lamented Theophilus Mack.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector Prisons and Public Charities.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	37	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	397
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	-	6
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	—	440
Discharged	-	-	-	-	380
Died	-	-	-	-	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	37
				—	440

Places received from.

City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	253
County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	128
Other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	59
					—	440

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	216
Female	-	-	-	-	-	224
					—	440

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	269
English	-	-	-	-	-	81
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	23
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	47
United States	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	9
					—	440

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
										<hr/> 440

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,048 42
From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,406 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834 68
From sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197 26
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$8,486 86

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$602 80
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263 90
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346 09
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 31
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916 78
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415 25
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 60
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 34
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926 04
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182 09
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 30
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 24
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 70
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634 17
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133 05
Interest and rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503 05
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$7,695 43

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 10,043 days at 20 cents	\$2,008 60
Supplementary allowance, 10,043 days at 10 cents	1,004 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 1205 days at 7 cents	84 35
Total	<hr/> \$3,097 25

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343
										<hr/> 372

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,323	54
From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
From the County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	83
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	70
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	25
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,796	32

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	545	77
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		156	90
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		291	30
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		105	00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		194	83
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		160	00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		796	97
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		387	33
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		200	69
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		309	51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		177	50
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		319	33
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		24	20
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		105	70
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		60	00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	25
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		174	55
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		69	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		334	69
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		198	14
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	4,616	72

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases 10,478 days at 20 cents	-	\$2,095	60
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	-	618	20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 602 days, at 7 cents	-	42	14
Total	-	\$2,755	94

There were 28 patients in residence on that day, 11 males, 15 females, and 2 children. I found the Hospital in its usual excellent condition, so far as the local circumstances will permit. The Institution is badly off for an efficient system of heating and water supply.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
														————— 129

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
											129

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	
											129

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,053	30	
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....	
From the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	00	
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	00	
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	45	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,473	75	

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$295	60	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	10	
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	90	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	00	
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	45	
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	50	
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	60	
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	15	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	70	
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	85	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	95	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	20	
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	50	
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	45	
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	25	
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	55	
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	95	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	00	
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	00	
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	00	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	60	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	50	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,470	80	

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,230 days at 20 cents -	\$846 00
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital Revenue - - - - -	355 11
Total - - - - -	\$1,201 11

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Pembroke Hospital, on the evening of the 10th of April; and saw that the 10 patients then under treatment had retired for the night. I found the premises internally, and the surroundings also, in excellent condition.

The books and records were found in proper order.

I noticed that there had been a slight increase in the number admitted for the current year, when comparison was made with a like period for the previous year.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson, to make an inspection of this hospital. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

I have the honor to report that, as instructed by you, I visited the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 24th of July.

The patients in residence numbered 11; 6 men and 5 women, all of whom I saw; 101 patients have been received for treatment since the commencement of the present official year.

The hospital was in very satisfactory order, and the books were correctly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888 - - -	14
Admitted - - - - -	197
Total number under treatment - - - - -	211
Discharged - - - - -	188
Died - - - - -	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889 - - -	13
	211

Places received from.

From the Village of Mattawa - - - - -	40
From the County of Renfrew - - - - -	136
From other counties in the Province - - - - -	25
United States - - - - -	10
	211

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,071 days at 20 cents	-	\$814	20
Supplementary allowance, of 10 cents per day	-	407	10
Total	-	\$1,221	30

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report to me is appended :

I have the honor to state that, as instructed by you, I inspected the General Hospital, Mattawa, on the 25th July, when there were five male patients in residence.

The wards were very clean and neat looking, and the institution was in commendable order throughout. The books were examined and found to be properly entered up.

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	30
Admitted	-	-	-	257
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	5
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	292
Discharged	-	-	-	247
Died	-	-	-	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	25
				292

Places admitted from.

From the City of Brantford	-	-	-	239
From the County of Brant	-	-	-	42
Other counties	-	-	-	11
				292

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	178
Female	-	-	-	114
				292

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	168
English	-	-	-	72
Irish	-	-	-	31
Scotch	-	-	-	9
United States	-	-	-	9
Other countries	-	-	-	3
				292

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
										292

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,319	81
From the City of Brantford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,090	13
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	65
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,477	59

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$477	67
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	33
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	59
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424	62
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	15
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	32
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	63
Drugs and medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	51
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	75
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	12
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,574	33
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	05
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	65
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	47
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,767	45

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 8,249 days at 20 cents	\$1,649	80
Supplementary allowance, 8,249 days at 10 cents	824	90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 853 days at 7 cents	59	71
Total	\$2,534	41

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed :

The John H. Stratford Hospital was inspected by me on the 22nd May. There were under treatment on that date 13 men, 8 women and 3 children, making a total of 24 patients.

This Hospital is under very efficient management and is giving, as I have reason to know, entire satisfaction to the community.

The walls and ceilings have been beautifully decorated recently, and the institution is presenting a more than usual pleasing appearance. There has been a steady march of improvement since its opening, and apparently the end is not yet.

The John H. Stratford Hospital was inspected by me on the 22nd November. On that occasion there were 24 patients in residence, 13 men, 6 women and 5 children.

The number of patients admitted during the past two months was 54, of which 29 were cases of typhoid, thus showing that Brantford is still maintaining its reputation as a city in a most unsanitary condition.

I found the Hospital in excellent order and condition.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	12	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	124
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	136
Discharged	-	-	-	-	117
Died	-	-	-	-	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	11	
					136

Places admitted from.

From the town of Port Arthur	-	-	-	-	76
From the Canadian Pacific Railway	-	-	-	-	21
From other parts of the Province	-	-	-	-	25
From other countries	-	-	-	-	14
					136

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	97
Female	-	-	-	-	-	39
						136

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases 4,226 days at 20 cents	-	\$845	20
Supplementary allowance, 4,226 days at 10 cents	-	422	00
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 272 days at 7 cents	- - -	-	19 04
Total	- - - - -	\$1,286	24

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed.

I visited the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, on the 22nd of July.

The number of patients in residence was 9, viz., 2 males, 4 females, and 3 children.

I was much pleased to find that there had been a great improvement in this hospital since my last inspection. It now ranks as first-class in every respect; there is not a neater or more comfortable hospital in the province.

It contains twenty-five beds which I consider quite equal to the needs of this locality, and will probably be sufficient for some years to come.

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1888	- - -	14	
Admitted	- - - - -	98	
Births in Hospital	- - - - -	...	
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	112	
Discharged	- - - - -	98	
Died	- - - - -	8	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1889	- - - - -	6	112

Places admitted from

From the City of Belleville	- - - - -	72	
From the County of Hastings	- - - - -	35	
Other counties	- - - - -	5	112

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	69	
Female	- - - - -	43	
			112

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
											112

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
Other religions or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
											112

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,065	18	
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	00	
From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	00	
From the County of Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....	
From patients for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	61	
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	16	
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	90	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,129	85	

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$267	17	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	87	
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	37	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	70	
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	28	
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	95	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	45	
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	00	
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	00	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	60	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679	76	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	06	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	90	
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	45	
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	00	
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	39	
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	85	
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022	55	
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	00	
Coffins and funerals-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	23	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,976	68	

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for Hospital cases 3,375 days at 20 cents	\$675 00
Supplementary allowance 3,375 days at 10 cents	337 50
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 409 days at 7 cents	28 63
Total	\$1,041 13

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this Hospital are annexed :—

I visited the Belleville Hospital on the 6th June, and made a statutory inspection. There were under treatment 17 patients, 9 males, 7 females and 1 youth under 12 years of age. The number has been increased lately by patients received who were injured in the late railway accident three or four miles distant, on the 18th ultimo.

I found the Hospital in excellent order in all the occupied parts, and the day room and dormitories were tastefully and neatly kept. The large ward, originally intended for male patients, still remains unfitted, and has, except on one or two occasions, remained unused.

I found the books properly kept.

I made a second inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 10th October; 5 male and 1 female were under treatment. 112 patients have been admitted during the past year, showing a slight increase in number when compared with the preceding year.

Improvements are being made from time to time, which are adding materially to the comfort and homelike appearance of the Institution, and the furnishings throughout are quite ample for that part of the Institution which is now occupied.

I found the premises extremely neat and clean, and the books properly and neatly kept, and ample evidence that due care and consideration was given to all matters pertaining to the interests of the Institution.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary :—

Remaining under treatment 1st October, 1888	4
Admitted	55
Number of births in the Hospital	...
Total number under treatment	59
Discharged	46
Died	4
Under treatment on 30th September, 1889	9
	59

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	30
From the County of Leeds	14
From other counties in the Province	15
	59

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the patients are returned as follows:—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males - - - - -	37
Females - - - - -	22
	— 59
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian - - - - -	35
English - - - - -	3
Irish - - - - -	10
Scotch - - - - -	2
United States - - - - -	..
Other countries - - - - -	9
	— 59
<i>Religious denominations.</i>	
Protestants - - - - -	30
Roman Catholics - - - - -	29
	— 59

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

<i>Revenue.</i>	
From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$277 80
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	409 00
From all sources not enumerated - - - - -	33 05
	— \$719 85

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$119 97
Butter - - - - -	49 91
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	51 04
Milk - - - - -	52 05
Tea and coffee - - - - -	39 97
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	11 94
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	173 21
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	54 17
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	15 38
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings - - - - -	31 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	3 23
Fuel - - - - -	21 42
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	6 58
Hay and straw - - - - -	....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	16 10
Ice supply - - - - -	....
Salaries and wages - - - - -	....
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	....
Contingencies - - - - -	46 37
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	37 69
	—
Total expenditure for maintenance - - - - -	\$ 730 40

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,130 days' treatment of patients	\$426 00
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	110 52
	<hr/>
	\$536 52

Application having been made to put this Hospital on the list of institutions receiving Provincial aid, Mr. Christie was desired to visit the Hospital and report upon it. This he did, and a copy of his report to the Government is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, on the 27th December, 1888. I learned that the Institution had been opened in November, 1887, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. The site it occupies is well chosen, standing on high ground and being within easy access from the town and surrounding country. The property was acquired a short time before the opening of the hospital, and payment of the purchase money arranged for, which practically leaves the property unencumbered.

"The present accommodation for patients consists of four separate rooms or wards, containing a total of twelve beds. These apartments are well furnished and in every respect comfortable and well kept. The building is heated by hot air, and a water supply from the town water-works is being arranged for.

"The rules and regulations for the government of the Institution are in process of completion. So far, all the necessary steps for organization have been taken, and a visiting board of physicians has been appointed. These physicians control the admissions and discharges, besides alternately giving their services to the sick in the Hospital.

"I found four patients under treatment on the day of my visit, who appeared to be well and properly cared for. Fifty-seven patients had been received since the opening of the Institution up to the 30th September last.

"I have the honour to recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, be taken as named in Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the date of its opening, namely, 28th November 1887. I may state the stay of the patients from that date to the 30th September 1888, was equal to 926 days, which would entitle the Institution to receive provided this recommendation be approved, the sum of \$277 80."

The Order in Council, as recommended, was duly passed, and was subsequently ratified by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Christie made an inspection of this hospital on the 26th September, and saw the patients under treatment, 3 males and 5 females. Of the females 4 were surgical cases.

I found the patients neatly and comfortably provided for, and all their surroundings were well adapted for their relief.

The premises both internally and externally were neat and clean. In all, 53 patients had been admitted up to the date named of the current year. Although the accommodation is limited, what is provided is in all respects suitable, and kept in most excellent order.

Four deaths are recorded as having taken place during the time mentioned.

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Number under treatment on the 7th March, 1889	-	-	48	
Number admitted	-	-	2	
Total number under treatment	-	-	—	50
Discharged	-	-	32	
Died	-	-	4	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1889			14	
			—	50

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	-	-	30	
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	17	
From other counties in the Province	-	-	1	
From the United States	-	-	..	
Other countries	-	-	2	
			—	50

Sex.

Males	-	-	28	
Females	-	-	22	
			—	50

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	22	
English	-	-	7	
Irish	-	-	9	
Scotch	-	-	9	
United States	-	-	1	
Other countries	-	-	2	
			—	50

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	-	-	49	
Roman Catholics	-	-	1	
			—	50

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	.....
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	200 00	
From paying patients	-	-	313 25	
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	-	-	1,314 23	
From other sources, not enumerated	-	-	123 00	
			—	
			\$1,950 48	

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$68 69
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 74
lour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 95
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 23
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 00
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 99
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 30
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 95
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409 50
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 26
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,725 84

Government grant for 1890.

Allowance for 1,304 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$260 80
Supplementary allowance, 1,304 days at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130 40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$391 20

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this hospital by Mr. Christie is appended:—

In accordance with instructions I visited the Brockville General Hospital on the 2nd December.

From the records I found that the institution was opened on the 7th March last, and that 66 patients have been treated up to the date of my visit.

The hospital is incorporated under the general Act and the value of the realty may be estimated at about \$10,000, \$6,000 of which has been liquidated. Its organization appears to be on a very satisfactory basis, and such rules and regulations have been adopted as are likely to insure the due care and attention of the staff to the routine work, and the conducting of the institution in the interest and for the well-being of the community.

So far as the structural arrangements have been completed, the building is commodious and well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. The furnishings are sufficient for the present acquirements.

On the day of my visit there were 12 patients under treatment, 7 males and 5 females, who appeared to be receiving every attention from the nurses and medical staff in attendance.

The building now finished which will accommodate from 35 to 40 patients, is only the central portion of the original design, to which wings are to be added. In the meantime there is only one main stairway communicating with the different flats (three in number) of the building. In event of a fire occurring in the building, this single means of egress would be insufficient for the removal of patients occupying the upper floors. Upon pointing this out to the authorities it was fully agreed that provision should be made to meet this difficulty by erecting an annex in the rear of the hospital, containing an additional stairway. This addition will be made next season.

For its maintenance expenditure the hospital has heretofore relied upon contributions from the Town of Brockville and the surrounding country, and aid is now sought under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act."

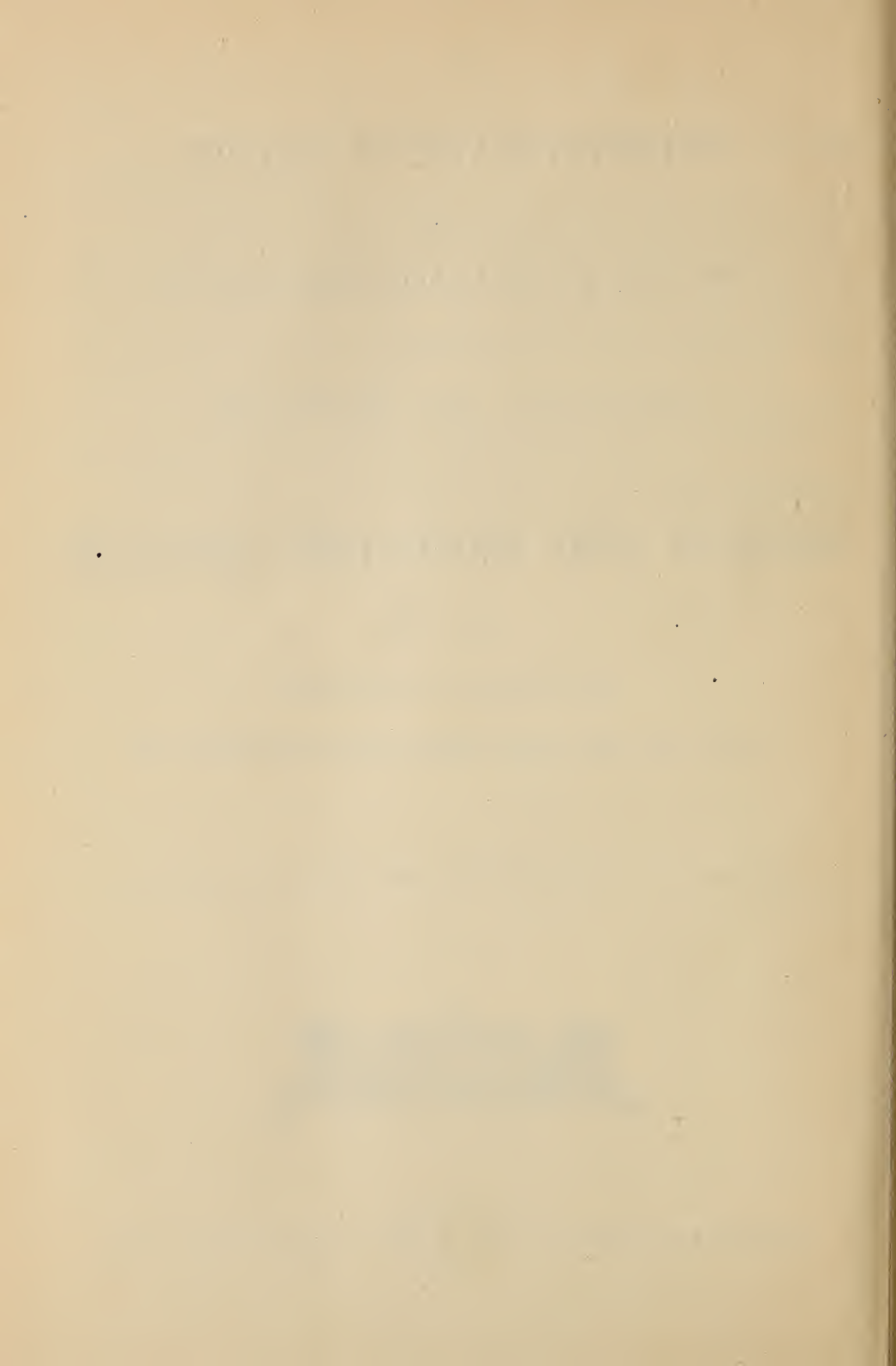
I would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and an Order in Council be passed ordering that the General Hospital, Brockville, be taken as named in Schedule "A" of "The Charity Aid Act," and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act, since the date of its opening, namely, 7th March last.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
HOUSES OF REFUGE
AND
ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS
AIDED BY THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1890.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

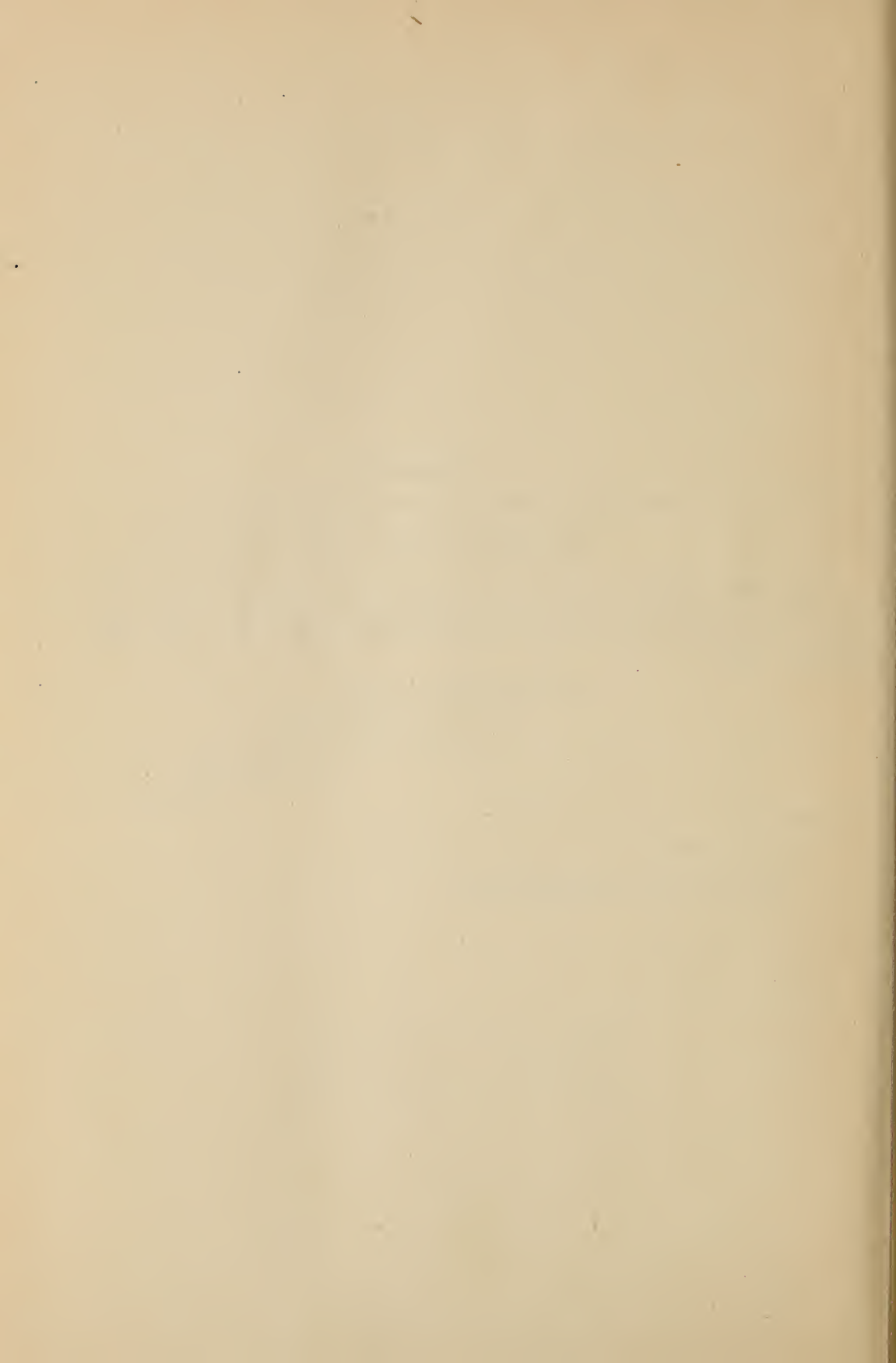
R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,



HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, October, 1889.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

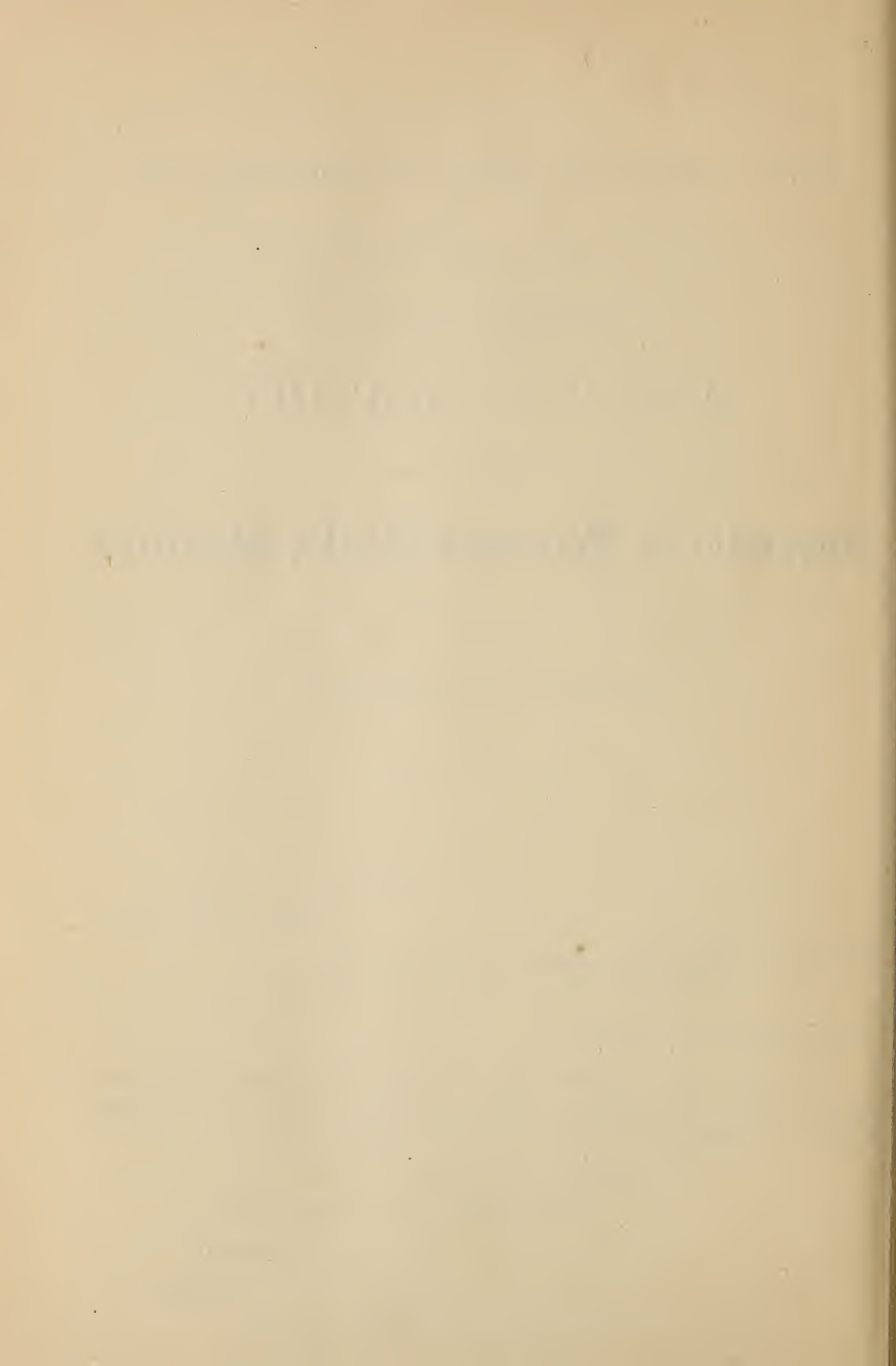
Herewith I beg to submit the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.



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HOUSES. OF REFUGE.

There has not been any increase in the number of Institutions receiving aid under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act during the past year. Nevertheless there has been an increase in the number maintained of 323 as compared with 1888; there was also a small increase in the number of deaths.

The first table gives a summary of the operations of each institution during the year. The totals of a similar table included in the report for 1888 are also added, so that comparison can be made.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Locations.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1888.	Number admitted to Re- fuges during the year.	Total number under lodg- ment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Number discharged dur- ing the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons re- maining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1889.
House of Industry.	Toronto	75	59	134	49	13	72
House of Providence.	"	296	252	548	185	54	309
Home for Incurables.	"	79	51	130	12	24	94
Aged Women's Home.	"	15	5	20	3	1	16
St. John's Hospital	"	5	139	144	119	4	21
Convalescent Home.	"	11	202	213	199	3	11
The Church Home.	"	12	11	23	10	1	12
House of Refuge.	Hamilton	106	96	202	91	10	101
Home for Aged Women.	"	44	99	143	95	5	43
House of Industry.	Kingston	67	84	151	54	26	71
House of Providence.	"	5	2	7	3	...	4
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless ..	London	47	31	78	23	3	52
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.	"	12	6	18	2	1	15
Home for Aged Women.	"	108	89	197	78	9	110
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa.	75	38	113	20	18	75
St. Charles Hospice	"	18	14	32	7	2	23
Home for the Aged	"	14	12	26	10	2	14
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	"	40	78	118	76	1	41
House of Providence.	Guelph.	3	2	5	2	...	3
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).	St. Catharines.	18	12	30	13	...	17
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas.	89	50	139	45	12	82
House of Providence	Dundas	14	13	27	7	4	16
Home for the Friendless.	Chatham	10	7	17	6	2	9
The Widow's Home.	Brantford	9	4	13	2	2	9
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville.	17	16	33	14	2	17
The Protestant Home.	Peterborough	22	2	24	...	1	23
Totals, 1889. ....	.....	1211	1374	2585	1125	200	1260
Totals, 1888. ....	.....	1091	1271	2362	986	180	1196

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :

Sex. .

[illegible]

Religious Denominations.

[illegible]

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,386
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
										— 2,585

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located - - - - -	1,686
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	290
Received from other Counties in the Province - -	399
Emigrants and Foreigners - - - - -	210
	<hr/> 2,585

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per Inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	134	31676	237
House of Providence	"	548	113998	280
Home for Incurables	"	180	32678	251
Aged Women's Home	"	20	5875	294
St. John's Hospital	"	144	4656	32
Convalescent Home	"	213	5450	25
The Church Home	"	23	4156	180
House of Refuge	Hamilton	202	38729	191
Home for Aged Women	"	24	8014	334
House of Industry	Kingston	143	18579	130
House of Providence	"	151	30975	205
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	7	2266	224
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	78	17797	228
Home for Aged Women	"	18	5314	295
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	197	40830	206
St. Charles Hospice	"	113	27153	240
Home for the Aged	"	32	8248	257
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	"	26	5400	208
House of Providence	Guelph	118	14513	123
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	5	1111	222
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	30	6999	233
House of Providence	Dundas	139	32745	235
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	27	5407	200
The Widow's Home	Brantford	17	4496	264
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	13	4054	312
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	33	6726	203
Totals, 1889 .....	.....	2585	477845	185
Totals, 1888 .....	.....	2362	433379	184

NAME OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents such receipts, provided the amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.		Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.		Total Government allowance for each House of Refuge for the year 1890.
			\$	c.	\$	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	31676	1583	80	13713 95	.....	633	52	2217	32
" " Providence.....	" "	85606	4280	30	15943 73	.....	(1712	12)	10251	22
" " (incurable ward).....	" "	28392	2839	20	.....	.....	(1419	60)	4901	70
Home for Incurables.....	" "	32678	3267	80	9709 54	.....	1633	90	411	25
Aged Women's Home.....	" "	5875	293	75	.....	.....	117	50	698	40
St. John's Hospital.....	" "	4656	465	60	4585 55	.....	232	80	817	50
Convalescent Home.....	" "	5450	545	00	1320 91	.....	272	50	290	92
The Church Home.....	" "	4156	207	80	5209 47	.....	83	12	2711	03
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	38729	1936	45	.....	.....	160	28	560	98
Home for Aged Women.....	" "	8014	400	70	1703 00	.....	371	58	1300	53
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	18579	928	95	6703 63	.....	619	50	2168	25
House of Providence.....	" "	30975	1548	75	.....	.....	45	32	158	62
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	2266	113	30	3683 43	.....	355	94	1245	79
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	" "	17797	889	85	17301 37	.....	106	28	371	98
Home for Aged Women.....	" "	5314	265	70	1150 86	.....	816	60	2858	10
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	40830	2041	50	.....	.....	543	06	1900	71
St. Charles Hospice.....	" "	27153	1357	65	1919 51	.....	164	96	577	36
Home for the Aged.....	" "	8248	412	40	1636 29	.....	108	00	378	00
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch).....	" "	5400	270	00	.....	.....	290	26	1015	91
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	14513	725	65	1531 57	.....	22	22	77	77
Protestant Home.....	St. Catharines.....	1111	55	55	.....	.....	139	98	489	93
The Thomas Williams Home.....	St. Thomas.....	6999	349	95	883 10	.....	654	90	2292	15
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	32745	1637	25	5223 90	.....	108	14	378	49
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	5407	270	35	2640 59	.....	89	92	314	72
The Widows' Home.....	Braintree.....	4496	224	80	572 34	.....	81	08	283	78
The Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	4054	202	70	241 21	.....	134	52	470	82
The Protestant Home.....	Peterboro.....	6726	336	30	1008 05	.....	11692	18	39143	23
Totals 1889.....		497845	27451	05	99873 29	.....	10495	36	35210	61
Totals 1888.....		433379	24815	25	87512 74	.....			

NAME OF REFUGE.

Location.

Aggregate stay of Inmates.

Cost of Dietaries.

Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.

Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.

Average cost per inmate per day.

House of Industry.....	Toronto	31676	\$	5941 59	\$	8098 95	\$	14040 54	cents.
" Providence.....	"	113998		10207 14		11446 05		21653 19	44.33
Home for Incurables.....	"	32678		4743 93		8215 19		12959 12	19.00
Aged Women's Home.....	"							*	39.63
St. John's Hospital.....	"	4656		1229 71		3627 96		4857 67	\$1 04.00
Convalescent Home.....	"	5450		1361 80		1386 02		2747 82	50.42
The Church Home.....	"	4156		473 62		767 05		1240 67	29.85
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton	38729		4721 83		3037 82		7759 65	20.03
Home for Aged Women.....	"	8014						*	
House of Industry.....	Kingston	18579		1506 77		1462 98		2969 75	15.98
House of Providence.....	"	30975		3291 83		3662 20		†	
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	2266		1546 18		2560 89		†	
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	17797		6477 30		10189 36		†	
Home for Aged Women.....	"	5314		603 32		921 08		*	
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	Ottawa	40830							28.67
St. Charles Hospice.....	"	27153		1961 22		1703 14			13.05
Home for the Aged.....	"	8248		763 53		1023 52		*	21.67
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch)	"	5400							
House of Providence.....	Guelph	14513		1380 22		1704 63		*	21.25
Protestant Home.....	St. Catharines	1111						*	
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6999		652 08		633 85		†	
House of Providence.....	Dundas	32745		5238 34		4527 97			29.83
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham	5407		698 94		1504 37			40.75
The Widows' Home.....	Brantford	4496		380 87		539 94			20.48
The Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	4054		335 82		142 61			11.80
The Protestant Home.....	Peterborough	6726		670 52		667 12			19.90
Totals, 1889		477845		54186 56		67822 70		122009 26	
Totals, 1888		433397		50774 81		680002 15		118776 96	

* Included with Orphanage Branch.

† Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	- - - - -	75
Admitted	- - - - -	59
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	134
Discharged	- - - - -	49
Died	- - - - -	13
In residence, 30th September, 1889.	- - - - -	72
		134

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	127
From the County of York and other counties	- - - - -	3
Emigrants and foreigners	- - - - -	4
		134

Sex.

Males	- - - - -	92
Females	- - - - -	42
		134

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	9
English	- - - - -	62
Irish	- - - - -	46
Scotch	- - - - -	12
United States	- - - - -	2
Other countries	- - - - -	3
		134

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	124
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	10
		134

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$1,760 36
From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	8,000 00
From inmates	- - - - -	155 29
Income from property belonging to the House	- - - - -	924 50
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	- - - - -	4,634 16
From other sources	- - - - -	.....

\$15,474 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,941 59
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	405 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,619 45
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	825 00
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750 79

\$14,542 68

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 31,676 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,583 80
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	633 52

Total - - - - - \$2,217 32

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

The House of Industry, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 13th of March. on that day there were 81 old people cared for as permanent residents, 54 males, and 27 females. There has been distributed, provisions, fuel, etc., from 1st December, to date in 1,250 cases. In this part of the work the expenditure of the Institution, has increased considerable during the past winter, and about 75 persons on an average have been afforded casual relief each day during the winter.

A test is now being made of a system, to more thoroughly supervise the work of admitting persons for casual relief and shelter. And so far as the test has been put in operation, the result appears to be very satisfactory. All persons making application for lodging, are furnished with a cot and night clothing, blankets, etc., and they are required to take a bath before going to bed; they are also required to saw one and a quarter cords of wood as compensation for their keep. In order to make a practical test of this arrangement, a section of the Institution has been refitted for the purpose and the appliances, baths, etc., are well arranged.

I found that entries in the daily record had been neglected for some time, and instructions have been given that strict attention must be paid to this matter in the future.

The Institution was clean and in good order.

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 16th Sept. There were 71 persons in residence, 46 adult males and 25 females.

Since the date of my last visit, no noticeable change appears in the working of this institution.

The usual routine work was being efficiently performed, and I found the premises well kept and in good order. 1,291 families have received out-door relief during the year, principally during the winter months.

The new casual wing is not required during the summer months, but as winter approaches it is fully occupied by the "tramp" class who are forced to seek shelter.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
							548

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Emigrants and foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							548

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	355
							548

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
							548

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	529
							548

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$9,835	21
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	1,000	00
From inmates, in payment of board	-	-	-	-	2,820	35
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	-	12,123	38
From other sources	-	-	-	-	.....	.....
					\$25,778	94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,207	14
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	32
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,359	15
Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	00
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	71
Additions to buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,102	53
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,129	87
							\$25,755	72

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 85,606 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$4,280	30
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	-	-	-	1,712	12
				\$5,992	42

Incurable Branch.

Allowance for 28,392 days, at 15 cents	-	-	-	\$4,258	80
Total	-	-	-	\$10,251	22

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made an Inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 6th of May. An examination of the register shewed that there were 313 inmates in residence, 111 adult males, and 202 adult females. Of the above number, 71 were registered as incurables, 29 males and 42 females, all of whom were properly admitted under the requirements specifying that a certificate of two practising physicians should be had determining their admission to the incurable ward of the Institution.

I found the House in excellent order, in all its departments. The lawn and yards were neat and tidily kept.

The books and records are also properly kept.

All of the plumbing of the Institution has lately been refitted at a considerable expense, the work appears to be done in a substantial manner, and modern style ; combining strength, neatness, and durability.

Considerable painting has been done since my last visit, and the Institution presents a most creditable appearance throughout.

I made an Inspection of the House of Providence on the 31st of October.

On that day there were registered the names of 115 adult males, and 202 adult females, as residents in the Institution, together with 137 youths under 12 years.

Of the above number adults, 70 were registered and duly certified to by the attending physicians as incurable, under the regulations specified for the guidance of the Institution authorities. The remaining number of adult males and females were distributed over the several wards of the House, all of whom, either from old age, or infirmities, or ailments of some kind or other, appeared to be fit subjects for the care of such a home.

The children of school age were in the class-room, and were reported to be making fair progress under their instructors. They were all neatly and cleanly clad, and had a healthy and bright appearance.

I found the records properly kept, and the establishment throughout in good order.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
In residence 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
									130

Places admitted from.

From City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
From the County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
									130

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
									130

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									130

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									130

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,940	20
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Payments from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	3,060	36
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	5,151	25
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	247	93
						\$13,649	74

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
										<u>20</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
										<u>20</u>

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										<u>20</u>

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 5,875 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$293 75
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	117 50
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$411 25</u>

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Aged Womens' Home, Toronto, on the 29th day of July. I found that there were 17 inmates being cared for, all of whom were proper subjects for the care of such an Institution.

The Home was in good order, and the alterations recently made, have increased the accommodation and otherwise made the Institution better adapted for the work.

I found that no proper record or register of the residents had been made for a month or two, and gave instructions to attend to this necessary matter strictly in the future.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	5
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	139
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	<u>144</u>
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	119
Died	-	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	21
						<u>144</u>

Places admitted From.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
County of York and other Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
										<hr/> 144

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
										<hr/> 144

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
										<hr/> 144

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
										<hr/> 144

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$506 70
“ City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	400 00
“ Inmates	-	-	-	-	2,319 25
“ Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	1,867 30
					<hr/> \$5,093 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,229 71
Clothing, furnishings, etc	-	-	-	-	-	1,154 15
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	379 85
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	528 65
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	28 96
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,536 35
						<hr/> \$4,857 67

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 4,656 days, at 10 cent per day	-	-	\$465 60
Supplementary Grant at 5 cents	-	-	232 80
			<hr/> \$698 40

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :

I made an inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 20th day of May. The Institution is now permanently located on Major St., and has been occupied since the first of April last: transferring 8 patients then under treatment, from the old site to that of the new building. On the day of my visit there were 17 female patients, all of whom, with one exception, may require surgical treatment. No admissions are, if possible made, unless they are cases likely to develop into, and require surgical operation.

Since the first of October last 84 patients have been admitted, and 3 deaths are recorded as having occurred during that time.

I found the new premises especially fitted up, and well adapted in every respect for the work contemplated. There are in the Hospital proper, 9 single and 3 double rooms, and a large ward which will contain 12 beds; these together with the operating rooms are well ventilated and lighted. The Institution in every respect commends itself, both from a sanitary point of view, and situation, as a central position.

I made a second inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, for the current year, on the 16th September, and saw all the patients there under treatment. Their number was sixteen, ten of whom were strictly surgical cases.

134 patients have been cared for during the lapsed portion of the current year, the majority of whom have been of the above named class, and their treatment appears to have been followed with marked success,—only four of the entire number having left the Institution without benefit.

All the surroundings, appliances and accommodation are well adapted to the work of the Hospital and the well being of the sufferers.

The department fitted up more especially for the accommodation of the nurses and the ladies in charge is also calculated to secure the best results for the patients under their charge.

I found the Institution in all its parts in excellent condition, and there was ample evidence of the great interest taken in its management.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	202
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	213
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	199
Died	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	11
						213

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
										<hr/> 213

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
										<hr/> 213

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										<hr/> 213

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										<hr/> 213

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 443 70
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	1,240 60
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	664 40
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	1,208 79
Income	-	-	-	-	-	26 50
						<hr/> \$3,583 99

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,361 80
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	108 93
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	354 40
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	555 32
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	149 08
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	1,218 29
						<hr/> \$2,747 82

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 5,450 days, at 10 cents	-	-	-	\$545 00
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	-	-	-	272 50
				<hr/> \$817 50

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed :—

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :—

“As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 4th January. An examination of the register showed that since the 30th September last, 64 persons had been in residence, of whom two had died and 55 had been discharged, leaving seven in the Home on the day of my visit. These persons, five females and two males, I saw. As many as twenty-four persons have been in residence at one time. The books are not very well kept, and the form of register is not a good one. I would suggest that when the book now in use is filled up, the managers should apply to this department for a copy of the form commonly used.

“The house was clean and in good order. Every part of it was visited. The general dormitory for free male patients had ten beds in it, which seemed to me to be too many, as some of the beds were nearly touching each other. From the size of the room one would imagine that with ten persons sleeping in it, the atmosphere would become very impure.

“If the male inmates are to be allowed to smoke, it would be well to put a partition across the hall leading to the men’s sitting-room, with a view to preventing the smell of smoke from pervading the whole of the lower flat. At the time of my visit, the smell of tobacco was strong, and, no doubt, would be very unpleasant to some persons just recovering from illness.

“I saw no appliances for putting out a fire should one unfortunately occur. As there is no general water supply throughout the house and the building is beyond the reach of the city fire brigade, the managers would do well to have some appliances provided. At the very least buckets filled with water should be kept in certain stated places.

“The water supply is not good. -There is a pump in the basement, and the water has to be carried from there to the different parts of the house. A wind-mill pump, with a large tank, would help to meet the difficulty, when the managers are in a position to make any expenditures in that direction.”

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	12	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates	—	23
Discharged	10	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	12	
	—	23

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	19	
County of Wentworth	1	
Other counties of Ontario	3	
	<hr/>	23

Sex.

Male	6	
Female	17	
	<hr/>	23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23	
	<hr/>	23

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	10	
Irish	4	
Scotch	<hr/>	23

Receipts.

From the City of Toronto	\$292 53	
From payments made by inmates	536 00	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	784 91	
	<hr/>	\$1,613 41

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$473 62	
Clothing and furnishings	43 59	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	161 13	
Salaries and wages	190 20	
Repairs	50 95	
Other expenses	470 92	
	<hr/>	\$1,390 41

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 4,156 days, at 5 cents per day	\$207 80	
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	83 12	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$290 92	

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,550 18
“ City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	4,524 52
“ Municipalities	-	-	-	-	298 75
“ Inmates	-	-	-	-	386 20
					<hr/> \$7,759 65

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,721 83
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	372 46
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	678 92
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,054 04
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	199 37
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	733 03
						<hr/> \$7,759 65

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 38,729 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$1,936 45
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	774 58
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> \$2,711 03

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 22nd of May. There were resident on the above date 69 men, 32 women and 2 children. Total 103. The house was found to be in its usual condition and well kept, as such a dilapidated old place could be expected. Inasmuch as the city does only a little more than one-half of the cost of maintaining this institution, it would only seem reasonable that it should furnish the building properly for the accommodation of these poor people.

The number of people who are maintained in this institution renders it impossible for them to be kept in the manner they ought to be. There is no such thing as a dining-room, or a table off which the patients can take their meals, the prisoners in the gaol are accorded this latter privilege. It seems hard, therefore, that people whose only crime is their poverty, should be forced to live in the way these do.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	22
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 24
Number of deaths	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	23
						<hr/> 24

<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
									24
<i>Religious Denomination.</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
									24
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									24

The receipts and expenditures of this institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 8,014 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$400	70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	160	28
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$560	98

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 21st May, and found 22 women in residence.

Everything about the institution was in its usual condition of good order.

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 6th December.

Twenty-four aged people are provided with a comfortable and pleasant home in this institution.

The home was found to be in its usual excellent condition.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates,

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	44	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	99	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	143	
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	95	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	43	
						143	

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	
Other Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
											143

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	
Female	-	-	-	-	s	-	-	-	-	-	27	
												143

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	
												143

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
												143

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,170	26	
From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	00	
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	00	
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	00	
									\$2,873 26

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,506	77	
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	29	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	44	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	00	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	95	
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	30	
									\$2,969 75

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 18,579 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$928	95	
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	371	58	
						\$1,300 53

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 10th of May, and found that there were 39 inmates being cared for, 23 males and 16 females. This is a much reduced number compared with those provided for during the winter months, as many as 70 have been permanently resident during the severe weather.

I made a second visit of inspection to this institution on the 27th September.

There were 43 persons being¹ cared for on that day, 28 males and 15¹ females.

The greater number of the residents were very old and infirm, and required the care afforded by such an institution. Marked improvements have been made lately, adding much to the comfort and appearance of the institution internally. The principal halls have been neatly and chastily papered, the floors throughout the entire building have been painted, and the walls have been kalsomined or whitened. I was informed that new bedding would be supplied throughout; when this is done the home will be in an excellent condition for the class for which it is provided. I found the books properly and neatly kept.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
							151

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other counties and places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
									— 151 —

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
												— 151

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
										— 151

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										— 151

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,737	50
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	40
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	97
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204	26
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,501	00
							\$8,441	13

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,291	83
Clothing and furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,569	27
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	00
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	05
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	748	67
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,595	55
							\$11,981	37

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 30,975 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$1,548	75
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	619	50
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,168	25

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made my first statutory inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 10th May. On that day there were 34 inmates provided for, all of whom appeared to be properly looked after.

The Home on this occasion, as is usually found was scrupulously clean from basement to attic. The old people able to move about were neatly and cleanly clad, those confined to their beds were most comfortable in all their surroundings.

Extensive improvements are in progress on the premises, with a view of providing accommodation for some of the old and more mentally infirm, in an isolated building, within the range and supervision of the authorities.

A further extension of the south wing of the building is being fitted up for re-opening in connection with the Institution, all of which is being commendably arranged with a view to the comfort of the inmates.

I made a second statutory inspection of this Institution for the current year on the 27th September. 95 persons were being cared for on the day of my visit, 38 adult males, 35 adult females, and 22 children.

My inspection extended to all the different apartments of the Institutions, all of which I found in a proper state of order and cleanliness.

The old people were evidently well cared for and the children were equally comfortable.

Since the date of my last visit, the building refitted for the occupation of the children, has been completed, and I saw them in the school room under instruction. The entire plumbing throughout the Institution has been renewed and the baths, etc., with all the modern improvements, are neatly and substantially fitted. I found the records properly kept, and the routine work of the Institution was being accomplished with care and good judgment.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	5
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates	— 7
Discharged	3
Died . . . . .	....
In residence 30th September, 1889.	4
	— 7

Places admitted from.

City of London	7
	— 7

Sex.

Male	1
Female	6
	— 7

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7
	— 7

Nationalities.

Canadian	3
English	2
Irish	1
Other countries	1
	— 7

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$554 03
From the City of London	500 00
From inmates in part payment of board	864 25
Income from property	997 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,318 87
From other sources	2 81
	— \$4,237 46

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$1,546 18
Salaries and wages	933 66
Other expenses	1,627 29
	— \$4,107 07

There is an orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in these statements.

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 2,266 days, at 5 cents	\$113 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	45 32
Total	— \$158 62

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	47
Admitted	31
Total number of inmates	— 78
Discharged	23
Died	3
In residence, 1st September, 1889	52
	— 78

Places admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
										<hr/> 78

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
										<hr/> 78

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
										<hr/> 78

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										<hr/> 78

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,643	20
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	415	06
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	1,428	75
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	15,457	62
						<hr/> \$18,944	57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,477	30
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	2,065	05
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,219	40
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	238	70
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	535	55
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	8,447	33
						<hr/> \$18,983	33

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 17,797 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$889	85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	355	94
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> \$1,245	79

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 1st November.

On that date the inmates numbered 53—18 males and 35 females. I found the house in its excellent condition.

An entirely new laundry has just been completed and it has been fitted up by the Troy Laundry Machinery Co. with every appliance that can be desired. This laundry will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
									18	

Places admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
									18	

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
									18	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
									18	

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
									18	

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$311	85	
“ City of London	-	-	-	-	-	468	00	
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	382	50	
Subscriptions, donations, etc	-	-	-	-	-	300	36	
						\$1,462	71	

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										<hr/> 197

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
County of Carleton and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
									<hr/> 197

The receipts and expenditure of this charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 40,830 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$2,041 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	816 60
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> \$2,858 10

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed:—

I made an Inspection of the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 9th of April, and found 50 adult males, and 59 adult females were being cared for as inmates of the Institution.

I found the premises in their usual state of order and cleanliness.

On the male side of the Institution all the walls had been painted, also many of the floors and the walls kalsomined since the date of my last visit ; and the Institution throughout presented a very tidy and comfortable appearance.

The inmates were all of that class requiring the shelter and protection of such an Institution for their comfort and maintenance.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson, to make an Inspection of this Refuge. A copy of his report to me is appended:—

As instructed by you, I made an Inspection of the St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa.

There were in residence 43 adult male, and 65 adult female inmates, the most of whom were old and infirm.

The Institution was cleanly and neat throughout. The drains from the building were undergoing repairs.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

[illegible]

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
										— 113

[illegible][illegible]

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
									— 113

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,036 65
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-
Income	-	-	-	-	-
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	960 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	958 81
						<hr/>
						\$3,956 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds - - - - -	\$1,961 22
Clothing and furnishings - - - - -	111 14
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. - - - - -	414 96
Salaries and wages - - - - -	211 60
Repairs ordinary and extraordinary - - - - -	68 80
Other expenses - - - - -	1,896 64
	<hr/>
	\$3,664 36

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 27,153 days, at 5 cents per day - -	\$1,357 65
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents - - - -	543 06
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$1,900 71

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I made an Inspection of the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 9th of April. On that day there were 74 inmates in residence, 28 adult males, and 46 adult females.

I found the premises in good condition; the inmates appeared to be well cared for; and all their wants properly supplied.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson, to make an Inspection of this Refuge, A copy of his report is appended:—

As directed by you, I made a visit to the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 29th July, when there were 75 inmates, namely, 28 males, and 47 females.

The Institution was in very good order. The books were examined and found to be correct.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888 - - - - -	18
Admitted - - - - -	14
Total number of inmates - - - - -	<hr/> 32
Discharged - - - - -	7
Died - - - - -	2
In residence, 30th September, 1889 - - - - -	23
	<hr/> 32

Sex.

Male - - - - -	31
Female - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 32

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
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Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	32

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	32

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$403 40	
“ County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00	
Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411 64	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024 65	
										<u>\$2,089 69</u>	

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$763 53	
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 35	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 50	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611 40	
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 82	
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374 45	
										<u>\$1,787 05</u>	

Government Aid for the Year 1890.

Allowance for 8,248 day at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$412 40	
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164 96	
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$577 36</u>	

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I visited the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 10th of April, and saw twenty-five old people there being cared for, all of whom were of that class who might properly be cared for in such an institution. Many evidences appeared showing the care and attention to the comfort and wants of the inmates.

The apartments were all in excellent order, perfectly clean and neat, and the old people were surrounded with all necessary comforts, and in this regard the general management of the Home showed care in all the departments. The food was also well prepared and neatly served—the books were correctly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home, a copy of his report to me is appended:—

I have the honor to report that, as instructed by you, I visited the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 29th July.

The house is very neatly and comfortably furnished, and the bedding and entire surroundings scrupulously clean.

There were twenty inmates on the day of my visit—all males.

The books were examined and found to be well and neatly kept.

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	14	
Admitted	12	
Total number of inmates	—	26
Discharged	10	
Died	2	
In residence, 1st September, 1889	14	
	—	26

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	16	
County of Carleton	5	
Other counties of Ontario	5	
	—	26

Sex.

Female	26	
	—	26

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	26	
	—	26

Nationalities.

Canadian	1	
English	6	
Irish	17	
Other countries	2	
	—	26

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 5,400 days, at 5 cents	\$270 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	108 00
Total	\$378 00

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I visited the Orphans' Home Refuge Branch, Ottawa, on the 9th of April and made the first statutory inspection for the current year.

There were fifteen old women being cared for, all of whom appeared to be objects requiring the care of such an institution.

The neatness and order in which the institution was found is very commendable, the apartments throughout being in excellent condition, and they are in every respect most suitable for the purpose for which they are set apart.

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Nicholson to inspect this Home, a copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 26th July, and saw the fourteen old people who are its inmates. Their comfort appears to be well looked after.

This branch of the Home is completely shut off from the Orphanage. Everything in connection with it was found to be in excellent condition.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1888 - - - - -	40
Admitted - - - - -	78
Total number of inmates - - - - -	118
Discharged - - - - -	76
Died - - - - -	1
In residence 30th September, 1889 - - - - -	41
	118

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph - - - - -	32
From the County of Wellington and other counties - - -	61
Foreigners, etc. - - - - -	25
	118

Sex.

Male - - - - -	50
Female - - - - -	68
	118

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
											— 118

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
											— 118

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,064	56
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	00
From inmates in part payment for board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	00
From all other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	57
									\$2,596	13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,380	22
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	96
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	50
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	71
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	46
									\$3,084	85

Government Aid for the year 1890.

Allowance for 14,513 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$725	65
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	26
									\$1,015	91

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

I inspected the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 29th May.

The inmates numbered 42, namely : 20 males, 21 females, and 1 child.

The general condition of the institution was good as usual.

I visited the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 7th October, and found therein 40 inmates, 23 males, 16 females, and 1 youth.

Cleanliness and good order prevailed, and it only requires a more efficient system of heating other than by stoves, and a good water supply to place this institution in first-class condition. These improvements will no doubt come in good time.

PROTESTANT HOME ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

Full particulars of the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	5
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
In residence 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
								—	5

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
								—	5

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								—	5

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
								—	5

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								—	5

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 1,111 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	\$55	55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$77	77

The report upon the inspection of this Home will be found in that portion of the report relating to Orphanages.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1888.	18	
Admitted	12	
Total number of inmates	—	30
Discharged	13	
Died	17	
In residence 30th September, 1889	—	30

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	30	
	—	30

Sex.

Male	13	
Female	17	
	—	30

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	24	
Roman Catholic	6	
	—	30

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	11	
Irish	10	
Other countries	3	
	—	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$471	83
From the City of St. Thomas	671	85
From payments by inmates	102	40
From other sources	108	85

\$1,354 93

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$652	08
Clothing and furnishings	28	57
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	174	87
Salaries and wages	314	00
Other expenses	116	41

\$1,285 93

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 6,999 days' stay at 5 cents per day	\$349 95
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	139 98
	<hr/>
	\$489 93

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, on the 20th November.

There were in residence on that date 5 men and 9 women.

The House was as usual in excellent order.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888 - - - - -	89
Admitted - - - - -	50
Total number of inmates - - - - -	<hr/> 139
Discharged - - - - -	45
Died - - - - -	12
In residence, 30th September, 1889 - - - - -	82
	<hr/> 139

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton - - - - -	45
County of Wentworth and other counties - - - - -	42
Other places - - - - -	52
	<hr/> 139

Sex.

Male	51
Female	88
	<hr/> 139

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	5
Roman Catholic	134
	<hr/> 139

Nationalities.

Canadian	35
English	11
Irish	88
Scotch	5
Other countries	—
	139

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,223 90
From the City of Hamilton	200 00
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From other municipalities	164 00
From inmates	766 00
Income	920 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	200 00
Other sources	2,673 90
	<hr/>
	\$7,447 80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$5,238 34
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	856 21
Fuel, light and cleaning	999 00
Other expenditures	2,672 76
	<hr/>
	\$9,766 31

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 32,745 days' stay, at 5 cents	\$1,637 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	654 90
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,292 15

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I visited the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 30th November. There were then 178 inmates—32 males and 57 females, and 89 children.

The House was found to be in its usual excellent condition in all respects. A new laundry has recently been completed with machinery supplied by the Troy Laundry Machinery Company.

Not having been able to come to terms with the town for a supply of water, the management is now taking steps to provide this for themselves. When this is accomplished there will be nothing left to be desired in this department of the institution.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	14
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates ,	— 27
Discharged	7
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1889	16
	— 27

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	25
County of Kent	2
Emigrants, foreigners, etc . . . . .	..
	— 27

Sex.

Male	16
Female	11
	— 27

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23
Roman Catholic	4
	— 27

Nationalities.

Canadian	7
English	7
Irish	3
Scotch	2
Other countries	8
	— 27

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$334 60
From the Town of Chatham	2,300 00
From other sources	340 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,975 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	698 94
Clothing and furnishing	129 50
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	567 75
Salaries and wages	458 11
Other expenses	349 01

\$2,203 31

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 5,407 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	\$270 35
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	108 14

Total \$378 49

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I inspected the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, on the 14th November.

There were 15 inmates under lodgment in this Home on the day of my visit,
9 males and 6 females.

The institution was clean and in good condition.

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888 - - - - -	10
Admitted - - - - -	7
Total number of inmates - - - - -	17
Discharged - - - - -	6
Died - - - - -	2
In residence, 30th September, 1889 - - - - -	9
	17

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford - - - - -	15
Province of Ontario - - - - -	2
	17

Sex.

Female - - - - -	17
	17

Religious Denominations.

Protestant-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
										<hr/> 17

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										<hr/> 17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$314 09
From Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 70
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485 64
								<hr/> \$886 43.

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$380 87
Clothing and furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 11
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 03
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 26
Other expenses-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173 54
								<hr/> \$920 81

Government aid for 1890.

Allowance for 4,496 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	\$224 80
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	89 92
		<hr/> \$314 72

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

The Widows' Home, Brantford, was inspected by me on the 22nd May, when there were 11 women in residence.

The home is very comfortable, and well kept by the new matron, Miss Huggett. I trust however, that no effort will be spared to have the building heated with hot water, as the number of fires that are necessary under the present arrangement cause a great deal of inconvenience, and the heating is unsatisfactory, and more or less unsanitary. One of the first efforts of the very efficient management of this charity should be to accomplish this improvement.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	9	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates	—	13
Discharged	2	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	9	
	—	13

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	10	
From the County of Hastings and other counties	3	
	—	13

Sex.

Male	5	
Female	8	
	—	13

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	10	
Roman Catholic	3	
	—	13

Nationalities.

Canadian	1	
English	5	
Irish	7	
	—	13

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$238	22
From the City of Belleville	100	00
From inmates	52	00
Subscriptions and donations	89	21
	\$479	43

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$335	82
Clothing and furnishings	36	36
Fuel, light and cleaning	67	15
Salaries and wages	17	50
Other expenses	21	60
	\$478	43

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 4,054 days at 5 cents per day	\$202 70
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	81 08
Total	<u>\$283 78</u>

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Charity are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 6th of June, and saw the inmates who were apparently comfortably situated and carefully looked after.

The Home was in good order and in every respect suitable for promoting the comfort of the inmates.

I made an inspection of this institution on the 10th October. Nine old people were being cared for—2 males and 7 females. Their surroundings were comfortable and the apartments neatly and properly kept.

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	17	
Admitted	16	
Total number of inmates	<u>33</u>	33
Discharged	14	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	17	
	<u>33</u>	33

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	12	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	21	
	<u>33</u>	33

Sex.

Male	18	
Female	15	
	<u>33</u>	33

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	33	
	<u>33</u>	33

Nationalities.

Canadian	17	
English	8	
Irish	3	
Scotch	5	
	<u>33</u>	33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$402 85
From municipalities for board of inmates . . . . .	.....
From inmates	338 48
Subscriptions and donations	669 57
	<hr/>
	\$1,410 90

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	\$670 52
Clothing and furnishings	92 56
Fuel, light and cleaning	163 07
Salaries and wages	168 25
Other expenses	243 24
	<hr/>
	\$1,337 64

Government Aid for 1890.

Allowance for 6,726 days at 5 cents per day	\$336 30
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	134 52
	<hr/>
Total	\$470 82

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this charity are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 14th June. I found that there were 19 persons being cared for—7 males, 6 females and 6 youths under 12 years of age. The inmates are apparently receiving the best care, and the old people are fit subjects for such an institution.

The premises are well kept and show good management in the routine work. A thorough inspection, however, made it apparent that the heating is defective, especially in the two east dormitory rooms where there are no appliances for heating, and in consequence they are not available for use in winter time.

The cellar or basement would be greatly improved if the floor was concreted, as on the morning of my visit it was close and damp. Although it was in good order, neat and cleanly kept, a close smell was quite noticeable, and can only be remedied by the means suggested.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report to me is appended:—

I have the honor to report that, as instructed by you, I visited the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 30th July.

The inmates numbered 7 men, 6 women and 8 children. They appeared to be comfortable and well looked after.

The institution throughout was in very good order.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During 1889, as compared with 1888, there was an increase of 254 in the number maintained in the Orphanages, while the deaths decreased from 127 to 88.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

Sex.

Male	1,954	
Female	1,752	
	3,706	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1,914	
Roman Catholic	1,792	
	3,706	

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,466	
English	470	
Irish	443	
Scotch	82	
United States	84	
Other countries and unknown	161	
	3,706	

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,670	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	380	
Received from other counties in the Province	540	
Emigrants and foreigners	116	
	3,706	

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates of the Orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the Institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the Legislature during the session of 1890. Following that table is one shewing the cost of maintaining the Orphanages, and then come the separate reports upon each Home.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1888.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1889.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto.....	285	191	476	202	11	263
Protestant Orphans Home	".....	155	71	226	73	.....	153
Girls' Home.	".....	79	76	155	71	.....	84
Boys	".....	100	30	130	49	.....	81
Newsboys Lodgings.....	".....	12	121	133	115	.....	18
Infants Home and Infirmary.....	".....	87	145	232	105	43	84
St. Nicholas Home	".....	50	127	177	113	.....	64
Hospital for Sick Children.....	".....	40	117	157	115	6	36
The Haven.....	".....	.....	377	377	216	3	158
St. Marys Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton	148	71	219	66	2	151
Orphan Asylum.....	".....	26	7	33	8	.....	25
Boys' Home.....	".....	77	35	112	31	.....	81
Girls' ".....	".....	54	23	77	31	.....	46
Home for Friendless.....	".....	25	37	62	18	3	41
Orphans Home	Kingston.....	48	28	76	22	.....	54
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.	".....	32	121	153	132	2	19
Hotel Dieu.....	".....	34	50	84	53	.....	31
Orphans' Home.....	Ottawa.....	40	48	88	38	2	48
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	".....	60	45	105	55	.....	50
St. Joseph's ".....	".....	121	118	239	107	2	130
Roman Catholic Orphans Home	London	83	62	145	46	1	98
Protestant ".....	".....	56	27	83	38	.....	50
Womans Refuge and Infants Home	".....	15	41	56	37	12	7
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	17	2	19	2	.....	17
Orphan Asylum.....	St. Agatha	40	2	42	7	.....	35
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum.....	Fort William.....	33	17	50	18	1	31
Totals 1889.....	.....	1717	1989	3706	1763	88	1855
Totals 1888.....	.....	1693	1759	3452	1578	127	1747

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on main- tenance account for the year ending 30th of Sep- tember, 1889.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			\$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum...	Toronto	104444	10124 55	9.69
Orphans' Home.....	"	58730	10738 26	18.28
Girls' Home.....	"	28725	6269 04	21.81
Boys' Home.....	"	32565	6755 58	20.87
Newsboys' Lodgings.....	"	7491	5663 76	75.60
Infants' Home and Infirmary.....	"	23247	7536 33	32.41
St. Nicholas Home.....	"	20575	5384 53	25.68
Hospital for Sick Children.....	"	14950	7989 00	53.44
The Haven.....	"	16437	864 00	5.25
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton.	54763	8120 00	14.82
Orphan Asylum.....	"	9721	4440 05	45.67
Boys' Home.....	"	28856	5370 18	18.60
Girls' Home.....	"	18022	3540 03	19.64
Home for Friendless.....	"	16225	2859 56	17.62
Orphans' Home.....	Kingston.	19360	2912 40	15.04
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.....	"	18651	+	
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum.....	"	9208	734 43	7.97
Orphans' Home.....	Ottawa.	15573	*3851 79	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	"	21421	*12631 12	
St. Joseph's.....	"	45972	5623 66	12.23
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home.....	London.	31745	+	
Protestant Orphans' Home.....	"	18356	+	
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home.....	"	5462	1172 80	21.47
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Catharines.	5479	1774 06	32.88
Orphan Asylum.....	St. Agatha.	14064	1441 56	10.25
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Thomas.			
Orphan Asylum.....	Fort William.	12122	2282 24	18.82
Totals.....		652164	118078 93	

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

† Included with Refuge Branch.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

Names of Orphanages	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half cent allowance.		Supplementary allowance of half cent per day.		Total Government grant for the year 1890.
			\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto.....	10444	1566	66	8065	31	522	22	2088	88
Orphans' Home.....	"	58730	880	95	8733	29	293	65	1174	60
Girls' Home.....	"	28725	430	88	5917	19	143	62	574	50
Boys.....	"	32565	488	48	5987	58	162	82	651	30
Newsboys Lodgings.....	"	7491	112	37	5878	17	37	45	149	82
Infants Home and Infirmary.....	"	28247	308	63	6719	34	102	87	1491	06
St. Nicholas Home.....	"	20575	246	56	4979	82	82	18	411	50
Hospital for Sick Children.....	"	14950	821	45	7851	75	273	81	2166	50
The Haven.....	"	16437	3756	35	3300	42	144	28	328	74
St. Marys Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton	54763	145	81	6116	80	90	11	1095	26
Orphan Asylum.....	"	9721	432	84	3756	35	144	28	194	42
Boys Home.....	"	28856	270	33	4532	72	90	11	577	12
Girls.....	"	18022	290	40	3145	36	96	80	360	44
Home for Friendless.....	"	16225	279	77	2257	46	96	80	586	45
Orphans Home.....	Kingston	19360	138	12	3027	65	93	25	387	20
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.....	"	18651	233	60	95	25	77	02	373	02
Hotel Dieu.....	"	9208	8435	04	4653	42	46	04	184	16
Orphans Home.....	Ottawa.	15573	321	32	3245	46	77	86	311	46
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	"	21421	689	58	8435	04	107	10	428	42
St. Joseph's.....	"	45972	476	18	4053	42	229	86	919	44
Roman Catholic Orphans Home.....	London	31745	275	34	4653	42	158	72	634	90
Protestant Orphan Home.....	"	18356	275	34	4653	42	91	78	367	12
Women's Refuge and Infants Home.....	"	5462	82	19	615	12	246	91	246	91
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Catharines	5479	210	96	1587	85	27	39	109	58
Orphan Asylum.....	St. Agatha.	14064	181	83	1174	36	70	32	281	28
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Thomas.	12122	181	83	1155	39	60	61	242	44
Orphan Asylum.....	Fort William.	652164	8884	25	100531	10	2961	35	16336	52
Totals 1889.....		653157	8804	10	92051	22	2934	70	16453	69
Totals 1888.....										

* Includes receipts of Refuge Branch.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

+ This sum includes 10 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of \$200 for Infirmary work.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	285
Admitted	191
Total number of inmates	— 476
Discharged	202
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1889	263
	— 476

Sex.

Male	261
Female	215
	— 476

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	9
Roman Catholic	467
	— 476

Nationalities.

Canadian	400
English	19
Irish	38
United States	10
Other countries	9
	— 476

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	323
County of York	23
Other parts of Ontario	117
Other countries	13
	— 476

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$2,059.24, were \$10,124.50 and the expenditures were \$10,124.55.

The collective stay of the inmates was 104,444 days, entitling the institution to the sum of \$2,088.88 as Government aid for the year 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

I visited the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Toronto, on the 3rd May, and the names registered numbered 148. I saw a large number of those of school age in the class-rooms ; with two exceptions the boys were all well, and one of those was confined to his cot in consequence of a cold. I found the Institution in proper order throughout.

I visited this Institution on the 20th September for a second time during the current year. There was 144 youths resident on the day of my visit.

The admissions during the past part of the current year have been 224, showing that 80 have been discharged during the same period. The premises were in good condition and the books properly kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Institution during the past year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	155
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	71
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	226
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	73
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	153
						226

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
							226

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
							226

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
							226

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							226

The receipts of this institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,346.20, were \$10,079.49, and the expenditures were \$10,738.86.

The collective stay of the inmates was 58,730 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$1,174.60 as Government aid for the year 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed —

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 3rd of May, and saw all the children then in charge, 165 in number, 99 males and 66 females. Those of school age were in the class-room, and the younger children, 37 in number, were in the nursery; all of them were in excellent health and appeared bright and happy.

I found the premises in good order. The routine work of the institution appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. The books, also, were properly and neatly kept.

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home on the 20th September, and found that there was 168 orphans in charge, 99 males and 69 females.

I found general good health prevailing, and that 129 youths had been admitted up to the day of my visit for the past part of the current year. There were many evidences of the continued care and consideration bestowed upon the little ones in charge. Neatness and tidyness were observed in all the departments. The children were patterns of cleanliness and comfort. One only was confined to bed with an attack of rheumatism.

All the children of school age were under instruction in the class-room at the time of my visit, and they appeared to be earnest and anxious to make advancement.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	79
Admitted	76
Total number of inmates	— 155
Discharged	71
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1889	84
	— 155

Sex.

Male	3
Female	152
	— 155

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	150
Roman Catholic	5
	— 155

Nationalities.

Canadian	121
English	17
Irish	12
United States	3
Other countries	2
	— 155

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	148
Other parts of Ontario	7
	— 155

Including the Government grant of \$644.76, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,561.95, and the expenditure to \$6,269.04.

The collective stay of the inmates was 28,725 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$574.50 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 9th August.

There were ninety-three girls being cared for on the day of my visit, all of whom were in good health with the exception of three who were being treated in the Sick Childrens' Hospital with the hope that they would be relieved from chronic ailments to which they were subject previous to their admission to the Home.

I found the premises neat and clean, and the books properly kept.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	100
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	— 130
Discharged	49
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1889	81
	— 130

Religious Denominations,

Protestant	130
Roman Catholic	..
	— 130

Nationalities.

Canadian	99
English	16
Irish	10
Other countries	5
	— 130

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	130
	— 130

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$769.88, amounted to \$6,757.46, and the expenditures were \$6,755.58.

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 32,565 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$651.30 as Government aid for the year 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 13th of March, and on that day there were 93 boys in charge. During the previous week 6 lads were apprenticed and sent out to places in the country.

In consequence of the prevalence of a skin disease, 16 had been isolated in a separate building. This precaution was adopted more as a preventive measure than from any apparent present necessity and the boys will no doubt all be domiciled in the Institution again at an early day.

The whole house has been repainted since the date of my last visit, and now presents a very neat and tidy appearance. I found every department in its usual state of neatness and good order.

There are 80 boys now serving their apprenticeship in situations in which they have been placed by the authorities of the Institution; 10 others go out shortly to take like situations.

This feature of the Institutions's regulation work, by which the boys are apprenticed to farmers, is most commendable, and has been very satisfactory: In nearly every case the boys do well, and the employers are well satisfied with the lads placed under their charge. At the time of my visit the boys were assembled in the school room and presented a neat, tidy and cheerful appearance.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1888	12
Admitted	121
Total number of inmates	— 133
Discharged	115
Died	18
In residence, 30th September, 1889	— 133

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	111
Roman Catholic	22
	— 133

Nationalities.

Canadian	95
English	23
Irish	6
Other countries	9
	— 133

Places admitted from

City of Toronto	133
	— 133

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$126.74, amounted to \$5,504.91, and the expenditures were \$5,663.76.

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 7,491 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$149.82 as Government aid for the year 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :

I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 15th March.

The names of 20 boys were entered upon the roll as lodgers. This lessened number in residence was accounted for by the fact that many lads had found permanent homes with residents outside of the city, and a number of them had been placed in such situations lately. The total number cared for since the 1st of October was 64.

I found the home in good order. Since the repairs have been made, and the additional accommodation provided it presents a very much improved appearance. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and neat. 56 beds are in place ready for occupants and the accommodation is now all that can be desired.

It is to be hoped that the interesting class for which the Home was built may appreciate the efforts made in their behalf.

I made a second inspection of the Newsboy's Lodgings, Toronto, on the 19th Sept. On that date there were the names of 19 boys on the roll as lodgers in the institution. 17 of them were reported to be employed in various ways and were absent from the lodgings during the hour of my visit.

The premises were found to be tidily kept and in good order.

Since the re-construction of the building no complaint exists as to its sanitary condition. All the boys were reported to be in good health. The number admitted during the past month was 27, and 22 were discharged for whom homes were procured. The greater number of them have been sent to the country, and the reports received of 21 of them are very favorable and shew that they are satisfied with their employment and that their employers are equally satisfied with the boys.

The action of the institution in this regard is commendable.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

	Infants.	Mothers.	Total.
In residence, 1st October, 1888 - - -	58	29	87
Admitted - - - - -	109	36	145
 Total number of inmates - - -	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 232
Discharged - - - - -	66	39	105
Died - - - - -	43	...	43
In residence, 30th September, 1889 - - -	58	26	84
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 232

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz:—

Sex.

Male	78
Female	154
	<hr/> 232

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	218
Roman Catholic	14
	<hr/> 232

Nationalities.

Canadian	211
English	18
Irish	3
Scotland . . . . .	...
Other countries . . . . .	..
	<hr/> 232

Places Admitted from.

City of Toronto	232
Province of Ontario . . . . .	...
Other countries . . . . .	...
	<hr/> 232

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$8,148.02, and the expenditures were \$7,536.33.

The collective stay of the children equalled 23,247 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to \$464.94.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 7,767 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to \$776.70.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 706 days, for which the sum of \$49.42 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1890, including the grant of \$200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to \$1,491.06.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

I made a visit of inspection to the Infants' Home and Infirmary, Toronto, on the 20th day of May, and saw the 27 adult females and 59 infants then being cared for in the Institution.

Since the 18th of October last 22 mothers have been admitted. The health record of the Institution for the past seven months is good, and while a number of deaths have taken place, it is noted that they were the result of disease or ailments contracted previous to their admission to the Institution. Between four and five months have elapsed without any death being recorded, and the general condition of this charity is satisfactory.

I found the Institution undergoing extensive repairs, rendered necessary mostly on account of the poor and very inferior work in erecting the building. After the repairs it is being painted throughout. These improvements will undoubtedly add to the sanitary condition of the Institution, and increase the comfort of both mothers and children.

I made an inspection of the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 16th of September. On that date there were 90 inmates, namely, 26 mother nurses and 64 infants. 61 women and 114 infants have been admitted during the current year. In the Infirmary Branch 48 have been admitted during the same period. In this last number the infants have all been under treatment, and the necessity for the establishment of this Branch is becoming more obvious every day where so large a number of infants have to be cared for with medical skill and attention. No child is admitted to this Branch in a healthy condition, and from the number of patients under treatment during the past three months it would appear that the work of this Branch is increasing.

I found the Institution in excellent condition throughout, and ample evidence of the growing interest exercised in its management.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the official year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	50
Admitted	127
Total number of inmates	177
Discharged	113
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1889	64
	177

Sex.

Male	177	177
----------------	-----	-----

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	18	
Roman Catholic	159	177

Nationalities.

Canadian	111	
English	24	
Irish	27	
Other countries	15	177

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	74	
Other Places	103	177

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$378.00, was \$5,357.82, and the expenditure was \$5,384.53.

The collective stay of the boys was 20,575 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$411.50 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 15th of March. I found the Home in its usual condition, clean and neat in all its apartments. The names of 57 were on the roll as lodgers. The night school in connection with the Institution was reported as very satisfactory ; samples of writing shown me by the teachers were very creditable.

I made a second inspection of this institution for the current year on the 19th September. On that day there were the names of 60 lodgers recorded, the great majority of whom were absent from the Institution engaged in various employments. The names of 165 were recorded as having been received in the Institution during the past part of the current year, and I was informed that employment and positions had been found in the city and country for the greater number of those who had left the Institution. All classes and conditions can find temporary admission to this Institution and have their wants provided for until they can obtain employment or help from other sources.

I found the books properly kept and the premises in excellent order.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1888	40	
Admitted	117	
Total number of inmates	—	157
Discharged	115	
Died	6	
Under treatment 30th September, 1889	36	
	—	157

Sex.

Male	75	
Female	82	
	—	157

Religious Denominations

Protestant	144	
Roman Catholic	12	
Other Religions	1	
	—	157

Nationalities.

Canadian	157	
	—	157

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	123	
County of York	3	
Other counties and countries	31	
	—	157

In the Convalescent Home on the Island, 88 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital.

The income of the Hospital during the year amounted to \$10,205.97, and the expenditures to \$7,989.00.

The collective stay of the inmates, including those in the Island Home, who required active medical or surgical treatment, was equal to 14,000 days, entitling the institution to aid to the extent of \$2,100.00.

The collective stay of the children admitted to the Island Home as convalescents was 950 days. The Hospital will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of 7 cents per day, equal to \$66.50, making a total of \$2,166.50 as Government aid for the year 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I visited the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, on the 20th of March. On that day there were 38 children under charge and treatment. I met the two medical gentlemen attached to the staff, who were making their daily and professional visits to the little sufferers.

I was given to understand that the new Hospital buildings will be proceeded with at an early day. Owing to the crowded condition of the present buildings, it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should occur in having it ready for occupation. I found the Hospital apartments in good order, clean and tidy, and evidence that every attention was paid to patients under charge.

The books were properly kept.

I made a second inspection of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, for the current year on the 19th of September.

I found 33 little patients under treatment, 20 of whom had returned on the day previous from their home on the Island, where they had been during the summer months.

During the past part of the year 150 patients have been admitted, and only 6 deaths have been recorded during the same period. In view of the many serious cases under charge, this must be regarded as a very satisfactory showing. The present Hospital buildings, too, are not situated in such a desirable locality as to warrant the best results, especially in the treatment of surgical cases. The new buildings are in process of erection, however, and are expected to be completed within a year from date. I found the present buildings neatly and cleanly kept, and the books in proper order.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	...
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	377
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	377
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	216
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	158
						377

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
											377

Religious Denominations.

[illegible]

<i>Sex.</i>	
Male	126
Female	93
	— 219

Religious Denominations

Protestant	1
Roman Catholic	218
	— 219

Nationalities.

Canadian	211
English	4
Irish	4
	— 219

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	132
County of Wentworth	18
Other counties and countries	69
	— 219

Including the Government grant of \$1,089.56 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$7,206.36, and the expenditure to \$8,120.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was 54,763 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$1,095.26, as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.

There were 64 children in this institution on the day of my visit, all of whom appeared to be well and happy. A new play-ground of considerable size has been added to the premises and is found to be a great boon to the children, it supplies a want which was very much felt in this institution heretofore.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	26
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	— 33
Discharged	8
In residence, 30th September, 1889	25
	— 33

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	28	
Female	5	
	—	33
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestant	33	
	—	33
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	31	
English	2	
	—	33
<i>Place admitted from.</i>		
City of Hamilton	33	
	—	33

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$4,493.84, and the expenditures were \$4,440.05. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 9,721 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$194.42 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 22nd May. The names of twenty-six children were on the registrar on that date.

I found the institution work being carried on properly, and everything in good order.

I visited the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 6th December, and found the total number of inmates on that day to be 24, 18 boys and 6 girls.

There is a school attached to this Orphanage at which nearly the whole of the children attend.

I saw the school in operation and it appears to be well managed.

The usual excellent order and cleanliness prevailed throughout the institution.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	77	
Admitted	35	
Total number of inmates	—	112
Discharged	31	
Died	81	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	—	112

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	111	
Roman Catholic	1	
Other religions . . . . .	..
	—	112

Places admitted from.

Hamilton	112	
	—	112

Nationalities.

Canadian	62	
English	20	
Irish	11	
Scotch	6	
Other countries	13	
	—	112

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$5,093.86, and the expenditures were 5,370.18.

The collective stay of the inmates was 28,856 days, entitling the House to receive the sum of \$577.12 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

My first inspection of the Boys' Home Hamilton, for the current year, was made on the 22nd May, when it contained 85 boys, most of whom I saw.

The institution was found to be in its usual excellent condition. The matron reports that there has been no sickness in the house during the past year and that the heating apparatus, about which I remarked on a previous visit as being unsatisfactory, has been put in thorough working order, and during the past winter a comfortable temperature has been maintained throughout the building.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew operations of this Home during the year:—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	54	
Admitted	23	
Total number of inmates	—	77
Discharged	31	
Deaths . . . . .	..
In residence, 30th September, 1890	46	
	—	77

Sex.

Male	1	
Female	76	
	—	77

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	77	
	—	77

Nationalities.

Canadian	69	
English	4	
Irish	1	
Other countries	3	
	—	77

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	77	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario . . . . .	..
	—	77

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,542.44, and the expenditure was \$3,540.03.

The collective stay of the children was 18,022 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of \$360.44 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made my first inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 22nd of May.

There were in residence on that date, 50 children, 41 of whom were at school on the day of my visit.

This school is thoroughly well kept by the Public School Department of Hamilton, and is treated in all respects as a public school.

House cleaning was in progress on the day of my visit, and some improvements are under way.

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 6th December.

There were 48 girls in residence on the day of my visit—all healthy and well cared for.

The Home was in its usual condition of good order.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	25	
Admitted	37	
Total number inmates	—	62
Discharged	18	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	41	
	—	62

Sex.

Male (infants)	27	
Female	35	
	—	62

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	58	
Roman Catholic	4	
	—	62

Nationalities.

Canadian	56	
English	1	
Irish	1	
Scotch	4	
	—	62

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton.	57	
Other places and counties	5	
	—	62

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of \$440.17, was \$2,257.46. and the expenditure \$2,859.56.

The collective stay of the children equalled 12,270 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$245.40.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed was 2,140 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$214.00.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 1,815 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$127.05.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1890 will amount to \$586.45.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made my first inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 22nd of May.

There were in residence on this day 13 adult and 36 infants, making a total of 49. I went over every part of the house with the matron, saw all the inmates, and found everything in its usual excellent condition.

The new part of the building which is just completed and furnished is now open, and provision for a grand celebration of this event on the afternoon of the day of my visit was in progress.

The ladies engaged in this work are much encouraged by the success they have met with and the rapid progress they have been making recently, seems to prove that the institution and its work has the sympathy of the people of Hamilton.

The Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 6th December, when it contained 13 adult females and 35 children—total 48.

I found the institution in its usual condition of good order.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of the institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	48	
Admitted	28	
Total number of inmates	—	76
Discharged	22	
Died	...	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	54	
	—	76

Sex.

Male	51	
Female	25	
	—	76

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	76	
Roman Catholic	..	
	—	76

Nationalities.

Canadian	53	
English	20	
Other countries	3	
	—	76

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	60	
County of Frontenac	4	
Other counties of Ontario	12	
	—	76

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,451.41, including the Government grant of \$423.76, and the expenditure was \$2,912.40.

The collective stay of the children was 19,360 days, entitling the institution to receive a sum of \$387.20 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

I visited the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 10th of May. On that day there were fifty children and one adult then under charge, thirty-two boys and twenty girls. Owing to the prevalence of severe sore throat two of the children had been sent to the hospital, and six others remained in the sick room of the institution. Apart from this anxiety in regard to their health, I found the Home in its usual good order, and there were numerous evidences that every attention was being paid in order to secure the comfort and well-being of the children. Alterations are being made which will no doubt add to the sanitary condition of the Home; the basement is being refloored, and a large portion concreted. One side of the dining-room is being laid with wood, and the remaining rooms are being painted. When the painting is completed and the plumbing re-fitted, the establishment will be in excellent order. The books are properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 27th September, fifty-four children were under charge on that day. The health of the institution was reported to be good, and no change was noticeable in its working since the date of my last visit.

The former matron, Mrs. Miller, who had so successfully carried on the work of the institution has resigned, and to her good management, no doubt, may be attributed a good share of the success which has followed during past years. I found the records properly kept.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the official year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
										153

Sex.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
										153

Religious denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
										153

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
										153

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
										153

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 18,651 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$373.02, as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

I visited this Institution on the 10th day of May. In this Orphanage there were recorded the names of twenty-one youths and children as being cared for; a large number were reported absent at school.

The re-fitting of the building, which has lately been authorised by the authorities, for the accommodation of the children, will so far as can be judged at the present stage of the work, be good, and a comfortable home will in the future be provided for a large number of children. In the future they will be taught in a class-room in the building, which will do away with the necessity of sending the orphans out of the institution to receive the required training.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	34	
Admitted	50	
Total number of inmates	84	
Discharged	53	
Deaths . . . . .	...
In residence, 30th September, 1889	31	
	84	

Sex.

Male	6	
Female	78	
	84	

Religious denominations.

Roman Catholic	82	
Protestant	2	
	84	

Nationalities.

Canadian	61	
English	23	
Other countries . . . . .	...
	84	

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	50	
County of Frontenac	30	
Other counties and countries	4	
	84	

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$346.39, and the expenditure to \$734.43.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,208 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$184.16 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Orphanage are annexed:—

I visited the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 10th day of May, and saw the twenty-four persons in charge of the institution. There were seventeen youths, two adult males, and five adult females. The children were in good health, neatly and comfortably clad.

The books were properly and neatly kept.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on 27th of September. There were thirty-two children being cared for, all of whom were in good health and neat and tidy in their appearance.

The apartments were in excellent order.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	40	
Admitted	48	
Total number of inmates	—	88
Discharged	38	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	48	
	—	88

Sex.

Male	41	
Female	47	
	—	88

Religious denominations.

Protestant	88	
Roman Catholic	—	88

Nationalities.

Canadian	76	
English	4	
Other countries	8	
	—	88

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	75	
County of Carleton	6	
Other countries	7	
	—	88

The revenue of the Home was \$3,791.22, and the expenditures were \$3,851.79,

The collective stay of the children was equal to 15,573 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$311.46 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Orphanage is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 9th of April, and found that the routine, order and work of the Orphanage was being continued in a very satisfactory manner.

The books of record were neatly and properly kept.

There were forty-seven children in charge on the day of visit, all of whom I saw, and they were in good health. No adverse condition had existed since the date of my previous visit in respect to matters of health, or other unfavorable change which would interfere with the ordinary work of the institution.

The children of school age were assembled in the school-room, and the majority of them appeared to be bright and intelligent, and the reports in regard to their progress generally was very satisfactory.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home, a copy of his report to me is appended.—

I have the honor to report that, as directed by you, I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 26th July, when forty-three children were registered as inmates. There were also fourteen adult females being cared for in a separate part of the building.

The children were reported to be in good health, and they had the appearance of being well provided for.

The building in all its departments was found to be scrupulously clean and in the best of order.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
							105

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
							105

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
							105

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										—	105

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Other parts of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
									— 105

The income of this Orphanage was \$11,722.11, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure \$12,631.10.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 21,421 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$428.42 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphanage on the 9th of April and found that there were 60 youths registered as inmates on the day of my visit. Of this number 50 were in the school room under instruction.

They were all in good health and were clean and tidily dressed and comfortable in their appearance.

Some of those in the class-room especially assembled for the occasion were assisting in household work in the ordinary routine ; but were under instructions at certain times when the household duties were completed for the day.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this home, A copy of his report is appended :—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 26th July, when there were sixty-four children in charge. They were all in good health and appeared to be well cared for.

The apartments of the Orphanage were clean and in good order.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year :—

Movements of patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	121
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	118
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 239
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	107
Died	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	130
						— 239

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
											— 239

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
										— 239

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
									— 239

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Other counties and places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
								— 239

The receipts of the institution were \$5,566.76, and the expenditures \$5,623 66.

The collective stay of the children was 45,972 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$919.44 as the Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed :—

I made the first annual inspection of the St. Joseph Orphanage, Ottawa, for the current year, on the morning of the 10th of April, and found that there were 121 youths under charge, 50 of them were boys, and 71 girls. I found the children all in good health. The classes then assembled in the school room were represented as making good progress.

The children appeared neat and clean and were well clad, and there was good evidence of the care and interest taken in them.

Nothing worthy of note in the routine work of the Institution has taken place since the date of my last visit.

The books and all the apartments were found to be in excellent order, and the supervision in all the departments of the Institution were well and carefully exercised.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Orphanage, a copy of his report to me is appended :—

I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 26th July.

The inmates numbered on that date 118 youths, 1 adult male and 7 adult females.

The building throughout was very clean and tidy, and the books of record were entered up.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	83	
Admitted	62	
Total number of inmates	—	145
Discharged	46	
Died	1	
In residence, September, 1889	98	
	—	145

Sex.

Male	81	
Female	64	
	—	145

Religious denominations.

Roman Catholic	145	
Protestant . . . . .	...
	—	145

Nationalities.

Canadian	140	
Irish	5	
	—	145

Places admitted from.

City of London	67	
Other parts of Ontario	78	
	—	145

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 31,745 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$634.90 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I visited the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, on the 1st November. There were 95 children in the Institution on that date.

I found the House in its usual excellent condition of order and cleanliness.

The completion of the New Laundry by the House of Refuge, which is also used for the work of this Institution, will greatly add to its efficiency. The new laundry has been fitted up by the Troy Laundry Machinery Co. in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	56	
Admitted	27	
Total number of inmates	— —	83
Discharged	33	
Died . . . . .	..
In residence, September, 1889	50	
	— —	83

Sex.

Male	54	
Female	29	
	— —	83

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	82	
Roman Catholic	1	
	— —	83

Nationalities.

Canadian	72	
Irish	2	
Other countries	9	
	— —	83

Places admitted from.

City of London	83	
Other parts of Ontario . . . . .	..
	— —	83

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 18,356 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$367.12, as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :

I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 1st of November, when there were 4 adult males and 47 children in residence.

On this occasion I found that at least the management of the institution had set vigorously to work to improve the sanitary condition of the building. A contract had been let to a plumber, and the work was in actual progress. I examined the plans for the prosecution of the work, and feel satisfied that when completed I shall be able to report a very satisfactory condition in this regard.

A telephone is very much needed at this institution. The introduction of this convenience would be found to promote very materially the efficient working of the institution. I would strongly recommend this to the consideration of the management.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this charity during the year :

Movement of inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	15	
Admitted	41	
Total number of inmates	—	56
Discharged	37	
Died	12	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	7	
	—	56

Sex.

Male (infants)	33	
Female	23	
	—	56

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	48	
Roman Catholic	8	
	—	56

Places admitted from,

City of London	51	
Counties in Ontario	4	
Other countries	1	
	—	6

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$291.82 were \$615.12, and the expenditures \$1,172.80.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3,419 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to \$68.38. The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,184 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$118.40.

The collective days' stay of those mothers, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 859 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$60.13.

The total grant to the Home therefore, for 1890, will amount to \$246.91.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is appended :

I made an Inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 1st of November.

There were six adult females, and seven children in this House on the day of my visit. I found the Institution in a very satisfactory condition.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH) ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Total number of Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	19
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
									—	19

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
									—	19	

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
									—	19	

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									—	19	

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
County of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
									<u>19</u>	

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,791.25 and \$17,74.06, respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the children was 5,479 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$109.58 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is appended :

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 22nd February.

There were 2 adult males, 1 adult female, and 15 children in the Home on the day of my visit. I have always heretofore found this Institution in excellent order, and this occasion was no exception to the rule. Everything connected with the Home was in the most satisfactory shape.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
									42

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										42

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
										42

Nationality.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
										42

Places Admitted from.

Village of St. Agatha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
County of Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										42

The revenue of the Asylum was \$1,461.56, including the Government grant of \$287.20, and the expenditures were \$1,441.56.

The collective stay of the children was 14,064 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$281.28 as Government aid.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Rielly, instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Orphanage. He reported as follows:—

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, St. Agatha, on the 7th October, 1889.

The children in residence numbered 33, of these 22 were males and 11 females. They were all in good health, and showed evidences of comfortable surroundings

The rooms were scrupulously clean and in good order.

The books were entered up to date.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	- - - - -	33	
Admitted	- - - - -	17	
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	50	
Discharged	- - - - -	18	
Died	- - - - -	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1889	- - - - -	31	
		50	

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	24	
Female	- - - - -	26	
		50	

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	43	
Protestant	- - - - -	7	
		50	

Nationality.

Canadian	- - - - -	50	
		50	

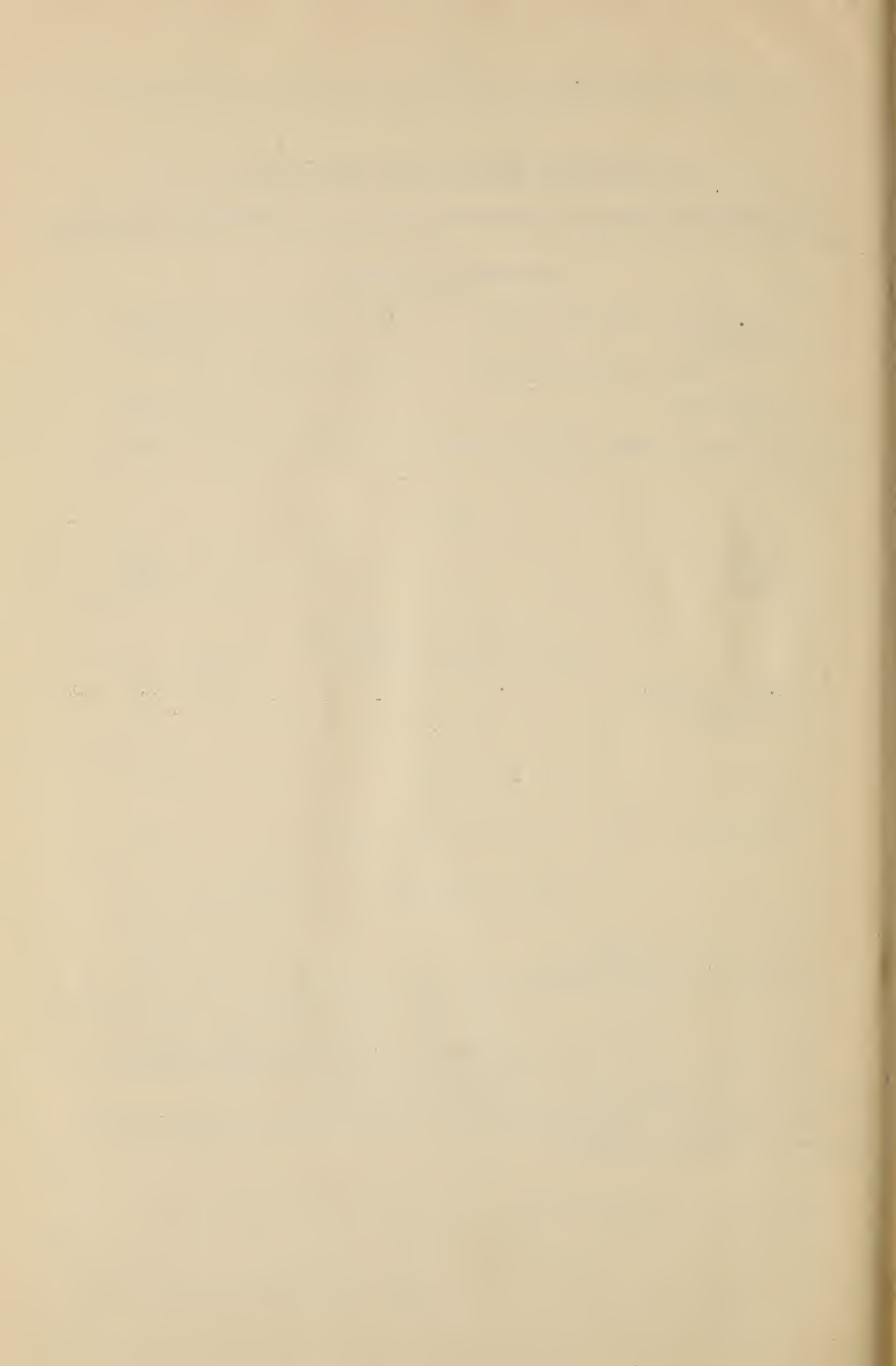
Place admitted from.

Town of Port Arthur	- - - - -	13	
" " Fort William	- - - - -	29	
Other counties of the Province	- - - - -	8	
		50	

The revenue of the Home was \$1,929.25, and the expenditure \$2,282.24.

The collective stay of the children was 12,122 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$242.44, as Government aid for 1890.

The inspection is included in the report upon the Home is already given in the section relating to Refuges.



MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

MES OF MAGDALEN HOSPITAL .	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1888.	No. admitted during the year 1889.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of discharges during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. in residence 30th September, 1889.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	20	28	48	32	1	15
Good Sheppard Refuge for Fallen Women	do	45	42	87	40	1	46
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa	104	82	186	77	6	103
Totals, 1889 .....	.....	169	152	321	149	8	164
“ 1888 .....	.....	177	172	349	173	7	169

The statistics for each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under :—

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	
										—	321

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	
										—	321

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
										—	321

Previous Residences.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	220	
Received from counties in which institutions are located	18	
Received from other counties in the Province	43	
Emigrants and foreigners	40	
	—	321

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1890, and the cost of maintaining the various asylums :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1890 at the rate of two cents per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Industrial Refuge.	Toronto ...	7869	4073 18	157 38
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	do. ...	17457	9933 96	349 14
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa....	36847	6674 78	736 94
Totals, 1889 .....	.....	62173	18681 92	1243 46
Totals, 1888 .....	.....	63493	21696 70	1269 86

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			\$ c.	Cents.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto ...	7869	*5507 14	.....
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	do. ...	17457	10295 34	58.97
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.. ..	Ottawa....	36847	8042 66	21.82
Totals 1889.....	.....	62173	23845 14	.....
" 1888.....	.....	63493	25327 07	.....

*Expenditure of Aged Women's Home is included in this amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
									48

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
									48

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									48

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
									48

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of \$183.88, amounted to \$4,073.18, and the expenditures to \$5,507.14.

The collective stay of the inmates was 7,860 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$157.38 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 29th of July.

There were 17 inmates then in charge, quite a number of whom appeared to be imbecile both mentally and physically.

I found the Institution clean and tidy throughout, and greatly improved in appearance by painting, papering and kalsomining, all of which has been recently done. The books were properly kept.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
										87

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
										87

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
										87

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
										87

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$361.38, was \$9,933.96, and the expenditure \$10,295.34.

The collective stay of the inmates was 17,457 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$349.14 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 3rd of May.

There were 47 inmates in charge on the day of my visit, and I saw all of them at their various employments. I found the premises in good order.

I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge on the 20th September. There were 47 inmates under charge, all of whom were seen to be busily employed.

I found the books correct, the premises in good condition. A structural addition has been made to the institution during the past year, affording increased accommodation.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
In residence, 30th September, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
									186

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
									186

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
									186

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
									186

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$724.60, was \$6,674.78, and the expenditure \$8,042.66.

The collective stay of the inmates was 36,847 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$736.94 as Government aid for 1890.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

I made the first inspection for the current year of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Ottawa, on the 9th April.

I found that the names of 102 were recorded as inmates of the institution. Owing to the high water during the spring freshet, the grounds about the institution had been submerged, and considerable difficulty had been experienced in protecting the property from injury.

The health of the inmates was not so favorable as on the occasion of my former visit. Quite a number were laid up with malarial fever; otherwise, I found the institution in its usual condition. No unusual occurrence has taken place since my former visit.

I made an inspection on the 4th of October, and found that there were 91 adults and 12 youths in charge.

The records were in proper order. The inmates were all busily employed, and the institution work was being carried on systematically.





